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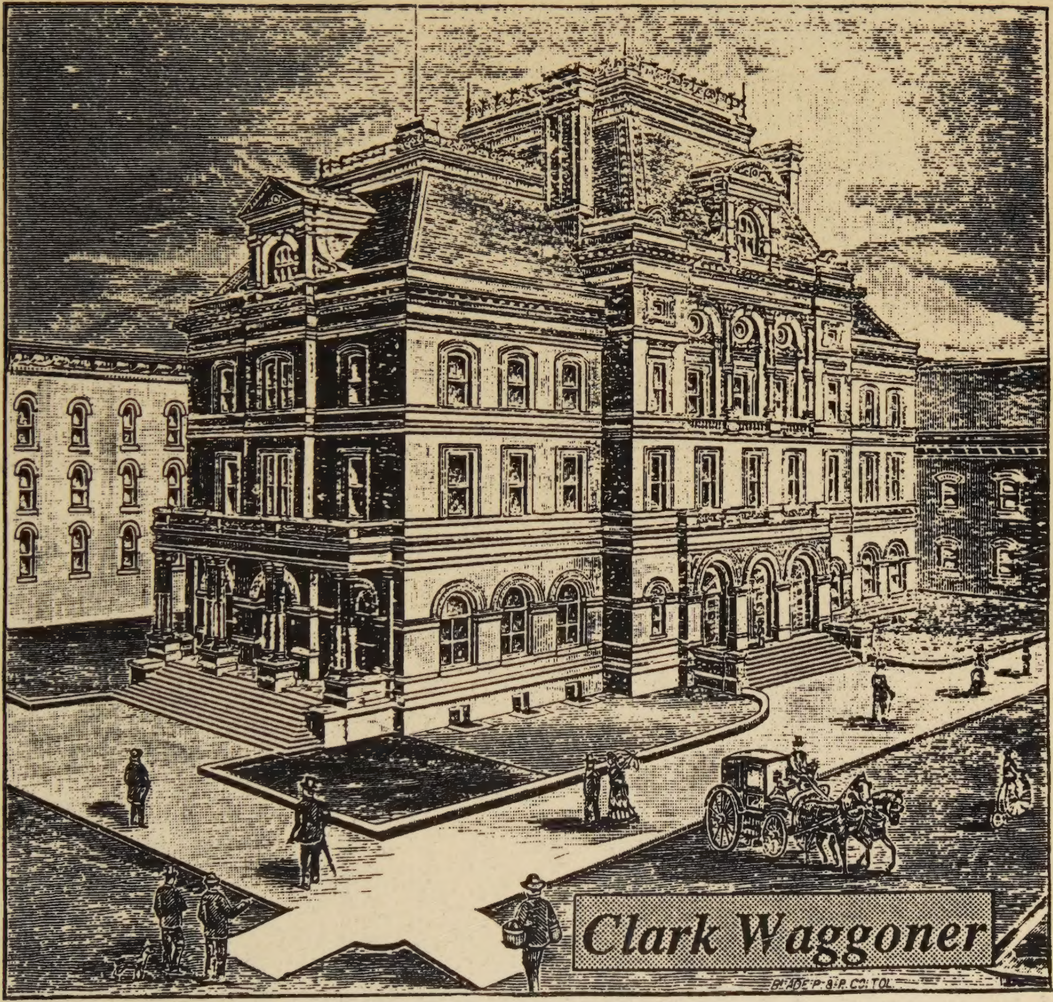

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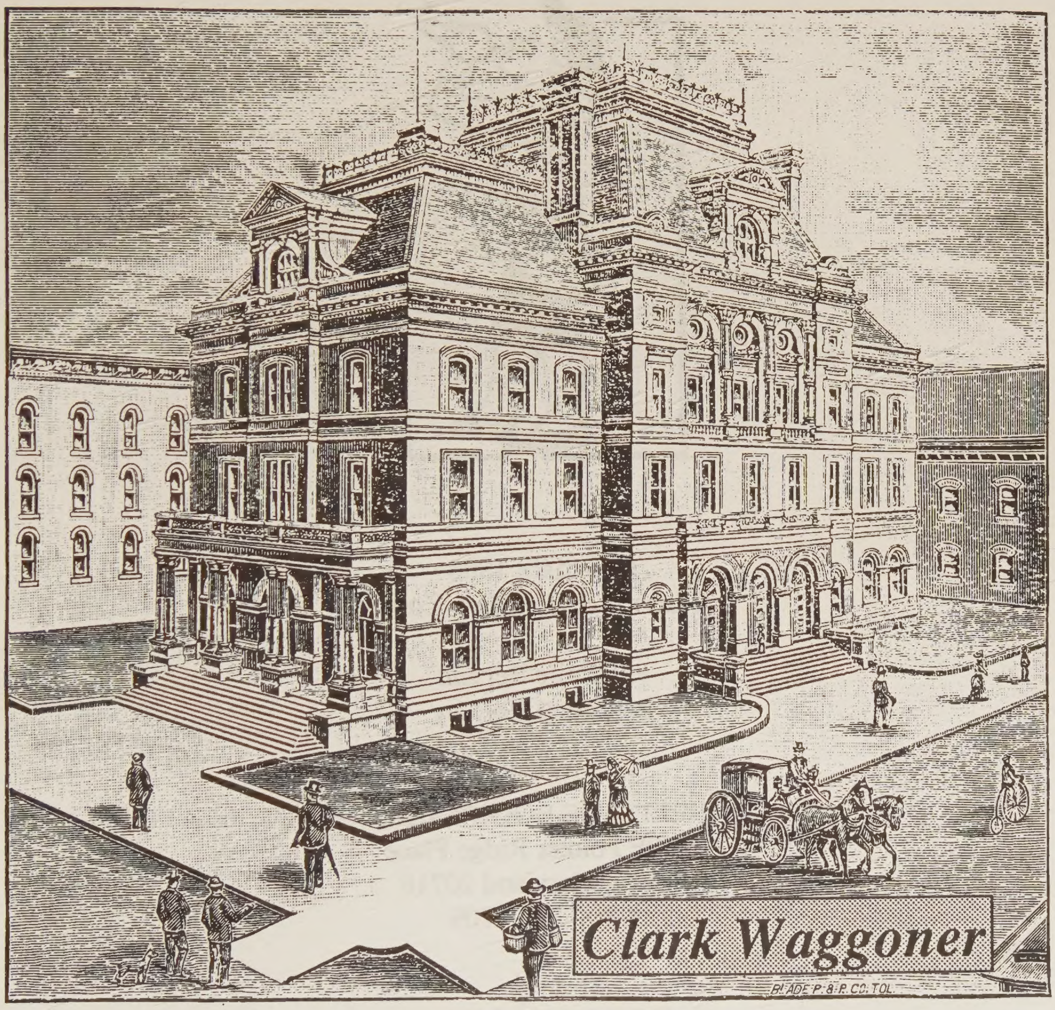
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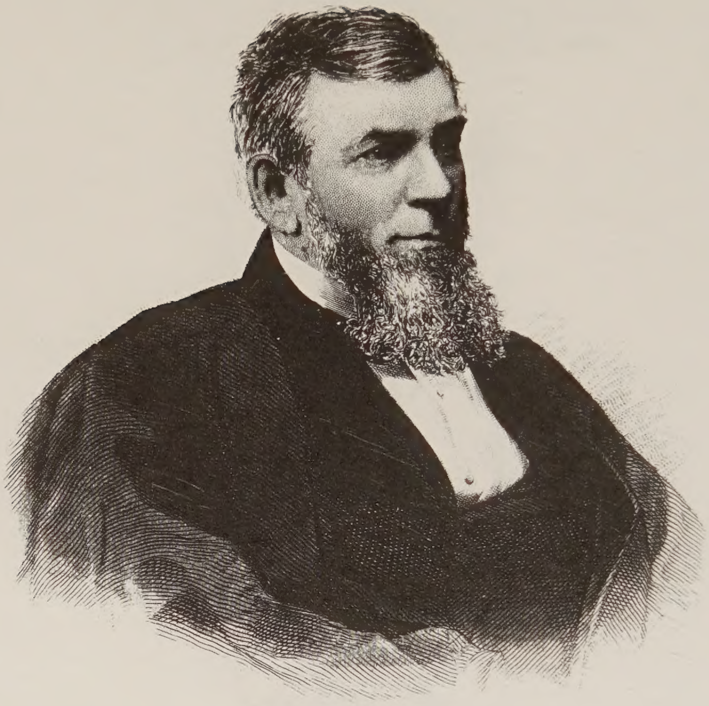

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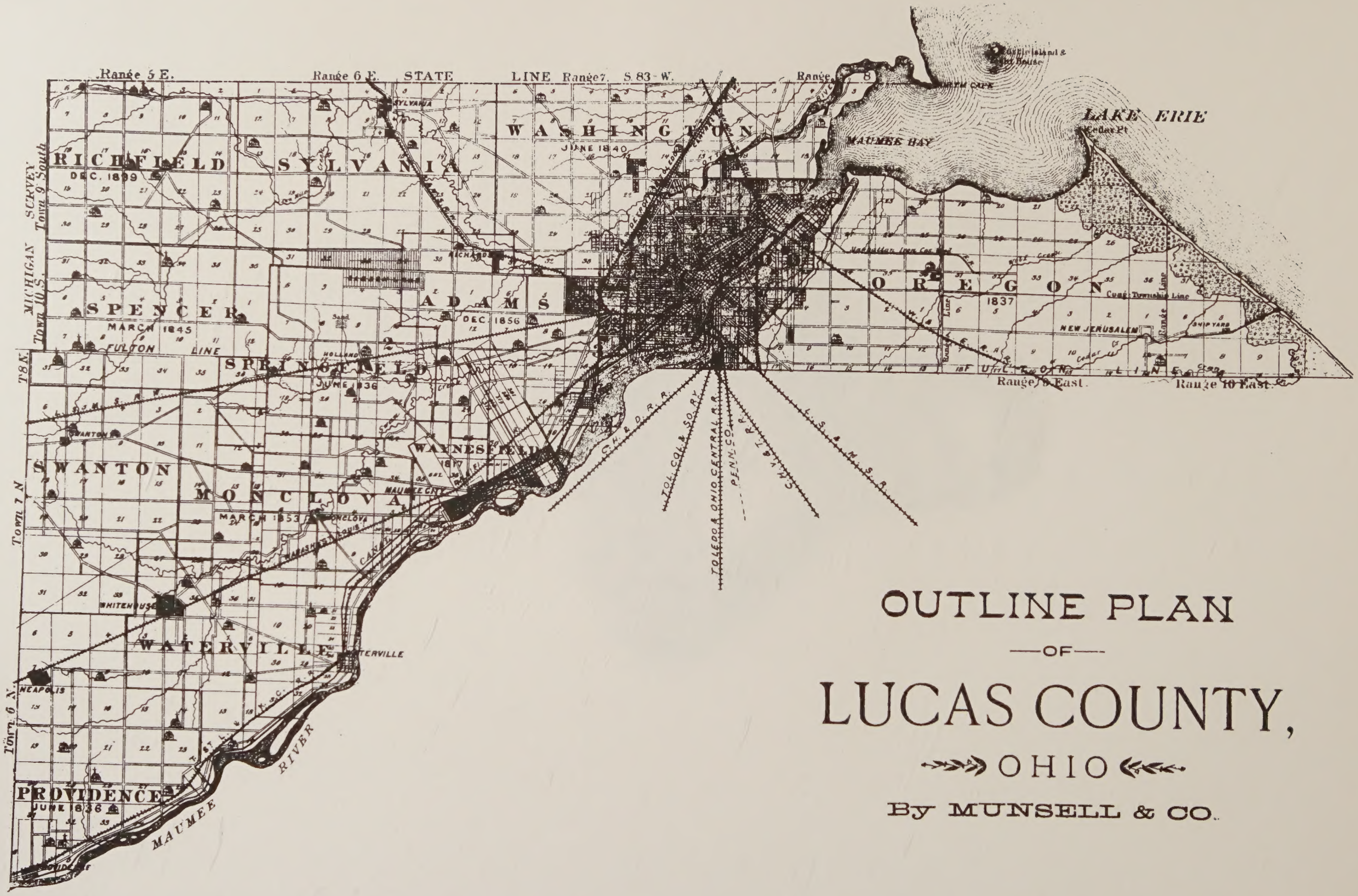
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MAUMEE BAY
Cedar Pt.
Range 5 E.
Range 6 E.
STATE LINE
Range 7. S. 83 W.
Range 8
MICHIGAN SURVEY Town 9 South
Town 10 S.
T. 8 N.
Town 7 N
Town 6 N.
RICHFIELD
DEC. 1899
SYLVANIA
WASHINGTON
JUNE 1840
SPENCER
MARCH 1845
FULTON LINE
ADAMS
DEC. 1856
SPRINGFIELD
JUNE 1836
SWANTON
MONCLOVA
MARCH 1853
WAYNESFIELD
1817
MAUMEE CITY
WHITEHOUSE
WATERVILLE
PROVIDENCE
JUNE 1836
NEAPOLIS
OREGON
1837
NEW JERUSALEM
Cong. Township Line
FULTON LINE
Range 9 East.
Range 10 East.
MAUMEE RIVER
C. H. & D. R. R.
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OUTLINE PLAN

—OF—

LUCAS COUNTY,

OHIO

By MUNSELL & CO.

TO THE

LOYAL MEN AND LOYAL WOMEN

BY WHOSE PROMPT, JUDICIOUS AND PERSISTENT ACTION, AT HOME AND
IN THE FIELD, RECORD SO HONORABLE WAS MADE FOR
LUCAS COUNTY DURING THE WAR OF
THE REBELLION,

This Volume is Respectfully Dedicated

BY

TOLEDO, AUGUST 1, 1888. THE EDITOR.

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PREFACE.

IT was with no small degree of embarrassment that the writer undertook the work of historian. While not without experience in another field of literature, he was too well aware of the special requisites for the new department, to feel assured of success. But the work was congenial and has been pursued with unflagging interest, and with results yet to be determined.

So far as the writer had definite plan at the outset, it was, primarily, to furnish facts, rather than narrative or discussion. Hence, the history here presented is little more than a record of what has been done and said by individuals resident in Toledo and Lucas County. In fact, such must substantially constitute real human history. With this understanding, the writer has sought, in connection with the record of each event, to show by whom such was brought about. Hence, the unusual proportion of names of individuals given in this work. Indispensable with such plan is an index by which may readily be found the names of the vast number of actors in the progress of events recorded. Such has been provided, with great care and labor; and containing, as it does, not less than 12,000 references, it will greatly aid in tracing personal record throughout the period covered by the history.

A leading purpose with the writer has been to supply such record as promised most of practical value for future use. Of this class may be specially cited: 1. The chapters giving the County's part in the War of the Rebellion, which is believed to be more full in record, both in Home Work and Field Work, than will be found in any like volume. 2. The political record of the County, embracing the vote for the several candidates at every general election for 50 years. 3. Full list of Toledo officers from the organization of the City in 1837. 4. The names of most County and Township officers. 5. Lists of officers, teachers and graduates of Toledo Public Schools; of members of Toledo Board of Trade and Produce Exchange, of Secret Societies, Pioneer Associations, Churches, and other organizations of permanent interest.

The work of the historian in the present case, was made specially embarrassing and arduous by the fact, that he was virtually a pioneer in the field, and as such was compelled to seek chiefly in original sources material requisite for his purpose. In this, however, he was favored, (1) by comparatively long and intimate personal knowledge of the locality concerned; and (2) by access to files of local newspapers, dating even anterior to the establishment of Lucas County. These included complete files of the Toledo *Blade* from May, 1837, to 1850, generously donated to the Toledo Public Library by Abel W. Fairbanks, now of Cleveland, who was a Publisher of that paper during the period named. Beside those of the *Blade*, the files of other Toledo papers—the *Commercial*, the *Register* and the *Times*—and of the Maumee City *Express*, have been found highly useful. In this connection, it may properly be remarked, that there is no other source as prolific of desirable material for local history, as is the local Press; hence, the special importance of careful preservation of such record, a consideration quite too generally overlooked.

It is a privilege here to state, that the protracted labor attending the preparation of this volume, was materially lessened by timely assistance. In such connection, the writer is indebted to the Toledo Public Library, for use of newspaper files and books; to the State Library and the County Auditor, for newspaper files; to the County Recorder and County Clerk, for access to records; to Ex-President R. B. Hayes, for use of rare newspaper files and books; to Mr. John M. Osborn, for use of valuable books; to Fire Lands Pioneer Association, for use of files and map; to Clerks of different Townships, for use of records; to the Adjutant General of Ohio, for use of records; to Mr. Calvin Crane, for access to records of Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company; and to Mr. J. P. Averill, for use of illustrations of Fort Meigs and vicinity. Thanks are also due for valuable contributions, both of pen and pencil, by Hon. Richard Mott, specially mentioned elsewhere; to Hon. John R. Osborn, for use of personal diary; to Judge John H. Doyle, for chapter Bench and Bar; to William C. Chapman, M. D., and William T. Rowsey, M. D., for chapter Medical Profession; to Hon. Guido Marx, for chapter German Element; and to Judge C. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland, for chapters Pre-Historic Period and Aborigines of Maumee Valley.

To claim exemption from errors in such work, would be unwarranted; for such, in the nature of the case, are inevitable. While the writer has been measurably free from the experience common to historians who rely largely for material on the memory of individuals, he has, nevertheless, been subject to errors in record, errors in transcribing and errors in printing, the whole constituting liability of no small extent. This applies especially in connection with names of persons. And yet, it is believed that extreme care has largely avoided such errors.

Of the prominent feature of this work which consists of portraits and accompanying biographies, it is proper to state, that while such accessory is found to be indispensable to the publication of local history, exceptional care has been taken in the present case, that they be justly representative of the class or interest with which the parties, respectively, are or were connected. Publishers and patrons alike may properly be congratulated on the success which attends this important department; while all concerned will appreciate so valuable a feature of the work.

In behalf of the Publishers, no less than as the judgment of the Editor, it is a pleasure here to make special recognition, not only of the evident artistic taste and skill which mark alike the typography and binding of this volume, but also the pains-taking care and patient attention given to the same by managers and workmen of the Blade Printing and Paper Company's establishment.

CLARK WAGGONER.

Toledo, August 1, 1888.

PART I.

STATE OF OHIO.

OUTLINE HISTORY

OF THE

STATE OF OHIO.

CHAPTER I.

PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD. — SETTLEMENT. — TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT. — INDIAN TROUBLES. — THE STATE GOVERNMENT. — INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS. — PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM. — OHIO AND MICHIGAN BOUNDARY. — SALT MANUFACTURE. — RAILWAYS. — THE CONSTITUTION OF 1851.

IN common with the rest of the American Continent, the primitive condition of the territory now embraced within the State of Ohio and of its inhabitants, is without reliable record. That this region was occupied by an active and intelligent race for hundreds of years before the advent of the white man, is made evident by proofs which leave no room for doubt. These are of various kinds, but consist mainly of stone and earthworks still remaining in different portions of the State. The predecessors of the European settlers have come to be known as the "Mound Builders," from the fact that the chief remains of their occupancy consist of the works so numerous, especially throughout the Valley of the Ohio, the number already found being not less than 10,000. The purposes of these works seem to have been various, and chiefly those of fortification, religious temples and burial places. The chief record by which the age of these remains can be ascertained, consists of the trees here and there found growing upon them. From these it is calculated that at least six hundred years have elapsed since the structures were abandoned by their builders. How much longer, of course, is problematical only. These people seem to have lived in a condition more or less compact, and were not migratory in their habits. From proofs left, they must have carried on more or less of traffic with peoples in other and distant portions of the continent. They left nothing to indicate that they used beasts of burden or vehicles of any sort, their work having all been done by themselves, including the carrying of the heavy materials used in their mounds and fortifications. Their religion seems to have been the worship of nature, in different manifestations. Whence they came, can only be conjectured, their most probable source being Asia, entering the continent from the North, moving Southward, and being followed, if not driven, by succeeding hordes from the same general source. What was their final stopping place, is a matter no less uncertain than their origin; but they may have moved Southward into Mexico and there disappeared. The supposed successors to the "Mound-Builders"—the Indians—are the earliest occupants of this region known to history; and like their predecessors, these, too, were in time called to surrender their ground, and are now fast being crowded out of their hunting-grounds by advancing civilization and human greed. They will leave very little to mark their occupancy of the country or to indicate that they ever lived.

In considering the date of the first settlement of a country, we must at the outset determine what constitutes a "settlement." If adventures for discovery, trade, missionary labor, or other temporary purpose, be such, it is probable that the earliest settlers of Ohio were parties sent out in 1680, by Count de Frontenac, then the French Governor of Canada, for the purpose of erecting posts or stores for occupancy and trade. One of these parties at that time built a small stockade just below where South Toledo (Maumee City) now stands, being substantially the location of Fort Miami, erected by the British in 1794. This was an important point for trade for several years, and was finally abandoned for the more desirable location at the head of the Maumee River, where Fort Wayne now stands. Other enterprises of various kinds are connected with the early history of Ohio, but they can in no proper sense be considered "settlements."

The first definite movement looking to the settlement of the territory now within the State of Ohio, was made in the organization of the "Ohio Company," in 1748, composed chiefly of Virginians, who asked the British Government for a grant of land. Their request was complied with and 500,000 acres of land given them, to be located on the South side of the Ohio River, and on which a colony of 100 families was to be located. This action excited the jealousy of France, which government, by right of discovery, claimed all the territory on the Mississippi and its tributaries. Active steps were at once taken to prevent the execution of the British scheme. The Governor of Canada notified the Governor of New York, that any attempt to carry out such project would be followed by seizure; steps at the same time being taken to excite the Indians against the proposed settlers. The result was what came to be known as the "French and Indian War," which, with more or less activity, was continued until the treaty of 1763, by which France surrendered her claim to the territory in the Northwest.

Thus relieved of sanguinary contests and uncertainty, the few weak settlements then made took on new life, while immigrants from Virginia and Maryland slowly came to open the country to civilization. Not entirely to yield their ground, the French sought to tamper with the Indians by efforts to excite their passions toward the British authorities and the settlements, in which they were so far successful as to cause serious trouble. The work of satisfying the several tribes making claims to the country in question, actively begun in 1768, was so far accomplished by 1769, that settlers began to appear in increasing numbers on the South side of the Ohio. The author of "Annals of the West," says: "Among the foremost speculators in Western lands at that time, was George Washington." He, with others, in 1769, asked of the King a grant of 2,500,000 acres in the West. In order to locate such lands, he crossed the mountains in 1770.

The first definite step toward the permanent settlement of the territory West and North of the Ohio, was taken in 1778, when the Virginia House of Burgesses passed an act declaring that "all citizens of Virginia who were already settled there or should be thereafter settled on the West side of the Ohio, should be included in the District of Kentucky, which should be called Illinois County." This followed the singularly successful military expedition of Gen. George Rogers Clark, in which he conquered the country of the Northwest in the name of Virginia. Five years later came the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, when Gen. Clark's success was made the chief basis of the claim of the United States to the territory which the British Government was loth to surrender. And yet, Gen. Clark was permitted to spend the closing years of his life in absolute want of the ordinary comforts essential to a man of intelligence and refinement.

Following the treaty of 1783, came the division of the Western country into three Territories—that of the Mississippi, that South of the Ohio, and that Northwest of the Ohio. Five distinct claims to different portions of the latter were set up by the States of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Virginia. Beside these, several incorporated Companies presented claims to portions, while the Indians claimed the whole as their property. One by one, the State claims were relinquished, in part in consideration of lands set off to them, of which Virginia's portion was in Southeastern and Connecticut's in Northeastern Ohio (the Western Reserve). In 1784, by treaty at Fort Stanwix (now Rome, New York), the Six Nations ceded what claim they had made to that territory. In 1785, at Fort McIntosh (now Beaver, Penn.), the Wyandots, the Delawares, the Chippewas, and the Tawas, surrendered their claims, save and except the large tract lying between the Cuyahoga and the Maumee River, and extending South nearly to the center of the present State of Ohio. The following Indian tribes held reservations of lands in Ohio in 1828: Wyandots (842 in number), 163,000 acres; Shawnees (800), 117,000 acres; Senecas (557), 55,505 acres; Delawares (80), 5,760 acres; Ottawas (377), 50,581 acres. Totals—2,350 Indians, and 391,846 acres, or 1,800 acres each. All these have been relinquished, the last (by Wyandots) in 1843.

Jesuit Missionaries appeared in the region between the Lake and the Ohio early in the 17th century. In 1749 English traders were at Sandusky. The Moravian Missionaries began operations in Eastern Ohio as early as 1762, and were driven away after great slaughter of their converts. The first important settlement in the State, was that made at Marietta, in 1788, while others about that time occurred along the Ohio between the Muskingum and the Hockhocking Rivers. These may have preceded that at Marietta by one year. Connecticut claimed the territory between the parallels 41° and 42° 2′, and between the Pennsylvania line and a line 120 miles West (going to the present West line of Huron County), which was then known as "New Connecticut," and since as the "Western Reserve." In 1792 that State granted to such of its citizens as suffered from loss of property by fire during the Revolutionary War, 500,000 acres from the West end of this Reserve, which tract is now known as the "Fire Lands," and lies almost wholly within the Counties of Huron and Erie.

By proclamation in 1788, Governor St. Clair declared Washington County organized, with limits extending Westward to the Scioto and Northward to the mouth of the Cuyahoga, with its County-seat at Marietta. Some 10 years later the Counties of Adams, Hamilton, Ross, Wayne, Jefferson and Trumbull were established, the latter including the Fire Lands, with its seat of justice at Warren. The capital of the Territory was then at Chillicothe.

The closing years of the 18th century were marked by serious Indian disturbances, especially in the Western portion of the Territory. These fortunately closed with the signal victory of Gen. Anthony Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers, which occurred in August, 1794, within the present limits of Lucas County, and which was followed by the important treaty at Greenville, Ohio, in 1795, whereby terms of peace were agreed upon, although the Maumee Valley was left in possession of the Indians. Subsequent treaties were made—at Fort Industry (now Toledo) in 1805, at Detroit in 1807, at Brownstown, Mich., in 1808, and at the Foot of the Maumee Rapids in 1817. By these, various reservations of land were made to the Indians, which since have been extinguished, the last case being that of the Wyandots at Upper Sandusky in 1842, which tribe left for their reservation in Kansas in 1843, then numbering about 700 souls.

Under the enabling act passed by Congress, a Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Ohio, was held at Chillicothe in 1802. The County of Wayne, embracing most of the present State of Michigan, was not included in the territory of the proposed State. This action caused serious dissatisfaction on the part of the people at Detroit and Monroe, who constituted the chief residents of that region. That County was attached to the Territory of Indiana, where it remained until 1805, when it was established as the Territory of Michigan. The Ohio Convention met November 1st, and closed its labors on the 20th same month. The Constitution then formed was not submitted to the vote of the people for approval, but went into effect without such action. The object of such step is believed to have been to avoid the risk of rejection on a popular vote.

The State of Ohio was admitted into the Union in February, 1803, and the first General Assembly convened in March following.* By the Constitution the Executive was made to consist of a Governor. The General Assembly was constituted of two bodies, the Senate and the House of Representatives. Only white males of 21 years of age were admitted to vote, but no property qualification was required. All State officers, Judges and Military officers were made elective by the Legislature, the pay of all to be fixed by that body. The judicial power was vested in a Supreme Court, Courts of Common Pleas, Justices of the Peace, and such other Courts as the Legislature might see fit to provide. Justices of the Peace were chosen by the people of the respective Townships. The State organization was followed by an increasing immigration and corresponding development, chiefly in the sections bordering on the Ohio River and the Lake.

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* The exact date when Ohio became a member of the Union, is with some persons, yet in dispute; but the time here named is what has been generally accepted as the correct one. The question is one not admitting of discussion here.

War being declared against Great Britain in June, 1812, Ohio soon came to be the scene of important military events. The early surrender of his command to the British, by Gen. Hull, whereby Northern Ohio was at once left without protection from British and Indian attack, was the cause of most serious apprehension on the part of the scattered settlers. But the brilliant success of Gen. Harrison at Fort Meigs in May, 1813, and of Maj. Croghan at Fort Stephenson, August 2d, followed as it was by Com. Perry's victory over the British fleet on 10th September, greatly relieved this state of things and secured immunity from attack for that region to the close of the War in 1815.

In 1814 the State accepted an offer of a tract of land on the East side of the Scioto River, opposite Franklinton, for use as its seat of government, and in 1816 the buildings thereon were so far completed as to be ready for occupancy, when the Capital was removed.

The subject of a Canal to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio, was first brought to the attention of the Legislature by the Governor in 1819, when he submitted to that body a letter from Gov. DeWitt Clinton of New York on that subject. Nothing was done on the subject until 1820, when three Commissioners were appointed, with authority to employ a civil engineer to make survey of a line for the proposed Canal. As the prosecution of the work was made to depend upon a grant of land by Congress along the line of the same, action was delayed until 1822, when steps were taken for the survey of four different routes, to-wit: From Sandusky Bay; from the mouth of the Maumee River; from the mouth of the Cuyahoga or of Black River, by the Muskingum; and from the mouth of Grand River, by the Mahoning — all to the Ohio. James Geddes, a civil engineer of New York, was employed for such survey. Report was made at the next session of the Legislature, showing each of these routes to be practicable. The Commissioners made final report in 1824, recommending the line of what is known as the Ohio Canal, from Cleveland to Portsmouth, with side-cut connection with Columbus. Serious protest was made to this decision by the friends of the other lines, and especially of the Sandusky route. For some time bitter discussion through the press and protest by public meetings were kept up, including suggestions more or less distinct and definite of bad faith on the part of the majority of the Board of Commissioners. But this action failed to defeat the adopted plan. In February, 1824, the Commission directed two additional lines to be surveyed, to-wit: One extending from the mouth of the Scioto to Coshocton, and thence by three different routes to the Lake; and one from Cincinnati to the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee. The estimated cost of the latter (now known as the Miami and Erie Canal) was $2,502,494; and that of the Cleveland and Portsmouth line, from $2,626,571 to $2,934,024. Operations were soon commenced on the Ohio Canal, the Coshocton route from Cleveland being selected, which was completed in 1833, at a cost of $4,695,202. In 1843 a Canal from Roscoe to Walhonding, 25 miles in length, was completed at a cost of $607,360. At the same time the Hocking Canal, between Carroll and Nelsonville, 42 miles, was finished, at a cost of $947,670. The Muskingum River Slack-water Improvement (Zanesville to Marietta), was completed about the same time and cost $1,628,028. The Miami and Erie (Toledo and Cincinnati), was opened throughout its line in 1845, its length, branches and feeders included, being 323 miles. The following Canals constructed by this State have been abandoned, as no longer of sufficient service to warrant keeping in repair, to-wit: The Sandy and Beaver, connecting Bolivar and Smith's Ferry; length, 84 miles, costing $2,000,000. The Pennsylvania and Ohio, from Akron to the Pennsylvania line; length, 87 miles; cost $1,000,000. The Athens Branch (in part), from Nelsonville to Athens; length, 14 miles. The Lebanon Branch, from Middletown to Lebanon; 20 miles; costing $217,552. The cost of these works, as given, by no means indicates the total outlay of the State on them. The excessive rates of interest and discount on bonds sold, made necessary by a low state of public credit and a condition of general financial prostration during most of the time of their construction, would largely augment the figures given; while the heavy expenditures for repairs and other unforeseen outlays, materially add to the ultimate cost. And yet, there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of their construction. The advantages gained through them by the State, were both timely and important, in bringing to the producing classes the means for access to market which otherwise would have been impossible; in promoting intercourse and general trade, whereby all interests were advanced; and in these ways inviting to the State population, capital and enterprise, so indispensable to its development. To these should be added the consideration, that through the enterprise and energy requisite for such improvements under circumstances so unfavorable, the State was made for many years the most attractive field for the best classes of emigrants from the Eastern States and the Old World, which fact accounts for her wonderful growth for many years. Canals are often unfavorably compared with Railways, as facilities for trade and travel. As well might youth and early manhood be compared in results with matured age. The Railway system of Ohio is indebted for its present extraordinary extent and vigor, more to the foundation supplied by the Canal system, than to any other one cause.*

The School system of Ohio, now so ample and successful, dates its real commencement in 1825, and received its start in connection with the adoption of the Canal system entered upon at that time. This relation is due to the fact, that the friends of the two interests made "common cause" to some extent sixty years ago, when the first State tax for School purposes (one-half mill on the dollar), was levied. In 1838 the School laws were revised and a State School fund of $200,000 was established for distribution among the Counties. The adoption by the State in 1850 of the local act known as the "Akron School Law," was a very important advance. Under it the Schools were classified so far as might be practicable, and education made free to all children and youth, save where the parents or guardians of white pupils made objection to the attendance of colored children. In 1873 the School acts were consolidated in a general law, which provides for more systematic and effective management, while more liberal provision is made for educational facilities. Among the powers given local Boards of Education are these: They may levy an annual tax not exceeding seven mills on the dollar; may require any language to be taught; and are required to have German taught upon demand of seventy-five freeholders of the District, representing at least forty pupils; all branches must be taught in English; Boards may establish separate Schools for colored children, when the number

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* The Canal system of Ohio embraces the following Works, to-wit:

Miles.	*Name of Improvement.*	*Cost.*
334	Ohio Canal	$4,695,203 69
261	†Miami and Erie Canal	6,808,800 20
91	Muskingum Improvement	1,582,459 04
56	Hocking Canal	940,359 76
25	Walhonding Canal	600,727 01
767	Total cost of Ohio Canals	$14,627,549 79

† The Miami and Erie Canal comprises the Miami Canal (including the Warren County Canal, costing $861,473.52), the Miami Extension (costing $3,112,953.63), and the Wabash and Erie (costing $2,834,373.14).

The accounts of these Works, up to Jan. 1, 1859, as regards their net revenue and expenditure for repairs, etc., stood as follows:

Canals.	*Net Receipts.*	*Excess of Expenditures over Receipts.*	*Balance applicable to Interest.*
Ohio Canal	$7,600,169 95		$4,476,646 43
Miami and Erie	4,500,067 76		1,663,595 47
Muskingum Improvement	493,759 02	$15,298 25	
Hocking Canal	160,181 73	46,522 04	
Walhonding	20,230 30	9,700 86	
Totals	$12,824,408 76	$71,521 15	$6,140,241 90
Net balance applicable to payment of interest			6,068,720 75

Total original cost of Construction		$14,627,549 79
Total cost of Repairs		6,782,526 15
Aggregate cost inclusive of Repairs		$21,410,075 94
Interest on cost at 6 per cent. (to '59)		$14,042,447 68
Revenue from Canals applicable to interest	$6,068,720 75	
Received from sale of Canal lands	1,753,783 51	
		7,822,504 26
Difference of Interest paid and Revenue received		$6,219,943 42

From 1826 to 1836, the Counties having Canals paid in Canal tax, $481,953.78; while the Counties having no Canals, paid $474,840.59. In both State and Canal taxes, from 1837 to 1845, the former class paid $2,962,610.65, and the latter class, $2,979,747.95. And in State taxes for all purposes, from 1846 to 1858, the former paid $13,631,416.99, and the latter, $13,097,711.75. These figures show that the $27,630,019.36 sunk by the State in cost and interest up to November 15, 1858, was about equally divided between the Counties having and those not having Canals. Results since that date, as the burthen of the continued loss, are not at hand, but are probably not essentially different from the foregoing.

of such exceeds twenty, and provide suitable evening Schools for white pupils not able to attend the day Schools. The following statistics for the year 1885, indicate the progress made in educational facilities in Ohio, to-wit:

Number of youth of school age in the State in September, 1885	1,095,469
Number of youth of school age in the State in September, 1884	1,082,295
Number of school districts in the State	2,099
Number of sub-districts in township districts	11,798
Number of school-houses in township districts	11,155
Number of school-houses erected within the year	455
Cost of school-houses within the year	$1,194,821
Estimated value of school-houses, including grounds,	$27,969,757
Number of teachers necessary to supply schools	18,181
Number of different teachers actually employed	24,628
Average number of weeks the schools were in session in township districts	29
Average number of weeks the schools were in session in separate districts	34
Number of pupils enrolled in the schools	774,660
Average number of pupils in daily attendance	517,569
Number of school officers	51,762
Total receipts, including balance on hand September 1, 1884	$13,628,709.32
Total expenditures	10,093,938.17

There are now in Ohio 54 Colleges and other institutions of learning established under authority of the State. Of these 32 are Colleges mostly denominational; 12 are Schools of Medicine; 7 of Theology; and 2 of Law.

What is known as the "Toledo War," arose from a disagreement between the State of Ohio and the United States, in regard to the boundary line between that State and the Territory of Michigan. Under the act of Congress of 1802, authorizing the organization of the State of Ohio, the Northern boundary fixed for the same, was "an East and West line drawn through the Southern extremity of Lake Michigan running East, after intersecting the due North line from the mouth of the Miami (Maumee), until it should intersect Lake Erie on the Territorial line; and thence, with the same, through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line." In 1805 the Territory of Michigan was established by Congress, and its Southern boundary declared to be "a line drawn East from the Southerly bend of Lake Michigan until it should intersect Lake Erie, and East of a line drawn from the Southerly bend through the middle of Lake Erie to its Northern extremity." The two lines did not agree, a material strip of land lying between them, which was made the more important by the fact, that it included the mouth of the Maumee River and the site of the present City of Toledo. The question did not assume its full significance until 1835, when the State of Ohio found it necessary to fix upon a Northern outlet for the Miami and Erie Canal, then in the course of construction. It being necessary to reach the waters of Lake Erie within the disputed territory, the question of boundary became urgent. The Territory of Michigan, from the first, had exercised jurisdiction over this strip, without dispute. In 1835 action was taken by the Ohio authorities looking to the assertion of its claim to such territory, when the Michigan Territorial Legislature passed an act making it a penal offense for any person to assume to exercise official authority there, under color of any other authority than the laws of that Territory. This action was followed by the erection of the County of Lucas by the Ohio Legislature, to include the disputed strip. Following this, came military demonstrations on both sides, which were more or less threatening. A few arrests were made and much bitterness provoked; but the matter was soon put in shape for adjustment, by referring the dispute to Congress. The result was, the confirmation of the Ohio claim and the admission of Michigan into the Union with an extension of its Northern boundary to include the upper peninsula and the country lying along the shore of Lake Superior and the rich mining region of that section.*

The first salt manufactured in Ohio, was made on the Scioto River, as early as 1794, and was transported by pack-mules across the Alleghany Mountains, and sold at $6 to $10 per bushel. The product of the Scioto salt-works in 1808 amounted to 20,000 bushels, and then sold at $3 per bushel. Stronger brines appearing elsewhere, the manufacture at that point in time ceased. The salt-producing sections in this State are divided as follows: District No. 1—Hocking Valley (Athens County). No. 2—Muskingum Valley (Morgan and Muskingum Counties). No. 3—Tuscarawas Valley (Columbiana, Guernsey and Tuscarawas Counties). No. 4—Ohio River Valley (Meigs County, Ohio, and Mason County, W. Va.) Three-fourths of the entire product of salt in these districts, is made in District No. 4, where 7,917,236 bushels were manufactured in 1881. The depths of the 115 wells average 956 feet, with a strength of brine of 36.5 per cent.

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* The subject of the "Toledo War" is treated more fully in a subsequent chapter of this work.

The first Railroad charter granted in Ohio, was that of the Mad River and Lake Erie Road, to connect Sandusky and Dayton (since the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Road), enacted June 2, 1832. Other charters soon followed, the most of which were never used. The first Railroad operated within the State, was the Erie and Kalamazoo, from Toledo to Adrian, Mich., (33 miles), and now constituting a part of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road. Its charter was granted by the Territorial Legislature of Michigan in 1832, when the entire route of the Road was under Michigan jurisdiction. It was opened for traffic during the fall of 1836, and operated by horsepower, the first locomotive being used the next summer. The Sandusky and Dayton Road was finished to Bellevue (16 miles), in 1839. In 1841 the Railway mileage in Ohio was 41 miles; 572 in 1851; 3,024 in 1861; and 3,457 in 1871. In 1881, there were 5,353 miles of main track, 356 miles of branches, 194 miles of double track, and 1,185 miles of sidings, etc., making a total of 7,088 miles, of which 266 miles were in Hamilton, 258 in Cuyahoga, 208 in Lucas and 189 in Franklin County. The total taxable valuation of these Roads was then $82,713,780, on which $1,223,711 in taxes was paid.

The first Territorial Delegate from the Northwest in Congress, was Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, elected in 1799. In 1800 he resigned upon being appointed Governor of the Territory of Indiana, and William McMillan, also of Hamilton County, was chosen as his successor. Paul Fearing of Washington County was elected in 1801, who served until the State Government went into operation, when Thomas Worthington of Ross, and John Smith of Hamilton, as Senators, and Jeremiah Morrow of Warren, as Representative, represented the State in Congress, the latter continuing as such until 1813, when the State was divided into Congressional Districts. The number of these at this time (1886) is 21.

Amendments to the State Constitution were added from time to time, but no general revision thereof was made until the Constitution of 1851 was adopted. The changes made in the form and mode of government were not numerous, nor very important. A Lieutenant Governor was provided and made elective by the people, to preside over the Senate and act as Governor in case of vacancy, and Probate Courts for the several Counties. The limited power of the Governor was continued. Among the more important of the provisions of this Constitution, was that forbidding the granting of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, which was a departure from the preceding policy of the State in that regard. A third Constitutional Convention assembled in 1873, adjourning in 1874, by which a new organic law was framed, after a session of 188 days, but it failed to meet the popular approval at a succeeding election. The work of this body was singularly unsatisfactory to the people, and not less so for the expense of which it was the source. The entire cost of the Convention of 1802 did not reach $5,000; whereas, the official report of the proceedings and debates alone in 1874 amounted to $13,695.78, the aggregate expense being but little less than $200,000. Special amendments to the Constitution have been submitted to the popular vote by the Legislature from time to time, some of which were adopted and others rejected. Notably among these was the one approved in 1883, providing for a system of Circuit State Courts, intermediate between the Common Pleas and the Supreme Court, and designed to facilitate the administration of justice by relieving the latter judicatory of its impracticable charge. At the same time, were submitted two antagonistic provisions relating to the liquor traffic, one for a license system, under direction of the Legislature, and the other for utter prohibition of the manufacture or sale of liquors in the State. The result was defeat of both propositions. In this connection may be mentioned two separate attempts by the Legislature so to subject the liquor traffic to taxation and regulation, as should evade the prohibitory section of the existing Constitution. One of these was known as the "Pond" and the other as the "Scott" law. Both were pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, although the latter act was approved by that Court when first submitted. At the session of 1885–86, a third act, looking to the taxation of the liquor traffic, was passed by the Legislature. It is known as the "Dow" law, and in its general scope and aim, is much like the two acts already named. Its constitutionality was challenged, but the Supreme Court, by a decision rendered in December, 1886, affirmed its validity.

The right to vote in Ohio is now secured to all male citizens, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, provided they be 21 years of age, and have a residence of one year within the State, 30 days in the County, and 20 days in the Township, Village or Ward next preceding the election. The State or general elections are held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November annually, when State, District and County officers, members of Congress and of the Legislature and Presidential electors are chosen. Elections for Township and Municipal officers are held on the first Monday of April annually.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 36 members and a House of Representatives of 105 members, both chosen for two years. The sessions are biennial, although they are made practically annual by an adjournment to the succeeding January, at the close of each regular session. The Executive officers of the State consist of a Governor, with a salary of $4,000; a Lieutenant Governor, salary, $800; a Secretary of State, salary, $2,000; an Auditor, salary, $3,000; a Treasurer, salary, $3,000; a Comptroller of the Treasury, salary, $2,000; an Attorney General, salary, $1,500, and fees; and a Commissioner of Schools, salary, $2,000. Of these all are elected for two years, except the Auditor, whose term is four years, and the Comptroller and Commissioner of Schools, elected for three years. The Board of Public Works, three in number, are chosen for three years each. The Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs, the Superintendent of Insurance, the Supervisor of Public Printing, the Gas Commissioner and the State and Law Librarians are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The State Board of Agriculture, consisting of ten members, is chosen by a Convention of Presidents of the County Agricultural Societies, five being selected each year. The Supreme Court of the State consists of five members, one elective each year, and the one serving on his fifth year acting as Chief Justice. Their salary is $3,000. There are nine Common Pleas Districts, each having three sub-divisions, in which are provided one or more Judges, according to the demands of the case. The Circuit Court provided for in 1883 consists of 21 Judges, with salaries of $4,000 each, chosen for seven Circuits, who hold two terms of Court each year. There are special Superior Courts in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton and Xenia. Justices of the Peace, elected for each Township, have exclusive jurisdiction in civil actions in which not more than $100 is involved, and concurrent jurisdiction with the Common Pleas in cases of $100 to $300. By act of Congress the State is divided into two Districts for United States Courts, which are held, the one for Southern Ohio at Cincinnati, and the other, for Northern Ohio, at Cleveland and Toledo. Besides, Federal Circuit Courts are held in each of these Districts.

Under the laws of Ohio, a married woman may hold, free from claim by her husband or his creditors, all property belonging to her at the time of their marriage or afterward acquired by her by gift, bequest or inheritance, or by purchase with her own separate means, and may, by will or otherwise, dispose of such property. Like control over her earnings is possessed by her. Divorces may be granted for three years' desertion, for adultery, impotence, extreme cruelty, fraudulent contract of marriage, gross neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness for three years, or imprisonment under criminal sentence. The legal rate of interest is six per cent., and not to exceed eight per cent. may be agreed upon in writing, while six per cent. may be recovered where more than eight has been contracted.

CHAPTER II.

BENEVOLENT AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS. — GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. — THE OHIO PRESS. — OHIO IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION. — GOVERNORS. — GLASS AND IRON MANUFACTURES. — CLIMATE. — POPULATION OF STATE AND CITIES. — THE "BUCKEYE STATE." — HISTORICAL BREVITIES.

LIBERAL provision for the care of the unfortunate classes has been made by Ohio. As early as 1829, and far in advance of many older States, an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb was established. This was followed by an Asylum for the Blind, in 1837, one for the Insane in 1839, one for Idiots in 1857, a Reform School for Boys in 1857, an Industrial Home for Girls in 1869; to which have been added five asylums for the insane—the Northern, at Cleveland; the Southern, at Dayton; the Southeastern, at Athens; the Longview, at Cincinnati; and the Northwestern, at Toledo, the latter to succeed the Lucas County Asylum. The Longview Asylum, while belonging to Hamilton County, is largely occupied by State patients. Both white and colored insane are treated there. The Reform School for Boys is situated on a tract of 1,170 acres, six miles South of Lancaster. The inmates are boys sent there for crime or misdemeanor, and besides receiving literary instruction, they are employed in farm and other industrial work. The average detention of them is about two and one-half years. The Industrial Home is at White Sulphur Springs, Delaware County, on a tract of 189 acres of land. The inmates are girls sent by authority of Probate Courts for reasons of viciousness and incorrigibility, or for want of proper parental care. At the session of the Legislature for 1885-86, provision was made for an Intermediate Penitentiary, for the incarceration of convicts for first offense, and for crimes of lesser turpitude, the prison being located at Mansfield.

The first geological survey of the State was made in 1837-8, under direction of Prof. W. W. Mather. A second and more full survey was begun in 1869, and completed in 1874, by Prof. J. S. Newberry, assisted by E. B. Andrews, Edward Orton and John H. Klippart.

As shown by the census of 1880, there were then in Ohio 774 newspapers, of which 683 were printed in the English language, 89 in the German, one in the French and one in the Bohemian language. There were 57 religious papers, published for 17 different denominations. Of the whole, 56 were issued daily, 584 weekly, and the balance at various periods, 90 being monthly. Their aggregate circulation per issue in 1879, was 3,093,931 copies, of which 216,336 were by dailies, and 2,877,595 by weeklies and others.

Few States responded as promptly or as freely to the call of the Government for troops in defense of the Union, as did Ohio. Her volunteers were among the first at the front, and throughout the struggle their numbers were kept well filled, while their service was creditable alike to them and to the State they represented. The whole number of troops furnished by this State for the Union Army was 317,133, or, reduced to the three-years' standard, 239,976, making an aggregate of 719,928 years' service. Besides these, were large numbers of local troops, doing temporary service within the State and on the border. It so happened that Ohio was made even more conspicuous in the War for the Union by the relations which many of its most distinguished leaders bore to the State, among whom may be named Generals Grant, McPherson, Sherman, Sheridan, Rosecrans, Garfield, and others of more or less renown.

The Governors of Ohio and years of service have been as follows: Arthur St. Clair, 1788-1802; Charles W. Byrd, 1802-1803; Edward Tiffin, 1803-1807; Thomas Kirker, 1807-1808; Samuel Huntington, 1808-1810; Return J. Meigs, 1810-1814; Othniel Looker, 1814; Thomas Worthington, 1814-1818; Ethan Allen Brown, 1818-1822; Allen Trimble, 1822; Jeremiah Morrow, 1822-1826; Allen Trimble, 1826-1830; Duncan McArthur, 1830-1832; Robert Lucas, 1832-1836; Joseph Vance, 1836-1838; Wilson Shannon, 1838-1840; Thomas Corwin, 1840-1842; Wilson Shannon, 1842-1844; Thos. W. Bartley, 1844; Mordecai Bartley, 1844-1846; William Bebb, 1846-1848; Seabury Ford, 1848-1850; Reuben Wood, 1850-1854; William Medill, 1854-1856; Salmon P. Chase, 1856-1860; William Dennison, 1860-1862; David Tod, 1862-1864; John Brough, 1864-1865; Charles

Anderson, 1865-1866; Jacob D. Cox, 1866-1868; Rutherford B. Hayes, 1868-1872; Edward F. Noyes, 1872-1874; William Allen, 1874-1876; Rutherford B. Hayes, 1876-1877; Thomas L. Young, 1877-1878; Richard M. Bishop, 1878-1880; Charles Foster, 1880-1884; George Hoadley, 1884-1886; and J. B. Foraker, 1886——.

The earliest record of glass-making in Ohio, is of date of 1817, when ten glass-houses were in operation in the State. None were reported by the census of 1840; but six were found in 1850, four in 1860, and nine in 1870. The number in 1880 was 20, with a capital of $1,194,850, employing 1,688 hands, with a total product of $1,549,320.

The first venture in the iron industry in Ohio was that of Daniel Heaton, in 1804. His furnace stood in Poland Township, now Mahoning County, where the present furnace of the Struthers Furnace Company stands. The next furnace in the State was that Robert Montgomery and John Struthers built in 1806. Of these establishments Mr. Struthers said: "These furnaces were of about equal capacity, and would yield two and a half or three tons per day. The metal was principally run into moulds for kettles, bake-ovens, flat-irons, stoves, andirons and other such articles as the needs of a new settlement required, and any surplus into pigs, and sent to the Pittsburgh market." The Struthers furnace closed in 1807, and the Montgomery in 1812, by the drafting of its men into the army. The next venture of this sort was at Niles, Trumbull County, in 1809, by James Heaton, where was produced the first hammered bars in Ohio. Subsequently, at various dates, furnaces appeared—in 1816 at Middlebury and at Tallmadge, now Summit County; in Madison, now Lake County (the "Arcole" furnace), in 1825; and in Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Huron (now in Erie), and in Lorain Counties. These Lake shore establishments sprung from the deposits of bog-ore found in swales and swamps near, and generally to the North of a ridge of land which was probably once the shore of Lake Erie, and extended, with some interruptions, from the New York State line to the Huron River, the Westernmost furnace having been in Vermillion Township, now Erie County. One after another, these establishments were suspended, in consequence of the increasing cost of charcoal, their only fuel, and the cheaper product of regions possessing bituminous coal and larger deposits of iron. The first use of the new fuel in the State, was at Lowell, Mahoning County, by Wilkeson, Wilkes & Co., in a blast furnace which was blown in on the 8th of August, 1846 This use of uncoked coal was followed by like use at various charcoal furnaces in the Mahoning valley and elsewhere. The discovery of the coal fields of Ohio and of the iron ores of Lake Superior, joined to stimulate the iron product in this State to a high degree, the latter article being found highly valuable for mixture with Ohio ores. The first rolling mill in Cleveland (in 1855) was a plate-mill, worked a direct ore process, but was not a success. Rails were first re-rolled at Cleveland in 1856. In the census of 1870 and 1880, Ohio stands second in rank as an iron-producing State. The latter return shows that there were then in the State 134 iron and steel manufactories, with a capital of $25,144,294; employing 20,000 hands, at an annual cost of $8,265,070 in wages, with $34,918,360 worth of products. Pennsylvania had 366 establishments, with 58,000 hands, and $145,576,268 in products.

The climate of Ohio is subject to material changes, the extremes in temperature being from 16° below zero to 100° above, showing a range of 116°. The annual mean at Cleveland for ten years was 49.77°—that of January being 27.36°, and that of July, 72.57°, showing the annual range to be 45.21°. At Cincinnati, the average for sixteen years was found to be 54.67°; the mean for January 31.20°, and for July 78.61°. The annual precipitation ranges from 33.24 inches at Kelley's Island, to 44.87 at Cincinnati. Observations for ten years at Cleveland, by G. A. Hyde, showed the annual maximum fall to be 48.91 inches in 1866, and the minimum to be 30.76 in 1863.

The population of the State and its rank in the Union as to population, as shown by the Federal census, have been as follows:

YEAR.	WHITE.	COLORED.	TOTAL.	RANK.
1800	45,028	337	45,365	18
1810	228,861	1,899	230,760	13
1820	576,572	4,723	581,295	5
1830	928,329	9,574	937,903	4
1840	1,502,122	17,345	1,519,467	3
1850	1,955,050	25,279	1,980,329	3
1860	2,302,808	36,673	2,339,511	3
1870	2,601,946	63,213	2,665,260	3
1880	8,117,920	79,900	3,198,062	3

There are in Ohio 88 Counties, having population in 1880 and 1870, as follows:

	1880.			1870.		
	TOTAL.	WHITE.	COL'D	TOTAL.	WHITE.	COL'D
State	3,198,062	3,117,920	79,900	2,665,260	2,601,946	63,213
Adams	24,005	23,662	343	20,750	20,377	373
Allen	31,314	30,800	510	23,623	23,410	213
Ashland	23,883	23,843	40	21,933	21,907	26
Ashtabula	37,139	36,875	263	32,517	32,365	151
Athens	28,411	27,236	1,170	23,768	22,995	773
Auglaize	25,444	25,375	69	20,041	19,979	61
Belmont	49,638	48,007	1,631	39,714	38,406	1,307
Brown	32,911	30,595	2,316	30,802	28,735	2,067
Butler	42,579	41,435	1,140	39,912	38,921	988
Carroll	16,416	16,355	61	14,491	14,433	58
Champaign	27,817	26,145	1,661	24,188	23,078	1,110
Clarke	41,948	38,366	3,580	32,070	30,014	2,056
Clermont	36,713	34,895	1,817	34,268	32,638	1,629
Clinton	24,756	23,293	1,463	21,914	20,769	1,145
Columbiana	48,602	47,918	684	38,299	37,814	485
Coshocton	26,642	26,582	59	23,600	23,567	33
Crawford	30,583	30,475	108	25,556	25,454	101
Cuyahoga	196,943	194,735	2,175	132,010	130,564	1,445
Darke	40,496	39,917	579	32,278	31,717	561
Defiance	22,515	22,371	144	15,719	15,608	111
Delaware	27,381	26,770	610	25,175	24,618	557
Erie	32,640	32,170	468	28,188	27,845	342
Fairfield	34,284	33,881	403	31,138	30,824	314
Fayette	20,364	18,919	1,444	17,170	16,095	1,074
Franklin	86,797	82,846	3,936	63,019	60,251	2,768
Fulton	21,053	20,998	55	17,789	17,766	23
Gallia	28,124	25,178	2,945	25,545	22,743	2,802
Geauga	14,251	14,240	11	14,190	14,169	21
Greene	31,349	26,774	4,553	28,078	24,199	3,815
Guernsey	27,197	26,611	586	23,838	23,493	345
Hamilton	313,374	302,793	10,533	260,370	252,934	7,432
Hancock	27,784	27,632	152	23,847	23,730	117
Hardin	27,023	26,381	640	18,714	18,440	274
Harrison	20,456	19,809	647	18,682	18,197	485
Henry	20,585	20,552	33	14,028	14,017	11
Highland	30,281	28,515	1,763	29,133	27,449	1,684
Hocking	21,126	20,921	205	17,925	17,783	142
Holmes	20,776	20,774	2	18,177	18,173	4
Huron	31,609	31,357	251	28,532	28,332	200
Jackson	23,688	22,774	912	21,759	20,970	789
Jefferson	33,018	31,835	1,183	29,188	28,183	1,005
Knox	27,431	27,128	302	26,333	26,144	186
Lake	16,326	16,174	152	15,935	15,835	100
Lawrence	39,068	37,319	1,746	31,380	30.120	1,241
Licking	40,450	40,077	370	35,756	35,513	243
Logan	26.267	25,210	1.057	23.028	22,066	962
Lorain	35,526	34,351	1,169	30,308	29,196	1,106
Lucas	67,377	66,281	1,093	46.722	45,944	776
Madison	20.129	19,046	1,083	15,633	14,928	705
Mahoning	42,871	42,419	449	31,001	30,744	257
Marion	20,565	20,368	197	16,184	16,087	97
Medina	21,453	21,417	36	20,092	20,042	50
Meigs	32,325	30,527	1.798	31,456	29,841	1,624
Mercer	21,808	21,502	306	17,254	16,810	444
Miami	36,158	34,984	1,172	32,740	31,691	1,049
Monroe	26,496	26,416	80	25,779	25,676	103
Montgomery	78,550	77,234	1,310	64,006	68,197	809
Morgan	20,074	19,881	193	20,363	20,127	236
Morrow	19,072	18,928	143	18,583	18,440	143
Muskingum	49,774	48,446	1,329	44,886	43,719	1,166
Noble	21,138	21,044	94	19,949	19,864	85
Ottawa	19,762	19,726	33	13,364	13,272	92
Paulding	13,485	12,838	647	8,544	8,069	475
Perry	28,218	28,127	91	18,453	18,366	80
Pickaway	27,415	26,140	1,252	24,875	23,795	1,080
Pike	17,927	16,700	1,227	15,447	14,304	1,142
Portage	27,500	27,356	144	24,584	24,479	105
Preble	24,533	24,051	482	21,809	21,390	419
Putnam	23,713	23,619	94	17,081	17,008	78
Richland	36,306	36,119	186	32,516	32,372	144
Ross	40,307	37,020	3,286	37,097	33,862	3,230
Sandusky	32,057	31,863	194	25,503	25,360	143
Scioto	33,511	32,352	1,159	29,302	28,289	1,013
Seneca	36,947	36,806	141	30,827	30,668	159
Shelby	24,137	23,602	535	20,748	20,142	600
Stark	64,031	63,738	292	52,508	52,190	318
Summit	43,788	43,397	384	34,674	34,373	299
Trumbull	44,880	44,635	245	38,659	38,425	233
Tuscarawas	40,198	40,052	146	38,840	33,724	116
Union	22,375	21,971	404	18,730	18,387	343
Van Wert	23,028	22,539	476	15,823	15,619	204
Vinton	17,223	17,011	212	15,027	14,819	208
Warren	28,392	27,109	1,283	26,689	25,511	1,178
Washington	43,244	42,000	1,243	40,609	39,551	1,058
Wayne	40,076	39,892	183	35,116	35,061	55
Williams	23,821	23,787	34	20,991	20,949	42
Wood	34,022	33,888	132	24,596	24,553	43
Wyandot	22,395	22,222	171	18,553	18,462	82

POPULATION OF CITIES IN OHIO,

Having 4,000 inhabitants and over in 1880 and 1870:

NAME OF PLACE.	1880.			1870.		
	TOTAL.	*Native.*	*Foreign*	TOTAL.	*Native.*	*Foreign*
Akron	16,512	12,901	3,611	10,006	7,402	2,604
Alliance	4,636	4,159	477	4,063	3,495	568
Ashtabula	4,445	3,652	793	1,999	1,638	361
Bellaire	8,025	6,873	1,152	4,033	3,165	668
Canton	12,258	10,315	1,943	8,660	7,037	1,623
Chillicothe	10,938	9,295	1,643	8,920	7,111	1,809
Cincinnati	255,139	183,480	71,659	216,239	136,627	79,612
Circleville	6,046	5,543	503	5,407	4,845	562
Cleveland	160,146	100,737	59,409	92,829	54,014	38,815
Columbus	56,647	42,576	9,071	31,247	23,663	7,611
Dayton	38,678	31,432	7,246	30,473	23,050	7,423
Defiance	5,907	4,751	1,156	2,750	2,072	678
Delaware	6,894	6,006	888	5,641	4,739	902
East Liverpool	5,568	4,612	956	2,105	1,643	402
Elyria	4,777	3,667	1,110	3,038	2,339	669
Findlay	4,633	4,255	383	3,315	2,898	417
Fremont	8,446	7,077	1,369	5,485	4,383	1,072
Galion	5,635	4,765	870	3,523	2,814	709
Gallipolis	4,400	4,144	256	3,711	3,456	255
Hamilton	12,122	9,587	2,535	11,081	8,019	3,062
Ironton	8,857	7,647	1,210	5,686	4,604	1,082
Lancaster	6,803	6,087	716	4,725	4,005	720
Lima	7,567	6,614	953	4,500	3,832	668
Mansfield	9,859	8,371	1,488	8,029	6,507	1,522
Marietta	5,444	4,788	656	5,218	4,353	865
Massillon	6,836	5,381	1,455	5,185	3,952	1,233
Middletown	4,538	3,821	717	3,046	2,476	570
Mt. Vernon	5,249	4,735	514	4,876	4,327	546
Newark	9,600	8,424	1,176	6,698	5,413	1,285
Norwalk	5,704	4,842	862	4,498	3,666	832
Piqua	6,031	5,159	872	5,967	4,840	1,127
Pomeroy	5,560	4,457	1,102	5,824	4,173	1,651
Portsmouth	11,321	9,695	1,626	10,592	8,530	2,062
Salem	4,041	3,731	301	3,700	3,420	280
Sandusky	15,838	1,128	4,555	13,000	8,396	4,604
Springfield	20,730	17,646	3,084	12,652	10,483	2,169
Steubenville	12,093	10,150	1,943	8,107	6,460	1,647
Tiffin	7,876	6,650	1,224	5,648	4,490	1,158
Toledo	50,137	35,778	14,349	31,584	20,485	11,099
Urbana	6,252	5,579	673	4,276	3,632	644
Van Wert	4,079	3,871	208	2,625	2,487	138
Warren	4,428	3,732	696	3,457	2,896	561
Wooster	5,840	5,233	607	5,419	4,730	689
Xenia	7,026	6,436	590	6,377	5,686	691
Youngstown	15,435	10,678	4,757	8,075	5,258	2,817
Zanesville	18,113	15,996	2,111	10,011	8,448	1,563

On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the settlement of Cincinnati, December 26, 1833, a "Buckeye dinner" was given. Dr. Daniel Drake, one of the oldest and most intelligent physicians of the West, gave an ingenious and humorous description of the Buckeye tree. He said it belonged to a family, of which but few existed. It was of the genus *Æsculus*, belonged to the class *Heptandria*, signifying "seven men," and there were seven species of the genus, of which the Ohio species was the last discovered. Neither Europe nor Africa has a native species of *Æsculus*, and Asia but one, the *Æsculus-Hippocastanum*, or horse chestnut. Nearly 300 years previous, a minister from a Court in Western Europe, found this tree growing in Moscow, whither it had been brought from Siberia, and, struck by its beauty, naturalized it in his own country, where it flourished and spread rapidly, reaching England, where it became a favorite. Dr. Drake said the qualities of our native "Ohioensis," the "horse chestnut," made it the fit representative of the hardy pioneers of the "Buckeye State." It is eminently prolific, hardy, beautiful in leaf and blossom, a native, and grew nowhere else until transplanted, as it had been to considerable extent. Its slowness in combustion made it specially valuable to the pioneers for "back-logs" in their ample cabin fire-places, where it survived the burning of several supplies of "fore-sticks" and accompanying fuel. The medicinal qualities of the Buckeye are such, that if skillfully used, it is useful in fever and ague, but unskillfully employed, it is a violent emetic. As the earliest tree in foliage each spring, it was a fitting emblem of the advance-guard of the present millions in the "Buckeye State."

A few of the more prominent facts in the history of Ohio may be stated as follows:

The first permanent settlement within the bounds of the State was made at Marietta early in the year 1788, and the second settlement at what was known as Columbia, near to the present site of Cincinnati, was made in the latter part of the same year.

The establishment of a Territorial Government was made by Congress in 1787, and was organized in July, 1788.

The first and only Territorial Governor was General Arthur St. Clair.

The first County established in Ohio was Washington, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair, July 26, 1788. The three next Counties organized were Hamilton, Wayne and Adams, that of Wayne embracing all that portion of Michigan south of Mackinaw.

The first Court held within the State of Ohio met at Marietta, September 2, 1788.

The battle most disastrous to the peace and welfare of the white settlers was that of Governor St. Clair by the Indians, November 4, 1791, within the limits of Darke County.

The most important victory gained over the Indians was that of General Anthony Wayne, at Fallen Timbers, on the Maumee River, and now within the County of Lucas, August, 1794.

The first Territorial Legislature met at Cincinnati, September 16, 1799.

The State of Connecticut, May 30, 1801, ceded to the United States her claim to the territory since known as the Connecticut Western Reserve, extending from the Pennsylvania line to the Western boundary of Huron County, and embracing, substantially, the Counties of Ashtabula, Trumbull, Lake, Summit, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Medina, Huron and Erie.

The first State Constitution was formed November, 1802, at Chillicothe, which had become the Capital of the Territory.

The first State election took place in January, 1803, the new State Government being in operation in March, following.

What was known as the "Burr Conspiracy," compassing the separation of the Southwestern States and their union with Mexico, to be seized by military and naval force, was fully organized and entered upon in the year 1806, and ended in the arrest of Burr and several associates in January, 1807.

The most important events in connection with the war of 1812-15, and occurring within the limits of Ohio, consisted of the successful defense of Fort Meigs, in May, and of Fort Stephenson, in August, 1813, and the victory of Perry over the British fleet, in September, same year.

The permanent location of the State Capital at Columbus was made in 1816.

The formal "breaking of ground" in the commencement of the great system of State Canals, took place at Newark, a point on the Ohio Canal (Cleveland to Portsmouth), July 4, 1825. Present and taking part in the ceremonies, were Governor Jeremiah Morrow of Ohio, and Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York.

The first definite steps toward a system of Public Schools, were taken in 1825.

The first Railway opened within the State was the Erie & Kalamazoo Road, in the fall of 1836. It extended from Toledo to Adrian, Mich., a distance of 33 miles.

Ohio has furnished four Presidents of the United States—William H. Harrison, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes and James A. Garfield, the first and the last named of whom died in office, the former after a service of one month, and the latter six months after his inauguration. One Vice-President, Hendricks, of Indiana, was a native of Ohio. Two Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States were appointed from Ohio—Salmon P. Chase and Morrison R. Waite; as were three Associate Justices of the same—John McLean, Noah H. Swayne and Stanley Matthews. Four Secretaries of the Treasury of the United States—Thomas Ewing, Thomas Corwin, S. P. Chase and John Sherman—were citizens of Ohio while holding such office. Of such were three Secretaries of the Interior—Thomas Ewing, Jacob D. Cox and Columbus Delano; three Secretaries of War—John McLean, Benjamin Stanton and Alphonso Taft; two Attorneys General—Henry Stanbery and Alfonso Taft, and three Postmasters General—Return J. Meigs, John McLean and William Dennison.

Of those prominent in the military service of the United States during the War of the Rebellion (1861-65), the following were from Ohio: U. S. Grant, James B. McPherson, William T. Sherman, Phillip H. Sheridan, George B. McClellan, Irwin McDowell, Quincy A. Gilmore, Wager Swayne, James B. Steedman and the McCook Brothers.

Among others from Ohio renowned for success in their respective spheres of activity, are Thomas A. Edison, the first Electrician of the age; Dr. Hall, the great Arctic Explorer; Professor O. M. Mitchell, the Astronomer, who died in the military service of his country. Of eminent Divines, may here be named Dr. Lyman Beecher, of the Congregational Church; Bishops Philander Chase and Charles P. McIlvaine, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Bishop Edward Thompson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and President Finney, of Oberlin College.

PART II.

LOCALITY.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY.[*] — GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE. — SURFACE GEOLOGY. — SOILS. — ECONOMIC GEOLOGY. — WATER SUPPLY. — ANALYSIS OF TOLEDO CLAY. — THE HISTORIC "GREEN SCUM" ON THE MAUMEE.

THE surface of Lucas County is nearly flat. From the shore of Lake Erie there is an almost imperceptible ascent to the Western boundary, which has an elevation of from 90 to 130 feet. The Lake coast is low, and guarded by a sand beach. The Maumee River, which forms a part of the Southern boundary, and divides the County into two unequal triangles, descends 60 feet in a series of rapids, over limestone strata, from Providence to Maumee City, the head of slack water and of navigation. The same beds of limestone project above the level drift, at a few points further North, but have no notable influence on the topography.

The rocks of the County are: Huron Shale, Hamilton Group, Corniferous Group, Waterlime Group, Onondaga Salt Group and Guelph Group (Niagara).

Guelph Group.—There are no rock exposures in the Eastern Townships, but enough outcrops have been observed in the neighboring parts of Ottawa County to render it highly probable that the Guelph beds underlie a considerable portion of the Town of Oregon.

The *Waterlime* and *Onondaga Salt Groups* have not been separated in this County, and there is some doubt as to the occurrence of the latter. At Genoa, in Ottawa County, characteristic Waterlime fossils are found but a few feet above the Guelph limestone.

The Waterlime is exposed at various points. From the West line of Waterville, to slack-water at Maumee City, it forms the bed of the Maumee, presenting a series of variable sectile, argillaceous limestones, with numerous local flexures, but no decided general dip. The same beds are exposed on the plain near Maumee City, in the bed of Swan Creek at Monclova Village, and at Fish's quarry, in Northern Monclova. In Sylvania, Ten-mile Creek cuts the Waterlime for some distance, and it is further exposed in the road West of the Village, so as to afford the following section:

	Feet.
Alternations of hard gray, and soft drab limestones, both thin-bedded	40
Massive buff limestone, in part brecciated, with many small, lenticular cavities, and some chert nodules	30
Gray, shaly limestone—exposed	6
Total	76

The *Corniferous Group* is seen to overlie the Waterlime in Sylvania, at Fisher's quarry, and in the bed of the Maumee, the line of junction crossing Sylvania, Springfield, Monclova, and Waterville, in a Southerly direction. All of its members are exposed in Sylvania, in a rocky ridge, that lies two miles West of the Village. They are:

	Feet.
6. Dark, bluish gray, sectile limestone, with crowded fossils	5
5. Thick-bedded, open, buff limestone, with white chert	25
4. Drab limestone; beds 6 to 10 inches	50
3. Alternations of hard, arenaceous limestone, with fine-grained, gray limestone	52
2. Massive, friable white sandstone (glass-sand)	20
1. Soft, massive, cream and buff limestone, with fossils at top	12
Total	164

The full thickness of the upper bed is not shown. At Whitehouse, 15 feet are seen, but the upper limit is nowhere exposed. At Sylvania, all the beds dip rapidly to the West, and their outcrops can be noted in the space of a mile. Southward, the dip diminishes, and the belt of outcrop becomes broader, until, where it leaves the County, in Providence, it is not less than five miles across. Nos. 2 and 3 outcrop at Fish's quarry, Nos. 5 and 6 at Whitehouse, and No. 3 two miles further East. In the bed of the Maumee the glass sand (No. 2) is seen a few rods East of the East line of Providence, and the successive strata appear in order as we ascend to the Providence dam, which rests on the buff limestone (No. 5). Fossils occur in nearly all the beds, but are especially abundant in the highest and the lowest. Few were collected, as good specimens are rare, but of those that were preserved Mr. F. B. Meek, the Palæontologist of the

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[*] See Geological Survey of Ohio. Report of J. S. Newberry, Chief Geologist, 1870.

Survey, distinguished 34 species of invertebrates. The fishes, that so abound in the equivalent beds at Sandusky and other points East of the great anticlinal axis, are but meagerly represented. A few teeth of *onychodus* have been found in limestones 1 and 5, and the gray limestone (No. 6) yielded at Sylvania a single cranial bone not referable to any described genus.

The *Hamilton Group* is not exposed, but is believed to be represented by a bed of soft gray shale, outcropping in a narrow band along the edge of the Huron shale. At Delta, Fulton County, where it was traversed in boring for oil, it has a depth of 20 feet.

The *Huron Shale*, a hard bituminous black shale, is entirely concealed under the drift, but has been struck by the auger at many points in Richfield. It must underlie the whole of that Town, together with Spencer and Swanton, and the Northwest portion of Providence. Its dip is to the West.

Glacial Striæ are found in Lucas County, wherever the Erie clay is freshly removed from the rock surface. Even the friable sandstone of the Corniferous, which crumbles away at the first frost, has preserved them. Their bearings were noted at seven different localities, and range from S. 80° W. to S. W., the general direction being S. 55° W. The effect produced, when the ice encountered some flint nodules in the waterlime at Monclova Village, is very interesting. Each hard nodule projects boldly from the ice-planed surface, and retains a long train or ridge of the limestone on one side. The semi-plastic ice did not at once fill the groove curved in it by the unyielding flint, and so failed to remove the limestone immediately behind it. These trains all point in one direction (S. 60° W.), and prove that the motion of the ice was toward, and not from, that direction. By the kindness of Messrs. Coder and Wilson, of Monclova, a slab of this worn limestone has been placed in the State collection. The *superficial deposits* consist of two members: the Erie clay and the Lacustrine clay and sand. The former was deposited immediately after the retreat of the glacier, and is formed of glacial detritus, transported in part by icebergs. The latter are due to the sorting and redeposition of the former, by Lake action. At Toledo, the Erie clay is blue, and the Lacustrine yellow, but the distinction is not general. Bowlders afford a better mark, for they are rarely absent, in this vicinity, from the Erie clay, and never present in the Lacustrine. A majority of the Erie clay bowlders attest their glacial origin by exhibiting one or more ground faces. A large and beautiful specimen of Trenton limestone, in the possession of Dr. J. B. Trembley, of Toledo, is plainly a fragment torn from the bed of the glacier, and not subsequently worn, but deposited with its fractured edges still angular. The leveling action of the Lacustrine forces has proceeded further in Lucas than in the more Westerly Counties, as it was longer submerged. The original surface of the Erie clay doubtless conformed, in great measure, to that of the subjacent rock, but has been remodeled without regard to it. While there is no drift on the limestone ridge, at Sylvania, its depth is over 145 feet at Metamora, eight miles West, and nearly 100 feet at Toledo, 10 miles East. The sand tract of the County records a shore action similar to that now transpiring at the head of Lake Michigan. The sand accumulated by the currents, was thrown up by the waves in beaches, and by the wind in dunes. It is so fine (and hence light and mobile) that it owes its present form chiefly to the wind, and no persistent beach ridges remain. In its vertical range, it extends from 60 feet above the present Lake to 110 feet, and will not improbably be found, when its connections shall have been traced, to represent more than one stage of water, if, indeed, it was not accumulated during a gradual subsidence. The belt crosses the country in a Northeast and Southwest direction, covering Swanton, with a considerable portion of Providence, Spencer, Monclova, Springfield and Sylvania, and small areas in Waterville and Washington. An extension Southeastward from Sylvania covers nearly the entire Town of Adams.

It is reported by Dr. J. B. Trembley that a tooth of *mastodon* was obtained from a marsh in the Town of Springfield. I was unable to ascertain the precise locality and other particulars, but, as all the marshes of that Town lie in depressions, that originated with the dunes, the tooth cannot be more ancient than they; and the *mastodon* is shown to have survived at least, to the epoch of the lowest raised beach of Lake Erie.

The Towns of Oregon and Manhattan, and

the Eastern part of Washington, are part of the tract of country to which the name of the "Black Swamp" has been applied. The soil is a fine clay, black with decayed vegetation, and varied by streaks having an admixture of sand. Lying nearly level (the average descent Lakeward is four feet per mile), it has retained water on its surface many months in each year, and, by its aid, converted into mold the leaves and trunks that have fallen upon it. Most valuable assistance in this work has been rendered by the fresh-water lobsters that abound throughout the district. When the land dries they dig little wells that they may retain the supply of water essential to their existence. As the season advances, they burrow deeper and deeper, always bringing the excavated clay to the surface, where it is mingled with the mold. In this way the mold has become incorporated with the clay to a considerable depth, constituting a soil of great endurance. The soil of Richfield and Northwestern Sylvania is somewhat similar in character, but has a fine gravel, evenly mingled with the clay.

Along the margins of the sand district are belts of shallow sand, with clay subsoil, and supporting, like the clay soils, a heavy forest growth.

The district of deep sand is covered by "oak openings." It comprises many treeless, sandy swamps, some of which are of considerable extent. There can be no doubt that thorough drainage will convert them from inhospitable, miasmatic wastes into superior farming lands.

Building Stone.—The Upper Buff limestone (No. 5, in the table of Corniferous rocks) is the most important building stone in the County. It is readily quarried in large blocks, and very easily wrought while wet. While it is an impure limestone, it contains no sand, and it owes its open texture, not to loose aggregation, but to the loss of some component by dissolution. It has been extensively used, with the best results, for abutments and like heavy work, and it is now proposed to saw it into slabs for lintels, sills, etc. The principal quarries are at Whitehouse and Providence, while it is also worked in Sylvania, on the farms of Mr. Lee, Mr. Shay, and Mr. Kenyon Cooper.

The Arenaceous limestone (No. 3) is likewise a valuable building stone. It is most extensively worked by Mr. George Loeb, at a point two miles East of Whitehouse, and by Mr. Wm. Fish, in Northern Monclova. Near the former quarry, Mr. A. Shear, near the latter, Mr. W. S. Holt, and in Sylvania, Mr. J. Rampus, have openings in the same bed.

The stoneless Lacustrine clay is well adapted and extensively used for the manufacture of bricks. On the border of the sand district it contains a measure of incorporated sand, in virtue of which it is the more readily worked. Bricks burned from it have a pale red color, which is commonly heightened by an admixture of the convenient ferruginous sand.

Lime is manufactured for local consumption from beds of the Waterlime group, at Maumee City, at the Villages of Waterville and Monclova, and at Fish's quarry; from the Drab limestone of the Corniferous (No. 4), at Sylvania (by Mr. Cooper), and at Providence; and from the Gray limestone (No. 6), at Whitehouse. All of these form efficient and durable cements, but differ in color and facility of use. Those from the Corniferous beds slake and set more quickly than the others, and evolve in slaking a great amount of heat. A series of experimental tests of these and other limes, available for the Toledo market, was undertaken, but no satisfactory result was reached, and they will be continued in the coming season.

It is hoped that in the Waterlime group will be found beds suitable for hydraulic cement. Several samples that were selected for examination have been shown, by Dr. Wormley's analyses, to resemble the best cement rocks very closely in chemical composition; but the more practical and decisive tests are yet to be applied.

The friable sandstone (No. 2) affords a nearly pure white sand, adapted to the manufacture of glass. In 1863 it was opened in Sylvania, on the farm now owned by Mr. John Rampus, by Messrs. Card and Hubbard, and a considerable quantity quarried, ground and shipped to Pittsburgh, Pa., where it was used in making flint glass. Seven or eight hundred tons had been shipped, when the business terminated, in consequence of the death of the managing partner, Mr. Card. The price received for the sand, delivered in Pittsburgh, was $16 to $17 per ton.*

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* The development of the Water Supply, Building Stone and Glass Sand is noted elsewhere.

Water Supply.—The first discovery of the Artesian water, now obtained in so many parts of the Maumee Valley, was made in Bryan, in 1842. The water does not differ materially in character from that ordinarily received from the Drift, and owes its Artesian head to some peculiarities of the distribution of the sand beds of the Erie clay, by which they are enabled to carry the water which permeates them from higher to lower levels, while they are prevented from discharging it through springs by a continuous covering of impervious clay. The flowing wells of Williams County are part of a series that occur in a narrow belt of country, lying just West of the upper beach. The evenly spread Lacustrine clays form, in this case, the impervious cover, and the reservoir, by which the flow is rendered perennial, is afforded by the broad, and often deep, sand beds, from which the supply is directly obtained. More remotely it is doubtless derived from the oxidized upper portion of the unmodified drift, lying East of, and higher than the beaches. This is generally permeable, and receiving the water from rains, yields it slowly to the sandy beds wherever they are connected.

The wells of Lucas County are of two classes, the shallow and the deep. The shallow pierce only the Lacustrine deposits, and receive either the water that accumulates in the deep sands of the oak openings, or that which percolates through what sandy beds are interstratified with the Lacustrine clay; the deep penetrate nearly or quite to the rock. I am not aware that any wells draw water from the body of the Erie clay. Though it contains frequent permeable beds, they are not so connected as to permit a free circulation.

At the base of the Erie clay, and resting on the rock *in situ*, there are commonly—not always—a few feet, or a few inches, of gravel and sand, from which water rises freely, supplying the Artesian and other deep wells. Whether the water is confined to this horizon, or circulates also through the underlying rock, is a question of little importance If we say that it passes under the clay, along the limestone ridge, in the West part of the County, and follows the rock surface until it finds escape upwards, we shall have proposed a theory by no means demonstrable, but quite adequate to account for the Artesian head in Toledo and Oregon. The Artesian water of Richfield rises higher than this supposed source and must receive its supply from some point further West. The water in the Toledo wells formerly stood 14 feet above the Lake level; but with increasing use, has gradually fallen to seven feet, and the only wells now flowing discharge below that height.

In July, 1859, an analysis of Blue Clay underlying Toledo was made. It was taken from a cut then made in Adams Street, West of Michigan Street. Fifteen parts of the Clay yielded the following result:

	PARTS.
Protoxide of Iron (FeO)	1.25
Silica (SiO^3)	2.79
Carbonate of Calcium (CaO, CO_2)	0.14
Water (HO)	1.68
Alumina (AlO)	7.90
Trace of Sulphur and loss	1.24
	15.00

Four parts of Alumina yielded 1.25 parts of metallic Aluminum. This analysis at the time attracted some attention, and more especially by the showing made of Alumina. But it has never been considered best to pursue the matter further.

In August, 1859, Mr. Aug. A. Fahnestock, Horticulturist, of Toledo, made careful examination of the green matter, which previously, more than at that time, had appeared on the surface of the River at that season of the year, the result of which was thus stated by that gentleman:

> First, that it is the pollen or fecundating of an aquatic plant, the *Zizaniæ Aquaticæ*, or Indian Rice. This plant is always found in low, swampy lands and along the borders of Rivers and streams. It attains an altitude of from three to nine feet, and begins shedding its pollen about the 1st of August and continues until late in September. The pollen when thrown from the glumes, is of an oval shape, and in color light yellow. When submerged it loses its color, and commences to vegetate; and if it does not happen to be thrown into shallow water, soon decomposes. From the immense quantities of this pollen, many would think it impossible to be of vegetable origin; but we have only to examine that borne by the Thistle, Poppy and many other common plants, to find a parallel. What effect this decaying vegetation may have on the health of the City, I am unable to say. It is a question for Chemists and Physicians.

Since the date above named, the pollen has almost wholly disappeared from the surface of the River.

CHAPTER II.

THE PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD.

THE beginning of the history of the mouth and valley of the Maumee River, is involved in unusual obscurity. The first settlements of the Dutch, and afterward of the English, were up the Hudson, and slowly towards the interior of the State of New York. Between these settlements and Ohio was the Iroquois Confederacy (Five Nations), the most powerful of Indian Tribes. They were not in the main unfriendly to these settlements; but there was in the earliest times little temptation to penetrate beyond, and in later days the Iroquois claimed to control Ohio as their hunting-ground.

In 1609, about a quarter of a century before Lake Erie was known, Champlain, at the request of the Ottawas, met in battle the Iroquois. This was the first introduction of the latter to civilization. The lines of the allies opened, and the Indians were struck, as seemed to them, by "lightning from the gods," with the usual "thunder." But the confederated Iroquois in the end conquered the other Indian nations, and this brilliant exploit of Champlain, for nearly a century and a half, prevented the settlement of the Ohio. The Iroquois were not friendly, though not always at war.

The French way to the West, for trade and settlement, was North of Lake Erie. In 1671, Lake Superior was quite well represented on the maps. As late as 1744, the French official Geographer, in the map furnished for that learned work, Charlevoix's "New France," has along the South shore of Lake Erie the legend, "Toute cette cote n'est presque point comme" (All this shore is nearly unknown). The other more Southern English Colonies were separated from the West by the Alleghanies—often on the maps not inaptly called "The Endless Mountains." Gradually from the East and the West, adventurers, traders and settlements approached what is now Ohio; and when Washington was a young man, the French and English first met in the West. The country of the Ohio was the border-land on which they met. It had for many years lain between them. It continued thereafter to be the border-land, all through the Revolution, and even in the war between the United States and Great Britain, known as the War of 1812. Even in that war we can tell pretty well what was done by the people of New York and of Pennsylvania, and the sons of Kentucky are reasonably prominent in written history. The West in British hands was well reported; but we know little of the part of Ohio in that war, except as we gather its history from the narratives of citizens of other States. As was the case of the English and Scottish border, and as is the case of border-lands generally, the history of Ohio is rich in romance and dramatic interest, but precise information is wanting.

The earliest known man in Europe was the Glacial Man—living when most of Europe was covered with glaciers, and following up closely the retreating ice. A large share of the United States was similarly covered. The Southern limit is easily traced and with close accuracy. Even the very farms which that limit crossed, can be and have been pointed out. This Southern line—the terminal Moraine, as it is called—formed a continuous line from the Atlantic Ocean to at least the Mississippi River. The line entered Ohio on the center line of Columbiana County, not far from a line with the center of the State, and pursued a zigzag course to the Southwest, crossing the present valley of the Ohio in Brown County, some distance East of Cincinnati; re-crossing into Indiana below Cincinnati, and zigzagging to the Mississippi. The accumulations of the ice are found 500 to 600 feet on each side of the Ohio River, at Cincinnati. At that point was a great glacial dam. The Ohio must have been a Lake, with its water several hundred feet higher than at present, with irregular shores—up the present Valleys of the Rivers flowing into the Ohio. Abundant evidences are found in the Upper Ohio Valley of the existence of this Lake. Toledo, of course, was far behind the front of the belt of ice.

In New Jersey—in the striated beds of gravel which were deposited by the large streams running from the ice—are found thousands of relics of the Glacial Man, substantially identical with those of Europe. As these are found in undisturbed strata 20 feet and more from the surface, they must have been deposited at the time the gravel was. In short, man lived in New Jersey while the ice covered the Northern part of the State. He may have lived along and South of the ice-belt, in the West; and may as well have fished in the Ohio Lake and in the streams leading to it, as in the Sea and the River which deposited the Trenton gravel.

There have been found in the West a few relics similar to those of Glacial Man, and supposed to have been his. The line has only recently been traced in the West, so that more precise information is wanting. The Glacial Man is not long known to have been American as well, but surely living on this Continent may have been the earliest inhabitant of Ohio; and, following the retreating ice, have been the first denizen of the Maumee Valley.

The earliest man, however, who left permanent imprint upon the face of the country, was the mysterious Mound Builder—so-called, because we have no other name for him. Nowhere are his works more numerous or more extensive than in Ohio. The Southern Valleys of the State were his thickly populated home. These works are far less in number in the Northern part of the State, and still less in the lower Maumee Valley. That may well then have been to him, for some reason, a "borderland."

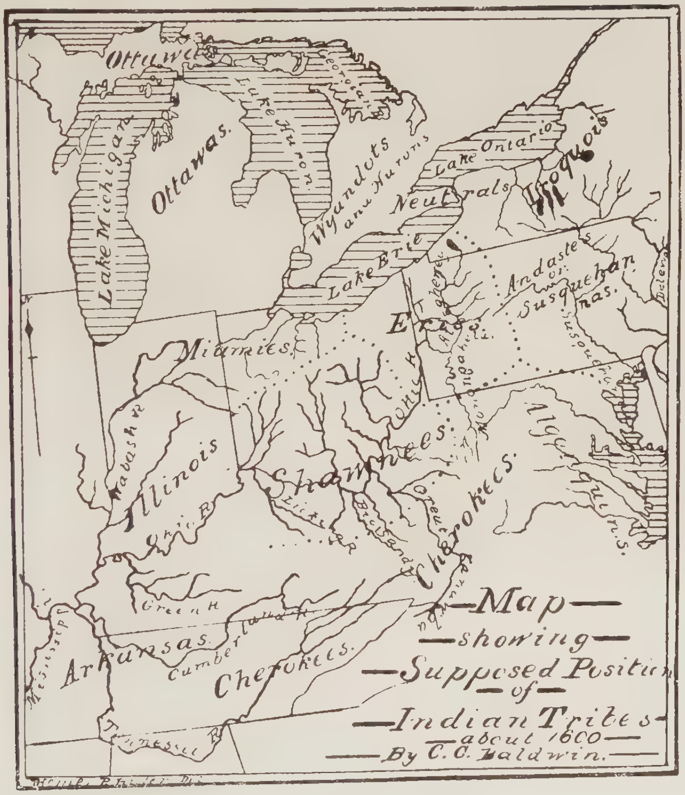
The earliest dweller in Ohio may not unlikely—if he passed over the site of Toledo at all—have passed over a Lake. Before the Glacial period, Lake Erie was a River. The glacial streams from the South emptied their waters some 200 feet lower than at present. As that is about the depth of Lake Erie, there could then have been no such Lake. The Niagara River (to call it by that name), did not then flow over the present Falls, but had a channel to the North, and at a level not far from that below the Falls. That channel has been partly identified, but the ice which dammed the Ohio, dammed the Niagara, as well, and high enough so that in the retreat, Lake Erie was higher than at present. The well known ridges were Lake beaches, and the Lake has not yet, by far, found its ancient level.

The country of the Maumee differs widely from the Moraine in its manner of deposit, and may well have been the bottoms of a Lake, higher than the present, causing a level deposition of matter not so deposited where the ice alone had covered the land. Possibly, in the earlier days of the Mound Builder, it may have been covered with water, Niagara River having a higher bed than now. Some Mounds are found not far from Toledo, and on land no higher. But the days of the Mound Builder in Ohio were ended, and they had disappeared from the State. Peace gave way to war, and agriculture to a more savage life. There is no reason to suppose that the people who drove away the Mound Builders were any other than those found succeeding them and in a desultory way dwelling on their lands.

CHAPTER III.

THE ABORIGINES OF THE MAUMEE VALLEY.

WHEN the French made their first approach up the St. Lawrence, the Indians in or bordering on Ohio might have been divided into two great lingual divisions—those speaking the Algonkin language and those of Huron-Iroquois tongues. The Iroquois proper were South of the St. Lawrence and in Central New York. The Hurons, to whom they were allied, were to the Northwest of them; the Neutral Nation to the West and around the East end of Lake Erie; and the Eries or "Cats" (so-called) were South of the Lake and upon the upper Ohio.* These tribes lay in a compact body, surrounded on every side by Algonkins. In some collision or catastrophe the Tuscacoras (also of Iroquois tongue) had become separated and were far to the South, to return long after they were first known to unite with the Five Nations (often thereafter called the Six Nations). The Cherokees were also, it is said, of original Iroquois stock. They lived South of the Ohio River. It is likely the Huron-Iroquois stock and the Algonkin, or both, met and drove off the Mound Builders.


Ottawas
Lake Superior
Lake Huron
Georgian Bay
Ottawas.
Lake Michigan
Wyandots and Hurons
Lake Ontario
Iroquois
Neutrals
Lake Erie
Andastes or Susquehannas.
Eries.
Miamies.
Wabash R.
Illinois
Ohio R.
Shawnees.
Algonkins.
Cherokees.
Green R.
Arkansas.
Cumberland R.
Cherokees.
Mississippi
Tennessee R.
Map
showing
Supposed Positi
of
Indian Tribes
about 1600
By C. C. Baldwin.

The most Southern of the Tribes of these stocks West of the Alleghanies were the Cherokees, of the Iroquois; and the Shawnees, of the Algonkin stock. Both languages had become much corrupted, and they may well have represented the advance-guard of these great migrations. The languages of the Delawares and Miamis—the one East of the Shawnees, and the other West—were more alike than either like the Shawnee.

The positions of the Indian Tribes in and about Ohio shortly after the year 1600, is probably not very inaccurately represented by the above map.

In this map the Ottawas, Miamis, Illinois and Shawnees were Algonkin.

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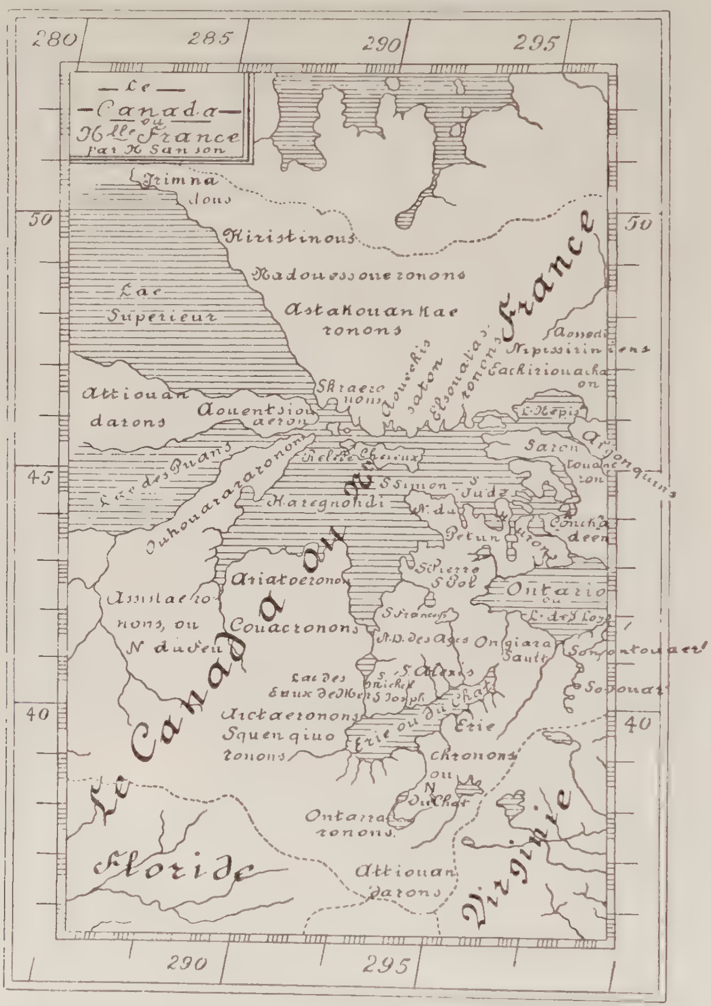
* The Eries are here spoken of as allied by language to the Iroquois, as would appear from the early French Relation, although it is not forgotten, that lately it has been claimed that they were Algonkin.

The earliest map which undertook to represent the positions and names of the Tribes at the West end of Lake Erie, was that of Nicholas Sanson, the Royal French Geographer, in his little quarto atlas of America. The map is itself without date, but is supposed to have been made about 1657. A *fac simile* of that part of it which covers and surrounds the lower Maumee Valley, may be of interest. It is as follows:


280
285
290
295
50
45
40
Le Canada ou Nlle France par N. Sanson
Lac Superieur
Kiristinous
Nadouessouerons
Astakouankae ronons
Attiouandarons
Aouentsiouaeron
Lac des Puans
Ouhouararonons
Assistaeronons, ou N. du Feu
Couacronons
Ariatoeronons
Hategnohdi
Ontario
Erie ou du Chat
Eriechronons ou N. du Chat
Ontarraronons
Attiouandarons
Floride
Virginie
France
Le Canada ou Nlle France
Nipissirinions
Algonquins
Petun
Sonontouaeronons
Squenquiouronons
Aictaeronons

Homer P. Ritter. Del.

The positions of the Tribes and the similarity of names with those of the earliest Jesuit Relations, show that the geographical date of much of the map is 1640, about 30 years before the Ohio or Mississippi was discovered. The Western Tribe of the Iroquois are the Sonontonaus (Senecas), and East of the Genesee. The Hurons and Petuns occupy the Northern part of the Peninsula North of Lake Erie. The Eriechronons, or du Chat, are between the Eastern half of Lake Erie and the Ohio, the upper part of which only appears flowing from Chautauqua Lake. Southeast of that branch of the Ohio, are the Attionandarons (a Nation speaking a little different language), which may mean either the Neuters or the Andastes (probably the latter). South of the West end of Lake Erie are the Ontarraronons (meaning "Lake People," as Ontario means "beautiful Lake"). The names on this map are in the main Huron, and the termination, "ronon," means "Nation," as the terminations "nek" and "gonk" are Algonkin for the same.

The Jesuit Relation of 1648, written among the Hurons, says Lake Erie was formerly inhabited along its South coast by the Cat Nation, who had been obliged to draw well inland to avoid their enemies from the West. The Ontarraronons were likely the Algonkins, who had pushed back the Eries (Cat Nation), and very likely the "Miami duc Lac," who gave name to the Maumee River, at first and long called upon the maps the "Miami due Lac." The Lake referred to may have been Sandusky Bay, attempted to be represented on the map, but very much out of position.

On this map there appears to be a slight attempt to represent the Maumee. The Squenquioronons, at the extreme West end of Lake Erie, may have been the Nepissing branch of the Ottawas, called Squekaneronons.* The first supposition is most probably correct, but the Indians were so apt to make a descriptive name, to sound to the whites like a tribal name, as to add greatly to the labor of study. In the very map before us, the Skraeronons, living East of Sault St. Marie, are simply people of the Skiac or Sault. The Assistaeronons, or Nation du Ferr, represented as in Western Michigan, or South of Lake Michigan, were the well-known Mascoutins.

The Jesuit Relation of 1662 has an enumeration of the bands of Indians in the Michigan Peninsula, all Algonkins, all friends of the Hurons, and all trading with the French, save some of the Five Nations and some Puauts farthest to the West. The Outaanek are no doubt our old friends in Northwest Ohio, the Ontarraronons. The Outaonsinagouk are substantially identical in name with the Squenqueronon. The others are Kichkagoneiak, Nigouaouichirinik and Ouachaskesouek. The first were probably the Nepissings; the next to the last were no doubt the Nick Konek of the Relation of 1648, likely the Couaeronons of the map and no doubt Ottawas.† The geography of this map was not to be long unchanged. In 1655, before it was published in Paris, the Eries had received their final overthrow at the hands of the Iroquois—so complete, indeed, that what became of the survivors is not known. The Iroquois had before this (in 1649), overcome and driven away from their homes, North of Lake Erie, the Hurons and the Ottawas, their allies. The Ancient Nation de Petun (Owendat), kinsmen of the Hurons, were involved in the common ruin, and the Hurons and Petuns were afterwards known as Wyandots, and lived in Northwestern Ohio until 1832. Although their stock and language were the Huron, the Iroquois and the Ottawas were Algonkin; the common alliances, defeats and ruin made them close companions, and the intimacy continued to the last.

But this migration was not direct. The Petuns, with some Hurons, removed to Wisconsin. They were driven back to Lake Superior by the Dacotahs, and about 1680 removed to the neighborhood of Detroit. In 1706 their war parties reached the Cherokees, Choctaws and Shawnees by way of Sandusky, the Scioto and the Ohio. In 1732 they claimed all Ohio as their hunting-ground, and warned the Shawnees to plant their Villages South of the Ohio. They gradually centered at Sandusky and the West end of Lake Erie, before the Revolution. The Ottawas, after the overthrow, fled to the mouth of Green Bay and beyond the Mississippi. Driven back, as were the Wyandots, they were, after 1672, their inseparable companions. In 1709 they were at war with the Miamis. In 1747 the Wyandots, already established at Sandusky, persuaded a portion of them to settle on Lake Erie, on the lower Maumee, promising trade with the English.*

The Indians of the neighborhood of the Maumee were not alone in claiming dominion in Ohio. The same Iroquois who had driven them from the North of Lake Erie, and who had destroyed the Eries, claimed its territory as their best hunting-ground. They occupied a considerable part of Ohio at will, and the portion of Northern Ohio East of Sandusky, seems to have continued, even after the Revolution, a partly neutral ground, permanently occupied by no tribe, and no doubt the seat of many small contests. In 1685 they warred with the Illinois and Miamis, and the war was partly carried on across Ohio. The English persuaded the Iroquois to peace with the Western tribes, wishing under the friendship of that Nation to advance their own trade. The English claimed the country of the Ohio as against the French, under a deed gotten from the Iroquois in 1684, which, however, conveyed the land to be defended by the English to and for the use of the Indians. To use legal language, the Indians were "certui qui trusts," and were to have the subsequent use of the lands.† After 1696, from time to time, Iroquois, chiefly Senecas, settled in Northeastern Ohio. In 1817 and 1818 the United States granted the Seneca Reservation, (now in Seneca County), on which these Indians lived until 1831.

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* Said by Sagard, in 1624, to be their proper name; or the name may refer to the Lake "Skekonan."

† Early Indian Migration in Ohio. Page 90.

* 10 New England Colonial Documents, p. 162.

† Wars of Iroquois, p. 27.

CHAPTER IV.

GAME. — THE AGUE IN POETRY AND ELSEWHERE.— PUT-IN-BAY ISLANDS. — THE WORD "MAUMEE."

MARCH 15, 1869, Judge E. D. Potter delivered an address before the Maumee Valley Shooting Association, Toledo, which was devoted mainly to the subject of "Game in the Maumee Valley." It was a very interesting and valuable paper.

By way of introduction, Judge Potter said, that when he came here, in 1835, the entire region, North of a line drawn from the head of Lake Erie to the Pacific Ocean, was one unbroken hunting ground, the settlements in the intervening States interfering very slightly with the game. This region then contained a greater variety and greater abundance of valuable game than ever did any other section of the globe in the same latitude, foremost of which were the Buffalo, the Grizzly Bear, the Caribou, the Elk and the Stag. In this Valley were the Red Deer, Bears, Wolves, Panthers, Lynx, Wild Cats, Foxes and Turkeys, with an almost infinite variety of small game. In 1835 Deer were probably more plentiful here than elsewhere on the continent, and engaged almost exclusively the attention of the sportsman. The Red Deer (the only kind here) gets its growth at five years—the Stag and the Hind, popularly known as Buck and Doe. The terms Buck and Doe are applied to the Fallow Deer, a different kind, with large flattened horns like a hand, and are smaller than ours. The Doe, at one year old, brings forth in May or June one Fawn; at two years and after, two Fawns, going seven months with young. The Deer relies for safety upon his sense of smell, and no gunner must expect to get within gunshot of him, except from the leeward. Thus located, the hunter will soon, though in open sight, find him coming within a few yards of him, utterly unconscious of danger. Judge Potter stated that he had killed Deer in every Ward of the present City of Toledo. An Oak ridge near the High School building was a favorite resort for them; there were many in Stickney's Woods, in the First Ward; also on the "Nose," where the Oliver House now stands, in the Fifth Ward. Where the residence of V. H. Ketcham stands, in the Seventh Ward, was a runway for them. He never heard that there were Elk in this Valley; but in the region of Cleveland, at an early day, they were numerous.

Next to the Deer, the Turkey was important as game. They grew to be very large, often weighing when drawn, 30 pounds. In habit they much resembled the domestic bird, laying from 13 to 15 eggs, and generally hatching a full brood. To get within range of the Turkey, the sportsman must keep out of its sight. An expert hunter, by shooting into the flock or sending in his dog to scatter them, may, with his "call," get them within range and shoot the flock. This "call" consists of a quill or a wing-bone of the Turkey, and the expert may so imitate the bird's voice as to entice them to his very presence, if he be perfectly hidden from sight. They were often caught in great numbers by building a tight-covered pen of rails or poles; digging a trench leading under one side of it, and then scattering corn in the trench, which they pick up, and following the bait thus placed soon find themselves imprisoned, and not having sense enough to look down, but only up, are made secure.

The Wolf is a cowardly rascal. Like some men, he wants to know who his backers are, before he goes into a fight. At an early day, a bounty was paid for Wolf scalps, ranging from $8.00 to $25.00. He knew two trappers, one of whom was then living, who would get from 10 to 15 scalps apiece during the season, all being males, for they never killed females, for that would injure their next year's harvest of scalps. They were sometimes caught in steel-traps, and sometimes in dead-falls; and in the former case, when secured, are meek as Lambs, and handled with impunity. The trapper is thus enabled to release the female and kill the male. The Judge once sought information as to the mode of catching the Wolf, from an old experienced trapper, a Pennsylvania Dutchman, who said to him: "Well, Chutch, I vas dinking dis ting all ofer, und ich kon only dell you dat der Volfs are ketch, brincipally, py main art." Seeing his lesson thus suddenly at an end, the Judge said, "Mr. K., I thank you a thousand times;" when the old trapper replied, "Never minte, Chutch, one dime is a blenty."

The Bears were very numerous, particularly in Wood, Henry, Defiance, Williams, Paulding and Van Wert Counties. Their practice of hibernating in hollow trees throughout the winter, made them little more than skin and bones when they came forth in the Spring.

The Red, Black, Silver Grey and Cross Fox, were found in this region. They all were of one family, and intermix with each other—the last named by a "cross" between the Red and the Black. The furs of the Silver Grey and the Black were most highly valued, a single skin having been sold as high as $75.00. The Woods Grey, a very common species, was readily caught by treeing, but his fur was comparatively coarse and brittle. A Black Fox was often scented in this neighborhood, where he was readily found for a number of years, and led the hounds in a straight line for the Cottonwood Swamp, some 15 miles distant; but in a couple of days would be sure to return.

He lost his life by crossing a road near to where John Kaufman, then and yet of Toledo, was watching a Deer runway, on the Manhattan Road below Tremainsville, when Kaufman wounded him with a charge of buck-shot, and he never again appeared. His remains were soon afterwards found near the place where he was shot. Since then very few Cross Foxes have been seen in this region, though previously much the larger proportion were of that description.

Badgers never were numerous in this section, though Judge Potter had occasionally seen them on the sand ridges in Washington Township, near the Haughton settlement. Being gregarious, they burrowed in sand-knolls and dry places. They were a dirty gray on the back and black on the belly. Badger hunting was characterized as "more a barbarous than a civilized recreation." The hunter creeps stealthily to the burrow at night, and inserts a bag in the hole, with a puckering string at the open end made fast to a stake in the ground. The dogs are then turned loose, the field scoured, and the Badgers fly to their home only to be bagged. They are taken one at a time and removed from the bag and despatched by dogs trained for such conflicts, the Badger often making a heroic fight, terribly wounding the dogs.

Panthers were frequently killed on the East side of the River, but were not numerous. Once or twice Lynx were found, and Wild Cat in great abundance. The latter offered good sport for the hunter. The Judge had killed as many as three in a day in the swale near East Toledo (the Sixth Ward).

Small game was abundant—Prairie Chicken, Partridge, Quail, Woodcock and Snipe. He had seen on Summit street near Oak, over 500 Prairie Chickens at one time; and thousands together on the open lands within six miles of Toledo. Hundreds of dozens of Quail had been sold in the streets of Toledo for a shilling (12½ cents) per dozen alive, and at 18¾ cents a dozen when dressed, having been caught with traps in the neighborhood. Ducks and Geese were plenty in the River above the Town, though very few persons hunted them or any of the smaller birds. Frenchmen from the Bay brought in Ducks and Geese and sold them for 30 cents per dozen.

The first shot-gun Judge Potter ever saw here belonged to Naaman Goodsell; the next brought here were by Dr. H. A. Ackley and Charles M. Dorr. For a long time he that used a shot-gun was not regarded as much of a hunter. The rifle was the popular weapon. But as the Deer and the Turkey became scarce, attention was called to the smaller game, for which the shot-gun was better adapted, until the rifle has pretty much disappeared from among sportsmen.

Of the Hunter of pioneer times, Judge Potter said:

He is a pretty jolly, independent sort of an individual. His appetite never fails him; his digestion is always good. He sleeps well, whether under the open sky or in a wigwam. He has his laws—unwritten, but well understood—and more strictly observed than your City ordinances, with a Police Chief and his *posse* to enforce them. The Hunter could hang up his game in the woods, and it would hang until it rotted down; and nobody—not even a hungry Ottawa Indian—would touch it. Attracted to the forest by a love for the chase and a passion for adventure, the Hunter becomes the pioneer of civilization. The forests disappear before him. Sunlight is let into the dark corners; the Savage and the wild beast recede before him. The waving Corn, the School-House, the Seminary and the Church spire, that rise up in his path, are the monuments of his courage, his perseverance and his sacrifices. It is no wonder that the Indian Heaven is "the happy hunting-ground," for I look back upon my hunting days in the Maumee Valley as I may probably be allowed to do in the time to come.

Throughout the earlier years of Western settlement, the forests and waters were so abundantly supplied with game that the thought of its protection from undue destruction was not entertained. Hunters roamed and killed, as their need or their pleasure might suggest. The result was, that the more valuable species of wild game were gradually reduced in quantity, and so rapidly that ere long the matter of their preservation from early extinction commanded attention both from citizens and from the State Legislature. In due time laws were passed for the protection of game and fish, which, duly enforced, gave promise of valuable results. But these were so largely at variance with all previous usage, that no little repugnance, and even defiance, were shown by those who looked upon game as upon the air they breathed, as the natural right of all who might seek it. This was specially true in the cases of the owners of the lands and waters where game and fish were found. To say that an owner should not, at his will, trap or shoot the animals or birds grown upon his lands, was an innovation quite revolting to his views of right. Hence, the policy of legal protection to game and fish, was strongly opposed in nearly all localities where it was applicable, and it was found necessary in that, as in many other cases of popular disfavor to law, to give the enactment the organized support of its friends. And here, again, was met a source of weakness, in the fact that such support came largely from non-residents, and, worse still, from residents of Cities and Towns, to whom, with more effect than justice, could be attributed the motive of the English land-owners, in denying to the common people their natural right to game, in order that others might monopolize it. But the laws referred to, while not meeting wholly the end sought, were valuable in materially checking the rapid destruction of game.

The most prominent organization in this region, if not in the State, for the support of the game laws, was the Maumee Valley Shooting Association. It was organized October 28, 1867. Its avowed principal objects were to secure the enactment and enforcement of proper laws for the protection and preservation of fish and game in this section, and to promote acquaintance and social intercourse among resident sportsmen. From December, 1867, until July, 1869, the Association occupied rooms in the Chamber of Commerce (corner of Madison and Summit streets). Thence it went to more commodious quarters in the Drummond Block (corner of Madison and St. Clair streets). For nine years the organization maintained a vigorous activity and accomplished much in inspiring respect for the game laws of the State; enforcing their general observance, and creating a public sentiment in favor of the objects which led to its organization. It also made an extensive and valuable ornithological collection, embracing specimens of nearly or quite all the upland game-birds and water-fowls known to this locality. That collection was destroyed by fire at the burning of the Hall Block, in December, 1880, incurring a loss not only great, but from the nature of the case, irreparable.

The principal officers of the Maumee Valley Shooting Association from October, 1867, to 1876, were as follows: To January, 1868—President, Robert Cummings; Secretary, Zebulon C. Pheatt; Treasurer, Dr. C. H. Harroun. For 1868—D. C. Baldwin, President; Z. C. Pheatt, Secretary; C. H. Harroun, Treasurer. 1869-70—Chas. O. Brigham, President; Z. C. Pheatt, Secretary; E. R. Skinner, Treasurer. 1871—W. B. Wiltbank, President; Theo. Klemm, Secretary; William Schansenbach, Treasurer. 1872-76—Z. C. Pheatt, President; Theo. Klemm, Secretary; William Schansenbach, Treasurer.

Under date of July 17, 1815, Alex. C. Lanier, who had been a soldier in General Harrison's army at Fort Meigs, furnished the Ohio *Republican* (Cincinnati), a letter in regard to the fish supply in the Maumee River, and suggested "a plan for supplying the State of Ohio with salted fish." His plan was substantially this: To establish a company at Cleveland, with a capital of $40,000; build vessels suitable for Lake service of 70 tons, which should be employed in transporting salt from the port nearest to Onondaga, N. Y., to the different fisheries on the Maumee, as far up as the Rapids of the St. Mary's. He would have four seines of 100 fathoms each in length, to be employed from the breaking up of the ice to close of the season. The fish, when cured, to be taken by the vessels to the different Lake ports, and thence distributed. The fish season over, he would employ the fishermen in building traps up the Maumee, Auglaize, St. Mary's and St. Joseph Rivers, whence the fish thus caught would be taken in keels and pirogues up the St. Mary's and Auglaize, wagoned across to Loramie's, and conveyed down the Miami River to supply the Western portion of the State.

Mr. Lanier stated that he had known of 27 barrels of fish being taken by one trap in a single night above Fort Winchester, on the Auglaize. He said: "Nature has destined the waters of this Lake to supply this country with fish," and asked: "Will the people of Ohio be so neglectful of their own interests, as to let this valuable branch of business be neglected (or fall into the hands of the British), and still continue to import the few fish we now use from the Eastern States?" A writer, under date of Chillicothe, Ohio, June 9, 1813, says, "the quantity of fish taken at Fort Meigs was most surprising. Some days there were not less than 1,000 to 1,500 of an excellent kind taken with the hook, within 300 yards of the Fort." The writer said: "No one can visit this spot and not be charmed by its appearance and the advantages of its situation."

A severe storm of wind occurred about the 1st of November, 1873, causing severe injury to the fishing interests, chiefly about Sandusky. Following the storm the catch of fish was extraordinary. One firm brought to Toledo 44,000 pounds, chiefly white fish, taken from their nets at a single haul. In some cases the fishermen were unable to remove the fish as fast as they got into the nets.

In March, 1858, Robert C. Navarre, then fishing at Cedar Point, Maumee Bay, after 3 o'clock P. M. made three hauls with an 80-rod seine, taking at the first haul, 50 baskets, at the second, 42 baskets, and at the third, 22 baskets, making 114 baskets of extra size. The weight of fish was 250 pounds to the basket, thus making the total weight 28,500 pounds, or over 14 tons. The fish were mostly pickerel. It was said to be the greatest success ever had in the Bay. The value of the fish, ready for the market, was $950.

So abundant were fish in the Maumee River in early days, that great quantities were caught by spearing with pitchforks and by means of baskets and bed blankets. It is reported that Major Stickney constructed a rude sort of a diving-bell, into which he put one of his sons (possibly Two), and plunged it overboard in the River, the boy catching the fish as they swam by, and passing them up to his father, who sat quietly smoking his pipe in a canoe overhead. But this story lacks somewhat in the verification of absolute history.

While the Maumee Valley has always been reserved in its claims to eminence in the way of poetry, there has been for over 50 years intimately associated with the locality at least one production. It was first definitely recognized as genuine, and as the work of "a genius of the Cat-Fish tribe," by the Maumee City *Express*, June 24, 1837, although then already familiar to the country. It is as follows:

On Maumee, on Maumee,
  Potatoes they grow small;
They roast them in the fire,
  And eat them—tops and all.

There's Bass and Mullet, too;
  They run from Spring till Fall;
They take them by the tail,
  And down them—scales and all.

There's 'Possum, Coon and Fox,
  So poor they scarce can crawl;
They catch them in a trap,
  And eat them—fur and all.

There's Crows upon the bank,
  So lean they never squall;
They shoot them through the eye,
  And take them—down and all.

The soil is rich and black;
  The Corn it grows quite tall;
They take it from the field,
  And eat it—cobs and all.

On New Year's holiday
  The chaps they have a ball;
'Tis whiskey in a gourd;
  They drink it—gourd and all.

The Girls are plump and fair;
  The Babes know how to bawl;
The Boys they always court
  The Girl, Mam, Dad and all.

On Maumee, on Maumee,
  'Tis Ague in the Fall;
The fit will shake them so,
  It rocks the house and all.

There's a funeral every day,
  Without a hearse or pall;
They tuck them in the ground,
  With breeches, coat and all.

This certainly shows something of "poetical license." Old settlers, sensitive about such matters, may think it has more *lie* than *sense*. And even these have seen the time when they could have better endured the "poetry," had there been in it less of "truth." The present generation of dwellers on "the Maumee," in view of the exceptionally good health of the region, feel no sensitiveness over the old-time reports in that respect, whether set forth in prose or in rhyme. They can even endure the "old, old story" of the traveler, who, following directions to take "the main traveled road," soon brought up in a grave-yard.

In this connection, may be pertinent an article from the *Express* of November 24, 1838, in which the then not rare subject, "The Ague," is philosophically treated. It was written by the Editor, Mr. Henry Reed, Jr., now of California, after the issue of two or three editions of his paper on what were called "half-sheets," or sheets half the regular size. In one of these issues he stated that every body about the office was sick—"both seniors and juniors—every person, except the Devil!" The editor said: "As there is a striking affinity between poverty and pickled salmon, so there no doubt exists a near relationship between the fever and ague and profane asseveration; and if the Recording Angel has not on hand a fountain of tears more plentiful than the wash-pots of Edom, he has doubtless but a sorry time of it in the expenditure of elbow grease and blotting paper, to keep his accounts with this country posted up between the 1st of August and the last of September. Be that as it may, let a man try it, and if his *pious* matter does not become hard granite, his crystalline humors get out of all good humor, and the milk of his human kindness turn to rank 'Bonny-Clabber' in his bosom, he may congratulate himself on possessing more of the spirit of the martyrs, than any man we wot of between the great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean. We know we shall disoblige a young friend of ours, by stealing his doggerel; but as it expresses what almost everybody feels on such occasions, we shall run the risk. The language has a savor of technology, but we hope no one will from thence infer the author:

"I know it's not right to swear and curse,
For it puts no money in the purse;
Besides, it only makes one worse,
To curse and to swear.

"But when a-body's shivering and shaking,
Os dentes chattering, *os humani* aching,
The spinal pillar twisting and breaking,
Who *can* forbear?"

The group of Islands lying at the Western end of Lake Erie, and known as Put-in-Bay Islands, although having been partially occupied by a few squatters for many years, never attracted much attention from persons seeking permanent settlement until after the year 1854. At that time Mr. J. DeRivera, a Spaniard, and a merchant in New York, having become acquainted with that vicinity and favorably impressed by its natural attractions, purchased five entire Islands—South Bass (Put-in-Bay), Middle Bass, Ballast, Sugar and Gibraltar—the whole containing 2,500 acres of land. The circumstances of his purchase, as stated by himself in 1886, were as follows:

I was a poor lad, born in Spain in 1813. At the age of 13 I came to America, and in time was engaged as the representative of a New York house which took me much abroad. I did well, and in time went into business for myself. Fortune was with me, and I accumulated wealth in the foreign commission trade. Withal, I had a taste for agricultural pursuits on a large scale. In 1854 I made a tour of the Southern States with the view of opening up a plantation manned with Spaniards. I found a suitable location, but was told a plantation cultivated by whites (in the days of slavery) would never do, and so desisted. I came North and heard of the beauty of the Islands of Lake Erie, and resolved to visit them. A Sandusky boat was engaged for the trip, and three unsuccessful attempts were made to reach the Islands. I then went to the harbor near where now is Lakeside. A lone fisherman and his boat were chartered and the voyage was made in the night. This was 32 years ago. The old Mansion house was the only structure on the Island, and to this I made my way. Next morning I was up with the sun, and walked about the Island and down on the beach. It was a case of love at first sight, and in forty-eight hours after I first set foot on Put-in-Bay, I owned the five Islands at a cost of $44,000. From that time on I have circulated much between New York and my Island home, generally summering here. I first turned Put-in-Bay into a sheep ranch, at one time having a herd of about 2,000. Gradually I disposed of these and converted the Island into a fruit farm. As other people turned their attention this way, I disposed of my interests until I have only 300 acres left. Jay Cooke paid me $3,000 for Gibraltar, where his castle now stands. Fifteen years ago I retired from business, a millionaire. The estate consisted of slate works in Vermont, a West India sugar plantation, a large property in Kentucky and other interests. Four years ago I came to Put-in-Bay to live permanently, where my family visit me in the summer. It is here I expect to pass quietly the rest of my life, and it was here the news came of my financial ruin.

The financial embarrassment referred to by Mr. Rivera, was caused by obligations assumed in aid of a son, a Sugar Merchant in New York, who failed in 1886, for a large sum of money. The development and improvement of these Islands, without doubt, were materially promoted by Mr. Rivera's purchase, followed, as that soon was, by successful tests of the soil and climate for grape production, as well as for health and pleasure.

In a letter published in the Toledo *Blade* of July 17, 1846, Maj. B. F. Stickney, by request of Elisha Whittlesey, made the following explanation of the origin of the name "Maumee," as given to the stream now bearing it:

"At an unknown, but very remote period, the Wyandot Indians were acknowledged to have the most power and wisdom of any of the Eastern part of the Continent—occupying all the country North of the Niagara River and Lakes Ontario and Erie—having an absolute Monarchical Government, with its seat where Montreal now is. The title of the Monarch, in their language, was Sans-taw-rit-sa. He exercised a general superintending control East of the Mississippi, and probably farther West. The Wyandots acknowledged no superior, on the Continent, except the Mexicans; and communication was kept up between Sans-taw-rit-sa and Montezuma. The traditions of all tribes of the Eastern part of the Continent show that they all came from the West. The tribe we now call Miamis, came subsequent to the Wyandots. The King of the Wyandots, for some cause, sent a deputation from Montreal as far West as where Fort Wayne now is. There, for the first time, they saw some persons of this tribe, and they were very old or ancient people, *Mi-a-mi*. The name they use for themselves is Tweet-twee. The French took the name from the Wyandots and gave it their authority. In English the sound would be Mee-a-mee—the French sounding *i* as we do *ee;* and *a* as we do in father. We took the orthography from the

French, and they called this River Mi-a-mi, because they found people here whom they called Miamis. They found some of the same on the two Rivers discharging into the Ohio, and called by the same name. To distinguish between them, they said 'The Miami of Lake Erie,' and the 'Big' and the 'Little Miami of the Ohio.' During the extensive military operations on this River in the War of 1812, much use was made of the name by persons who did not understand French, and took the French sound of Mi-a-mi to be Maumee; and when the City of Maumee was named, this corruption was confirmed.

"The Miamis showed me a treaty on parchment, which they negotiated with William Penn at Philadelphia. They said this was their first treaty with white people. It had a blue ribbon attached to the seal. In addition, there was a pressed dried heart attached to the ribbon. The end of the ribbon appeared to have been inserted into the heart in its undried state, and then dried and pressed. They told me this was the heart of the Indian who was the first signer, and who held it in his possession until his death."

An unsuccessful attempt was once made to change the names "Maumee River" and "Maumee Valley," to "Grand Rapids River" and "Grand Rapids Valley." For this purpose, a number of persons met in Toledo November 7, 1855, and after setting forth by preamble that "the early associations of the River, aided by a poet's wit, had given these an unjust and unfavorable reputation," it was "resolved, that the Maumee River and the Maumee Bay be hereafter known as the Grand Rapids River and the Grand Rapids Bay," and the local press of "Grand Rapids Valley" was requested to publish such action. The Chairman of this meeting was S. J. Kuder, and the Secretary W. M. Scott. No further mention is found of efforts in that direction, the public sentiment not approving the proposed change. The only step taken of that sort was the substitution of Grand Rapids for the name of Gilead, on the River in Wood County. Not long after the above named meeting, the matter of substituting the name "Miami" for "Maumee," was discussed with much favor, but nothing was accomplished. Still later, the people of Maumee City—for a reason substantially the same as given in the case of the River, Valley and Bay—had the name of their Town changed to South Toledo, a change which never commended itself to the general approval of the people of that place, or to the judgment of the public.

PART III.

MILITARY.

CHAPTER I.

INDIAN TROUBLES FOLLOWING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. — INDIAN STATESMANSHIP. — FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS. — GENERAL WAYNE'S MILITARY MOVEMENTS. — TREATY OF GREENVILLE. — RESTORATION OF PEACE. — DEATH OF WAYNE. — CAPTAIN WILLIAM WELLS.

THE continued unsettled condition of the entire Northwestern country, largely aggravated by the failures of the campaigns of Harmar and St. Clair, and other coincident hostile movements against the Indians, imposed upon the Government imperative necessity for prompt and more vigorous measures in behalf of enforced peace. Recognizing such emergency, President Washington, in April, 1792, nominated General Anthony Wayne for Major-General of the Army, with special reference to operating against the Indians of the Northwest. Such appointment was accepted by General Wayne, upon the expressed condition that he should not, as in the cases of Generals Harmar and St. Clair, be required to advance into the wilderness before his army was properly constituted and drilled; and with the further condition, that adequate provision of material be supplied before a movement. He was specially led to such requirements by the knowledge that two of his Revolutionary compatriots had suffered failure, and one of them (General St. Clair) serious defeat, from untimely advance upon the enemy. The following spring (of 1793), preliminary to an advance by General Wayne, a Board of Commissioners (Benjamin Lincoln, Beverly Randolph and Timothy Pickering) was appointed by the President, with authority to negotiate a treaty of peace and boundaries with the several tribes of Indians in the Northwest. Much confidence was felt in the success of this measure, on which would depend the necessity of a military campaign for the enforcement of peace. In April, 1793, the Commissioners received their instructions, which included the securing of a confirmation of the treaty of Fort Harmar (1789), and more particularly that part of the same which fixed the boundaries and ceded to the Government the lands lying East, South and West of a line drawn up the Cuyahoga River, from its mouth to the portage of the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the forks; thence West to the portage of the Big Miami, called the Loramies; thence along that portage to the Miami (sometimes called Ome or Maumee), and down the same to its mouth; thence along the Southern shore of Lake Erie to the beginning at the mouth of the Cuyahoga. In consideration of such concessions, the Commissioners were instructed to offer the Indians the guarantee by the United States of the right of soil to all remaining lands in that quarter, and the relinquishment of places granted in the former treaty for trading posts; and also the abandonment of any military posts existing within the boundaries named in the treaty. To this, they were to offer payment of $50,000 in hand, and a permanent annuity of $10,000. The Commissioners proceeded to Niagara, where they were received by Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, of Canada, whose hospitalities they accepted. May 30th they advised Colonel McKee, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, of their mission and their purpose to hold a treaty at Sandusky, requesting him to inform the Indians that they would meet them the latter part of June following. General Chapin, Superintendent of the Six Nations, was invited to attend the treaty, with compensation. June 7th they addressed Governor Simcoe, suggesting the delicacy and importance of their mission, soliciting his co-operation in removing the prejudices then existing with the Indians toward the United States, and suggesting the appointment of British officers, to accompany them to Sandusky. To all this the Governor acceded. They were detained for some days by adverse winds. Meantime Colonel Butler, a British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Captain Brandt arrived, with some 50 Indians, a delegation from the Nations assembled at the Rapids of the Maumee, to confer with the United States Commissioners in the presence of Governor Simcoe, in regard to the proposed meeting of the Indians at the Rapids with the Commissioners, for holding a treaty. The matter was freely discussed, *pro* and *con.*, but without reaching an agreement for a joint meeting. The Indians made it a condition precedent to undertaking a treaty, that the Ohio River should be the boundary between their lands and those of the Whites. This proposition was signed by Chiefs of the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Mingoes, Pottawatomies, Ottawas, Connoys, Chippewas and Munsees.

Replying to such proposition, the Commissioners said:

> We do know very well, that at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, 25 years ago, the River Ohio was agreed on as the boundary line; and we also know, that seven years after that boundary was fixed, a quarrel broke out between your father, the King of Great Britain, and the people of the Colonies, which are now the United States. The quarrel was ended by the treaty of peace made with the King about 10 years ago, by which the great Lakes and the waters which unite them, was declared by him to be the boundaries of the United States.

The Commissioners then refer in detail to the several treaties with tribes held subsequent to the close of the Revolution, and in support of the claim to a division of the lands North of the Ohio, cite the White settlements already made within such territory, which could not be abandoned. The Indians were inflexible in their condition of boundary, when the Commissioners declared the negotiations ended, saying: "We sincerely regret that peace is not the result; but knowing the upright and liberal views of the United States, which, so far as you gave us opportunity, we have explained to you, we trust that impartial judges will not attribute the continuance of the war to them." This was done at Captain Elliott's, at the mouth of the Detroit River, August 16, 1793.

In this connection may properly be given a specimen of the acumen and true statesmanship which marked the discussion of the rude denizens of the forest. For such purpose is reproduced a portion of the final answer of the Indian Council at the Rapids of the Maumee to the communication of the Commissioners in which they declared the negotiations closed. Referring to the offer of money consideration by the Commissioners, the Council said:

> Money to us is of no value, and to most of us unknown. And, as no consideration whatever can induce us to sell the lands on which we get sustenance for our women and children, we hope we may be allowed to point out a mode by which your settlers may be very easily removed, and peace thereby obtained. We know [as the Commissioners had stated] that these settlers are poor, or they would never have ventured to live in a country which has been in continual trouble ever since they crossed the Ohio. Divide, therefore, this large sum of money which you have offered us among these people. Give to each, also, a portion of what you say you would give to us annually, over and above this very large sum of money; and, as we are persuaded, they would most readily accept it in lieu of the land you sold them. If you add, also, the great sum of money you must expend in raising and paying armies, with a view to force us to yield to you our country, you will certainly have more than sufficient for the purpose of repaying these settlers for all their labor and their improvements. You have talked to us about concessions. It appears strange that you should expect any from us, who have only been defending our rights against your invasions. We want peace. Restore to us our country, and we shall be enemies no longer. You make one concession to us by offering us your money; and another, by having agreed to do us justice, after having long and injuriously withheld it—we mean, in the acknowledgment you now make, that the King of England never did, and never had a right to give you our country, by the treaty of peace. And you want to make this act of justice a part of your concessions; and you seem to expect that because you have at last acknowledged our independence, we should for such favor surrender to you our country. You have talked, also, a great deal about pre-emption, and your exclusive right to purchase Indian lands, as ceded to you by the King at the treaty of peace. We never made any agreement with this King, nor with any other nation, that we would give to *either* the exclusive right of purchasing our lands; and we declare to you that we consider ourselves free to make any bargain or cession of lands whenever or to whomsoever we please. If the White people, as you say, made a treaty that none of them but the King should purchase of us, and that he had given that right to the United States, it is an affair that concerns you and him, and not us. We have never parted with such power. * * * * We desire you to consider that our only demand is the peaceable possession of a small part of our once great country. Look back and review the lands from whence we have been driven to this spot. We can retreat no further, because the country behind hardly affords food for its inhabitants; and we have, therefore, to leave our bones in this small place to which we are now confined. We shall be persuaded that you mean to do us justice when you agree that the Ohio shall remain the boundary line between us. If you will not consent thereto, our meeting would be altogether unnecessary. This is the great point which we hoped would have been explained before you left your homes, as our message, last Fall, was principally directed to obtain that information.
>
> Done at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, the 13th day of August, 1793.

This decisive message was signed by all tribes represented in Council at that place, viz.: The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Mingoes, Pottawatomies, Ottawas, Connoys, Chippewas and Munsees.

Thus closed the efforts of the Government to negotiate for an adjustment of existing troubles, without the arbitrament of arms. Considering the matter at this distant period, free from the conditions involved, it is difficult to see how the case of the Indians could have been more clearly or more forcibly put. It has been truly said of the matter, that "among the rude statesmen of the Wilderness, there was exhibited here as pure patriotism and as lofty devotion to the good of their race as ever won applause among civilized men. The White men, ever since they came into the country, had been encroaching upon their lands. They had long before occupied all the regions beyond the mountains. They had crushed the Confederacy which the far-sighted Pontiac had formed to protect his race 30 years before. They had taken possession of the common hunting grounds of all the tribes, on the faith of treaties they did not acknowledge. They were now laying out settlements and building Forts in the very heart of the country to which all the tribes had been driven, and which was now all they could call their own. And now they asked that it should be guaranteed to them that the boundary which they had so long asked for should be drawn, and a final end made of the continual aggressions of the Whites; or, if not, they solemnly determined to stake their all, against fearful odds, in defense of their homes, their country, and the inheritance of their children. Nothing could be more patriotic than the position they occupied, and nothing could be more noble than the declarations of this great Council."*

While, however, the world must ever accept and admire the lofty patriotism and heroic devotion thus shown by these untrained statesmen of the forest, and question the course of aggression to which they were made subject, the fact remains of the impracticability of the policy of defiance to which their logic led them. It was not—unfortunately for them—an issue for decision by reason or by discussion; but a case of peace or war, in which superiority in arms, not in fact and argument, was to determine the result. But there was with the Indians a most important—perhaps a controlling—consideration, outside that of the justice of their cause, to wit: The assurance of British, and even the hope of Spanish, intervention, should the case come to arms. The proof of this was found in admissions by the Indians, and speeches and messages of British and Spanish emissaries active in encouraging the Indians to resistance of American demands.

Accepting the situation as thus plainly fixed by the Indian Council, the United States Commissioners, the following day (August 17th), left the mouth of the Detroit River and reached Fort Erie on the 23d, whence they advised General Wayne of the outcome of their attempt at treaty. That officer at once directed his efforts toward raising, organizing and equipping such force as would be necessary to the gigantic charge thus devolved upon him, meantime keeping himself advised, as far as might be, of the plans and movements of the Indians. He was supplied with proof clearly showing the strong assurance of these, that in the crisis at hand they would have the active and decisive support of the British. Two Pottawatomies, taken prisoners in June, 1794, replied to questions as follows:

> When did your Nation receive the invitation from the British to join them and to go to war with the Americans?
>
> On the first of the last moon. The message was sent by three Chiefs—a Delaware, a Shawnee and a Miami.
>
> What was the message brought by those Indian Chiefs, and what number of British troops were at Roche de Bœuf * (foot of Rapids of the Maumee), May 1st?
>
> That the British sent them to invite the Pottawatomies to go to war against the United States; that they (the British) were then at Roche de Bœuf, on their way to war against the Americans; that the number of British troops then there was about 400, with two pieces of artillery, exclusive of the Detroit Militia; and had made a fortification around Colonel McKee's houses and stores at that place, in which they had deposited all their ammunition, arms, clothing and provision, with which they promised to supply all hostile Indians in abundance, provided they would join and go with them to war.
>
> What tribes of Indians, and what their numbers, at Roche de Bœuf, on the 1st of May? [1794.]
>
> The Chippewas, Wyandots, Shawnees, Tawas, Delawares and Miamis.

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* "Annals of the West," J. D. Albach, 1856, pp. 631-632.

* A point on the North side of the Maumee River, and a short distance above Waterville, Lucas County.

The prisoners further stated that Governor Simcoe the previous Winter sent the Pottawatomies a message urging united war against the Americans, saying he would command the whole force; and again in May, 1794, from Roche de Bœuf, sent another message, promising fullest support in the proposed hostilities. "All the speeches that we got from him," said they, "were as red as blood; all the wampum and feathers were painted red; the war pipes and hatchets were red; and even the tobacco was red." They stated the Governor promised to join the Indians with 1,500 of his warriors; but the tribe wanted peace, except a few foolish young men. Like testimony was obtained from members of other tribes—all concurring in clearly establishing the unscrupulous activity of the British authorities in fomenting trouble and encouraging hostilities on the part of the Indians, but for which promise of support the whole difficulty would probably have been adjusted on a peaceful basis.

If more conclusive proof be wanting as to the part taken by the British Government in fomenting antagonism between the Indians and the United States, it is supplied in the fact, that in April, 1794, Governor Simcoe was sent to the Rapids of the Maumee, within the acknowledged territories of the United States, and at a time of special irritation between the Indians and our Government, to erect there a Fort. This action could have no other possible object, than by such means to encourage the savages with assurance of active support from the British Government. About the same time, and as if in co-operation with the British intervention, a messenger from the Mississippi Province of Spain appeared in the Northwest, for the purpose of giving the Indians assurance of the sympathy and support of the Spanish Government. The character of his mission is shown in the opening sentences of his address to the Indians:

> "Children!" said he, "you see me on my feet, grasping the tomahawk to strike them. We will strike together. I do not desire you to go before me in the front; but to follow me. I present you with a war-pipe, which has been sent in all our names to the Musquakies, and all those Nations who live toward the setting Sun, to get upon their feet and take hold of our tomahawk; and as soon they smoked it, they sent it back with a promise to get immediately on their feet, and join us and strike this enemy. You hear what these distant Nations have said to us, so that we have nothing further to do, but to put our designs into immediate execution, and to forward this pipe to the three warlike Nations who have so long been struggling for their country, and who now sit at the Glaize. Tell them to smoke this pipe, and forward it to all the Lake Nations and their Northern Brethren. Then nothing will be wanting to complete our general union from the rising to the setting of the Sun, and all Nations will be ready to add strength to the blow we are going to strike."

The reasons and object operating both with Great Britain and Spain, in such alliance with the Indians, were understood at the time. The former power in March, 1793, had joined Russia in steps for cutting off the trade of France, then in a revolutionary state, with a view to the subjection of that country. To that end, the British Government, in June, 1794, issued an order for interdicting trade with all ports of France or ports occupied by French troops. To this the United States interposed its protest, and the matter soon assumed the character of serious irritation. This source of trouble, added to the lingering sensibility over the result of the recent revolution and the interests of Indian trade, was sufficient with the British Government to induce it to the aggressive action taken with the Indians. Spain's motive for the steps taken by her, arose in jealousy provoked by the advance of American colonies toward her domain in the Mississippi Valley. She had long been tampering with the Indians in the South, and now turned her attention to those of the North, in the hope of crippling the advancing settlements in the Northwest.

While measures were in progress with reference to a peaceful adjustment of difficulties with the Indians, General Wayne was active in the raising, equipping and drilling his forces for aggressive steps, should such be found necessary. On the 30th of April, 1793, he moved down the Ohio, from Legionville, and encamped near Fort Washington, at a point called "Hobson's Choice,"* from the fact that the high water prevented the selection of any other place in the vicinity. Here he was engaged in drilling his troops, etc, while negotiations for peace were in progress at the North. Such menacing preparations were offensive to the Indians, and had no doubt the effect of embarrassing peaceful measures.

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* This term is understood to have had its origin in the practice of the pioneer livery-keeper of Cambridge, England, whose name was Hobson, and whose rule was, that customers must, in succession, take the horse nearest the stable door, to the end that no favoritism should be shown or advantage had by one customer over others. Hence, "Hobson's Choice" is no choice.

The United States Commissioners left the mouth of Detroit River August 17, 1793, and arrived at Fort Erie on the 23d, whence they despatched a messenger with notice to General Wayne of the failure of the negotiation. That officer at once commenced operations looking to an early advance toward the Maumee River. October 23d, he was six miles from Fort Jefferson; and soon thereafter, in view of the approach of the Winter season, he established Winter-quarters at Fort Greenville (built by him), near the site of the present Town of Greenville, Darke County. While lying there he sent out a detachment to the field of St. Clair's defeat, where 600 skulls were gathered up and buried. One of the party stated that before lying down in their tents at night, they had to scrape the bones together, to make room for their beds. Here was built Fort Recovery.

During the early months of 1794, General Wayne was engaged in preparation for a careful, but sure, advance. Meantime, by means of Captain Gibson and his force of spies, he was kept advised of the plans of the Indians.

July 26th, Colonel Scott, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, joined Wayne at Greenville, and on the 28th, his force moved forward. He reached the junction of the Au Glaize and Maumee Rivers, at Grand Glaize, and built Fort Defiance at that point. The Indians, learning of his approach, had hastily abandoned their Towns. Wayne was disappointed in not reaching Grand Glaize, the headquarters of the Savages, without discovery; but they learned of his advance through a runaway member of the Quartermaster's Corps, who afterwards was taken at Pittsburgh. To accomplish such surprise, Wayne had cut two roads—one to the Rapids of the Maumee, at Roche de Bœuf, and another to the junction of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph, while he pressed forward between the two, which strategy was defeated by the deserter referred to.

While at Fort Defiance, Gen. Wayne became fully advised of the movements and plans of the Indians, and of the collusion with them of the British authorities. In order, however, that hostilities even then might be averted, he transmitted by Christopher Miller a message to the Indians, appealing to them, in the name of humanity and peace, for an amicable adjustment of matters, closing his address in the following language:

> Brothers! Be no longer deceived or led astray by the false promises and language of the bad men at the foot of the Rapids. They have neither power nor inclination to protect you. No longer shut your eyes to your true interests and happiness; nor your ears to this overture of peace. But, in pity to your innocent women and children, come and prevent the further effusion of your blood. Let them experience the kindness and friendship of the United States of America, and the invaluable blessings of peace and tranquillity.

This was dated at Grand Glaize, August 13, 1794.

Advancing down the Maumee, Gen. Wayne met Miller on the 16th, with the message of the Indians, to the effect, that if he would wait ten days at Grand Glaize, they would decide for peace or for war. Fully understanding the subtle design of such a proposition, Gen. Wayne continued his advance, reaching Roche de Bœuf, 41 miles below Grand Glaize, on the 18th. Here he commenced some light works, which he named Fort Deposit, taking its name from the fact that its chief purpose was that of deposit for heavy baggage during the battle then imminent. On the 20th, about 8 A. M., Wayne moved down the North bank of the River. The Indians were encamped on Swan Creek, in rear of the British Fort (Miami), and behind thick brushwood. The Legion was on the right, its right covered by the River. A Brigade of mounted volunteers on the left, under Brig.-Gen. Todd, and another in the rear, commanded by General Barbie. A select Battalion of mounted men, under Major Price, moved in front of the Legion, whose duty it was to give notice for any needed action. About five miles down, Price's force was so severely assailed by the enemy, ambushed in woods and grass, as to compel retreat. In two lines, the Legion promptly formed, extending some miles on the left, and some distance in front. The presence on the ground of a large quantity of fallen timber, the result of a severe tornado a year or two previous, constituted a barrier insurmountable to the Cavalry, while affording excellent defense for the enemy, who were formed in three lines, within supporting distance, and extending for nearly two miles, at right angles with the River. The purpose of the enemy to turn Wayne's left was at once discovered. The

General ordered his second line to advance to the support of the first, the whole mounted force being in motion. He directed Major-General Scott, by a circuitous movement to gain and turn the right flank of the Indians, the front line at the same time advancing and charging with trailed arms, to drive the enemy from their covert at the point of the bayonet, a close and well directed fire to be dealt at their backs, followed by a brisk charge, in order that no time be allowed them for re-loading. The Legionary Cavalry, under Captain Campbell, were sent to turn the left flank of the enemy, next the River, for which operation the field was favorable. All these movements were made with promptness. Such was the impetuosity of the charge by the first line of Infantry, that the Indians, Canada Militia, and Detroit Volunteers were driven from all coverts so suddenly, that it was impossible for other portions of the command to gain their proper positions in season to participate as contemplated by the plan of the movement. The result was, that by a force one-half their own, the Indians were driven two miles through thick woods, within the space of one hour. Their number was estimated at 2,000; while of Wayne's force, not more than 900 were sufficient to drive the savages and their allies precipitately in all directions, leaving the victors in complete possession of the field. The battle closed in full view of the British Fort, and even under the muzzles of its guns. A large portion of the Indians found themselves so completely cut off from retreat, that they took to the River, across open ground, in passing which many were cut down by the Cavalry, who followed them into the stream.

Captain Campbell, of the Dragoons, was killed, and Captain Solomon Van Rennssalaer, of the same Corps, was shot through the body, devolving the command of that force on Lieutenant Covington, who had cut down two Indians during the fight. The General's orders made strong commendation of all officers and men engaged, specially recognizing Brigadier-General Wilkinson and Colonel Hamtramck. His Aides (De Butts, Lewis and Wm. H. Harrison) and Adjutant General (Major Mills) were also mentioned for special service. Besides these, like acknowledgment was made as to Captains Lewis and Brock of the Light Infantry; of Captains Slough and Prior and Lieutenant Campbell Smith of the Legionary Infantry; Captain Van Rennssalaer of the Dragoons, and of Captain Rawlins, Lieutenant McKinney and Ensign Duncan of the Mounted Volunteers—all wounded in the engagement. Among the dead, were Captain Campbell of the Dragoons, and Lieutenant Fowler of the Infantry of the Legion, killed in the first charge. The number of Americans killed, including those dying of their wounds, was 39; and number wounded, 100. The loss of the enemy was estimated at twice that of General Wayne's command. The woods, for considerable distance, were strewed with dead Indians and the bodies of White auxiliaries, armed with British muskets and bayonets.*

General Wayne remained three days and three nights in front of the scene of battle, during which time his forces destroyed all houses and cornfields of the Indians for miles above and below the Fort, and some within pistol shot of the British fortification. This work of destruction included not only the property of the Savages, but the houses and stores of Colonel McKee, the British Agent, who was mainly responsible for the hostile course of the Indians. The destruction of McKee's property was the more significant, since the fact was well known to General Wayne that it belonged really to the British Government, and was sent there to sustain the Indians in their warfare on the United States.

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* Andrew Race, a soldier of Wayne's Army, is credibly reported as giving the following statement in regard to the battle of Fallen Timbers: That the Indians were camped back some three miles from the Maumee River on the "Openings," the position having been selected by them with reference both to springs of water there existing and to the advantages of an open space, whereby they were secured against sudden attack, with dense forests about them, to which they could readily retreat if attacked. While thus situated, the Indians were visited by a man claiming to have been sent by the commander of the British Fort at Miami, to notify them of Wayne's defenseless condition at Presque Isle, and of the ease with which he might be overcome and captured by vigorous attack. Accepting such statement as correct, the Indians at once moved forward for attack of the supposed defenseless force, who quietly awaited their approach within ready musket shot, when a murderous fire was opened on the Indians, who soon became demoralized and sought escape, mainly through the River, with Wayne's Cavalry in hot pursuit. What extent of credence is to be accorded to this statement, cannot now be known.

While tarrying in the vicinity, General Wayne, in company with several officers, including General Wilkinson and Lieutenant Harrison, made critical examination of the British Fort, for such purpose approaching very near to the same. He found it to be a complete military work, mounting five guns on the River front. The rear had two bastions, with eight pieces of artillery. The whole was surrounded by a deep ditch with horizontal pickets projecting from the parapet over the ditch. The rise from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet, perpendicular, was about 20 feet. All was surrounded by an abatis, and defended by a numerous garrison. General Wayne was so deeply impressed by what he there saw, that it was understood to be his strong desire to storm the Fort. The special examination made in the face of the British commander was designed as well to provoke that officer to hostile action as for information as to the fortification. He did not succeed in the former of these purposes, but he did command the attention of the officer in command, as shown in the correspondence which followed the inspection. This was opened August 21st, by Major Wm. Campbell, commanding the British fortification, in the following letter to General Wayne:

MIAMI RIVER, August 21st, 1794.

An army of the United States of America, said to be under your command, having taken post on the banks of the Miami (Maumee) for upwards of the last 24 hours, almost within the reach of the guns of this fort, being a post belonging to His Majesty the King of Great Britain, occupied by His Majesty's troops, and which I have the honor to command, it becomes my duty to inform myself, as speedily as possible, in what light I am to view your making such near approaches to this garrison. I have no hesitation, on my part, to say that I know of no war existing between Great Britain and America.

To this, on the same day, General Wayne replied as follows:

I have received your letter of this date, requiring from me the motives which have moved the army under my command to the position they at present occupy, far within the acknowledged jurisdiction of the United States of America. Without questioning the authority or the propriety, sir, of your interrogatory, I think I may, without breach of decorum, observe to you, that were you entitled to an answer, the most full and satisfactory one was announced to you from the muzzles of my small arms, yesterday morning, in the action against the horde of savages in the vicinity of your post, which terminated gloriously to the American arms; but, had it continued until the Indians, etc., were driven under the influence of the post and guns you mention, they would not have much impeded the progress of the victorious army under my command, as no such post was established at the commencement of the present war between the Indians and the United States.

Major Campbell replied in the following note on the 22d:

Although your letter of yesterday's date fully authorizes me to any act of hostility against the army of the United States in this neighborhood, under your command, yet, still anxious to prevent that dreadful decision which, perhaps, is not intended to be appealed to by either of our countries, I have forborne, for these two days past, to resent those insults you have offered to the British flag flying at this fort, by approaching it within pistol shot of my works, not only singly, but in numbers with arms in their hands. Neither is it my wish to wage war with individuals; but should you, after this, continue to approach my post in the threatening manner you are this moment doing, my indispensable duty to my King and country, and the honor of my profession, will oblige me to have recourse to those measures, which thousands of either nation may hereafter have cause to regret, and which I solemnly appeal to God, I have used my utmost endeavor to arrest.

The same day General Wayne responded in the following note:

In your letter of the 21st you declare: "I have no hesitation on my part, to say that I know of no war existing between Great Britain and America." I, on my part, declare the same, and the only cause I have to entertain a contrary idea at present is the hostile act you are now in commission of, *i. e.*, by recently taking post far within the well-known and acknowledged limits of the United States, and erecting a fortification in the heart of the settlements of the Indian tribes now at war with the United States. This, sir, appears to be an act of the highest aggression, and destructive to the peace and interest of the Union. Hence it becomes my duty to desire, and I do hereby desire and demand, in the name of the President of the United States, that you immediately desist from any further act of hostility or aggression, by forbearing to fortify, and by withdrawing the troops, artillery, and stores, under your orders and direction, forthwith, and removing to the nearest post occupied by His Britannic Majesty's troops at the peace of 1783, and which you will be permitted to do unmolested by the troops under my command.

Which correspondence closed with the following letter of Major Campbell:

I have this moment to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date; in answer to which I have only to say that, being placed here in the command of a British post, and acting in a military capacity only, I cannot enter into any discussion either on the right or impropriety of my occupying my present

> position. These are matters that I conceive will be best left to the ambassadors of our different nations. Having said this much, permit me to inform you that I certainly will not abandon this post at the summons of any power whatever until I receive orders for that purpose from those I have the honor to serve under, or the fortune of war should oblige me. I must still adhere, sir, to the purport of my letter this morning, to desire that your army, or individuals belonging to it, will not approach within reach of my cannon, without expecting the consequences attending it. Although I have said, in the former part of my letter, that my situation here is totally military, yet, let me add, sir, that I am much deceived if His Majesty the King of Great Britain had not a post on this River at and prior to the period you mention.

"The only notice taken of this letter," says Wayne, "was the immediate setting fire to and destroying everything within view of the Fort, and even under the muzzles of the guns. Had Major Campbell carried his threats into execution, it is more than probable that he would have experienced a storm."

It has been confidently stated, with much appearance of correctness, that Little Turtle, or Mosh-e-noh-qua, the famous Miami Chief, who had already successfully fought St. Clair and Harmar, was opposed to meeting General Wayne at the Maumee Rapids. It was reported that at a council held the night previous to that engagement, he addressed his associates, counseling prudence, saying:

> We have beaten the enemy twice, under different commanders. We cannot expect the same good fortune always to attend us. The Americans are now led by a Chief who never sleeps. The night and the day are alike to him. And during all the time he has been marching upon our villages, notwithstanding the watchfulness of our young men, we have never been able to surprise him. Think well of it. There is something whispering me it would be prudent to listen to his offers of peace.

The fact is well attested of a general belief among the Indians of the Northwest, that General Wayne was supernaturally endowed, and thus invulnerable. This view no doubt operated largely toward the condition of discouragement and apprehension on their part which followed their great disaster at Fallen Timbers in August, 1794.

The immediate object sought in this expedition to the Maumee River having been attained in the brilliant and complete victory of "Fallen Timbers," General Wayne by easy marches made his way to the Grand Glaize, arriving there August 27th. On his way he laid waste whatever could be found of the villages and crops of the Indians, extending his search for the same to a distance of 50 miles North and South of the River. Fort Defiance was improved and strengthened for subsequent use. Thence Wayne proceeded to the Miami Villages, which General Harrison had laid waste in 1790, at which point General Wayne constructed a strong fortification, which was named Fort Wayne, being now the site of the City of that name. October 14th the Mounted Volunteers marched thence to Fort Washington (Cincinnati). Leaving a sufficient force at Fort Wayne, the General, with a remnant of his former command, proceeded to Greenville, where he arrived November 2d, after a fatiguing tour of 97 days, during which he marched upwards of 300 miles, through the heart of the enemy's country, being compelled to cut his way throughout a dense wilderness, meantime erecting three fortifications—Fort Adams, at the St. Mary's; Fort Defiance, at Au Glaize, and Fort Wayne at the Miami Villages.

The effect of long fatigue and exposure upon General Wayne's troops was very severe. The sick list was large, rendering many unfit for duty. Besides these causes, the army was reduced materially by expiration of terms of service. Such state of things gave not a little apprehension of unfortunate results, should the enemy by any concerted movement renew their hostility. To prevent this, every effort was made to keep them ignorant of the true state of things with him.

Meantime, General Wayne was kept advised of the active efforts of the British authorities to cheer up the Indians, and, with promises of more adequate support, sought to encourage them to renewed war. Thus, on the 30th of September (40 days after the battle on the Maumee), Governor Simcoe, Colonel McKee and Captain Brandt, arrived at the foot of the Rapids, with 100 Mohawk and Massasagoe Indians, having sent for Chiefs of other hostile tribes to meet them with reference to a treaty to be holden at the mouth of Detroit River. It was further learned that the above parties, with Blue Jacket, Buck-on-ge-he-las, Little Turtle, Captain Johnny, and Chiefs of the Delawares, Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas and Pottawatomies, had started for the same place, October 1st; and that the Indians were being supplied with provisions from the British stores at Swan Creek. Other information, indicating strong probabilities of the success of British collusion, was received by General Wayne and forwarded to the War Department at Washington, with a strong appeal for recruits for his enfeebled army. His anxiety was increased by the killing of Colonel Robert Elliott, the acting Contractor, by the Indians, while passing between Cincinnati and the out-posts, October 6, 1794.

With all these untoward facts and indications, General Wayne was in receipt of communications from Chiefs of different tribes friendly to peace, with some of a hostile nature. As the Fall and Winter passed, the friendly sentiment communicated to him increased in strength, making the situation somewhat more hopeful. It was evident, that the Indians were not agreed as to their policy. A majority were disposed to war, provided British pledges of help could be relied on. It was a source of serious doubt on that point, that the Fort built at the foot of the Rapids ostensibly for their protection, was kept closed against them on the occasion of their extremest distress, in the defeat of August 20th—neither Chiefs nor Warriors having been admitted to its protection from Wayne's fierce assault. Wayne saw that with a divided sentiment among the Indians, there was hope for an early adjustment of the trouble. The result was, a steadily growing tendency toward permanent peace among the several tribes; and by June, 1795, several Chiefs, without apparent concert of action, began to assemble at Greenville, with the view of a treaty of peace. The first to arrive were Delawares, Ottawas, Pottawatomies and Eel River Indians. After they had received and smoked the calumet of peace, General Wayne addressed them as follows:

> I take you all by the hand, as brothers, assembled for the good work of peace. I thank the Great Spirit for this glorious Sun, who appears to rejoice at our meeting; and also for permitting so many of us to assemble here this day, being the first of the Moon, for the purpose of holding a treaty. The Great Spirit has favored us with a clear sky, and a refreshing breeze, for the happy occasion. I have cleared this ground of all brush and rubbish, and have opened roads to the East, the West, the North and the South, that all your Nations may come in safety, and with ease, to meet me. The ground on which this Council-house stands, is unstained with blood, and is pure as the heart of General Washington, the great Chief of America, and of his great Council—as pure as my heart, which now wishes for nothing, so much as peace and brotherly love. I have this day kindled the Council-fire of the United States; and I now deliver to each tribe present, a string of white wampum, to serve as a record of the friendship, this day commenced between us. [Wampum delivered.]
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> The heavens are bright—the roads are open—we will rest in peace and love, and wait the arrival of our brothers. In the interim we will have a little refreshment, to wash dust from our throats—we will, on this happy occasion, be merry, but without passing the bounds of temperance and sobriety. We will now cover up the Council-fire and keep it alive till the remainder of the different tribes assemble, and form a full meeting and representation.

To this greeting Te-ta-bosh-ke, King of the Delawares, replied in the expression of a friendly sentiment, when the fire was raked up and the Council adjourned.

The next day, June 17th, 40 Pottawatomies, with their Chief, New Corn, arrived and were received. On the 21st, Buck-on-ge-he-las, with a party of Delawares, and Asi-me-the, with more Pottawatomies, came in. On the 23d arrived Le Gris, the Little Turtle, and 70 Miamis.

On the 25th, the Chiefs present assembled, and were addressed by General Wayne, in a few words of friendly feeling. On the 26th, 34 Chippewas and Pottawatomies arrived.

June 30th, the Chiefs, on their own motion, assembled, when several of them addressed the General in warm terms of friendship. The same occurred on the 3d of July. On the 4th, A-gosh-a-way and 23 Ottawas arrived from Detroit.

On the 15th of July, the Council met, with present Chiefs of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Chippewas, Miamis, and Wabash tribes, and was formally opened, by uncovering the fire and administering the oath to interpreters. General Wayne addressed the Council, setting forth the condition of affairs and the importance of permanent amicable relations. The Council was continued from day to day, being addressed by most of the principal Chiefs present, upon the several parts of the treaty which General Wayne presented for their consideration. On July 30th, the same was unanimously approved by every tribe represented, to wit: The Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Weas and Kickapoos. On the 3d of August, the treaty having been transcribed, was again read in Council and duly signed by General Wayne on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs for their respective tribes. The Council met at different times thereafter, and finally adjourned on the 10th. The attendance of the several tribes was as follows: Wyandots, 180; Delawares, 381; Shawnees, 143; Ottawas, 45; Chippewas, 46; Pottawatomies, 240; Miamis and Eel Rivers, 73; Weas and Piankeshaws, 12; Kickapoos and Kaskaskias, 10. Total attendance, 1,130.

The basis of this treaty was the one made at Fort Harmar in 1789. Its main provisions as follows: 1. Hostilities were immediately to cease and all prisoners discharged. 2. The boundaries between the lands of the United States and those of the Indians, were to begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River; run thence up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum; thence down the latter to the crossing above Fort Laurens; thence Westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami running into the Ohio, at or near which fork stood Loramie's store, and where commences the portage between the Miami of the Ohio and St. Mary's River, a branch of the Maumee running into Lake Erie; thence a Westerly course to Fort Recovery, on a branch of the Wabash; thence Southerly in a direct line to the Ohio at the mouth of the Kentucky. 3. As compensation to the United States for goods formerly delivered and those to be delivered, and indemnification for injuries and expenses of War, the Indians ceded all lands lying Eastwardly and Southerly of the boundary line here described. 4. The following Reservations of lands within the territory of the Indians, were made to the United States: One at Loramie's Store, six miles square; one at Girty's Town, on the St. Mary's River, two miles square; one at head of navigable water of the Au Glaize, six miles square; one at Fort Defiance, six miles square; one at Fort Wayne, six miles square; one about eight miles West from Fort Wayne, on the Wabash River, two miles square; one at old Wea Towns, on the Wabash, six miles square; one at the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee, 12 miles square; one at the mouth of the Maumee, six miles square; one upon Sandusky Lake, where a Fort formerly stood, six miles square; and one at the lower Rapids of the Sandusky River (now Fremont), two miles square. Provision was also made for the relinquishment of all claim by the Indians to post at Detroit and certain lands in that section; to the post at Mackinaw, and lands in that vicinity; to lands at the mouth of the Chicago River, and other points in Illinois. Free access was granted by the Indians for all necessary communication with all reserved lands within the Indian territory. The United States agreed to pay to the Indians annually in goods, at market cost, the sum of $9,500, to be divided among the several tribes, with the provision that any tribe might change its annuity from goods to domestic animals, farming implements, etc., at their choice. The Indians were to possess their lands in quiet, for the purpose of hunting, planting and dwelling thereon, so long as they pleased, without molestation by the United States; but when they should desire to sell the same, they should be sold only to the United States. Meantime, the Indians were to be protected from all invasion by Whites. Intruders were to be punished and removed by either party to the treaty. The Indians could hunt on lands ceded by them. All injuries were to be referred to law for adjustment, and not privately avenged; and all known hostile designs against either to be made known to the party concerned.

Such, in substance, is the most important Indian treaty that had then or has since been negotiated in the West. Dated August 3, 1795, it was presented to the Senate December 9th, and ratified December 23d following. It is difficult to estimate all that was involved in the question of peace or continued war with the several tribes who then menaced the settlement of the great Northwest, and the lives of the scattered settlers already there. The honor won by General Wayne in the short space of one year—from August 20, 1794, to August 3, 1795—by means of one battle and one treaty, in bringing permanent peace to that region, in spite of British perfidy, is enough to commend his name to lasting and grateful remembrance of mankind. No other citizen has been permitted to do as much for this section. It is a source of just pride with the citizens of Lucas County and of the Maumee Valley, that the first and controlling success of General Wayne in this great result was won at Turkey Foot Rock.

Permanent peace having thus been secured and the Indians placed beyond the reach of collusion and temptation, the British Government in 1796 surrendered its posts within the limits of the United States, including Fort Miami, at the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee, the Town of Detroit, and the military works there and at Mackinaw, pursuant to the treaty negotiated in 1793 by Chief Justice Jay.

As soon as he had received those Posts, in the name of the Government, and made arrangements for their care, General Wayne proceeded to Erie, on his way to Washington. On his passage down the Lake, he was seized with a violent attack of gout in the stomach, which terminated in his death before reaching the port of destination. He was buried at Erie.* Upon disinterment of the body by his son, many years thereafter, for removal to his place of nativity, it showed no signs of decay, a result supposed to have been due to antiseptic qualities of the soil, which would, in time, have given it the solid, permanent state of the mummy.

General Wayne was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in January, 1745, and was in the 52d year of his life, and had just reached his mental and physical prime, when suddenly cut off. He was the son of a farmer, who was a prominent man, having served in the Provincial Legislature and taken part in expeditions against the Indians. Anthony's record has long been familiar with readers of American history, and need not be detailed here. It has been justly stated of him, that "there was scarcely an important battle or hazardous enterprise, from the beginning to the end of the Revolutionary struggle, in which he was not more or less distinguished"—prominent among which stands his desperate and successful attack on Stony Point, which gave him the name of "Mad Anthony," and procured for him a gold medal, at the hands of Congress. The first civil organization established after the Greenville treaty, was the County formed of the Michigan Peninsula (in 1796), and named Wayne, in honor of its deliverer from Indian and British rule, with Detroit for its seat of justice, which was then a garrison Town, compactly built on streets not averaging more than one rod in width, and completely enclosed with strong pickets. It was the most ancient Town on the Upper Lakes, having been settled by the French as early as 1683, and was the Capital of Upper Canada until it fell into the hands of the United States.*

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*In his "Notes on the Northwestern Territory," Judge Burnet states that one of General Wayne's motives in going from Detroit to Philadelphia at this time, was to meet certain charges made against him by General Wilkinson. What these were, is not specifically stated. General Wayne characterized them as unfounded and malicious. Suffice it here to state, that no attempt ever was made to sustain them; and they were entirely disregarded at the War Department. General Wilkinson was one of the most accomplished officers and men of his day. He served with special credit in the Revolutionary War, where he imbibed a strong personal antagonism to General Wayne. In the Spring of 1792, while a Colonel, in command of Fort Washington, Wilkinson was made a Brigadier-General. Although General Wayne was made Commander-in-Chief previous to that time, and assigned to the campaign against the Indians, he did not reach Fort Washington until September, 1793. During the interim, as Judge Burnet states, Wilkinson improved his opportunity for creating prejudice and bitterness among the officers against Wayne, for which purpose he was, in his easy and graceful deportment and suavity of manners, well adapted. In this work he was probably helped by the known bluntness, sometimes reaching rudeness, of Wayne's manner, by which he often gave unintentional offense. Wilkinson was thus enabled to arrange on his side a large portion of those about him, whereby General Wayne was not a little embarrassed on taking command. But many were attached to that officer, while others properly kept aloof from the dispute. After the victorious battle of Fallen Timbers, Wilkinson undertook to belittle Wayne's honors, by representing that the result was due, not to military skill, but to want of concert in action on the part of the Indians—that the attack by them was premature, and before half of their forces had arrived—that Blue Jacket, the Shawnee in command, had rejected Little Turtle's plan of attack, who afterwards became Wilkinson's confidential friend, and was among the most talented Chiefs in the West. It was thus claimed among Wilkinson's adherents that if Little Turtle's advice had been acted upon in a simultaneous attack by the entire Indian force, they could not have been flanked, and the result with them would have been a victory instead of a defeat. The number of Indians reported as killed in the engagement was over 50, besides some taken away by comrades. This statement was met with ridicule, and Major Smith facetiously reported a dialogue as taking place on the banks of the River Styx, between Old Charon and the ghost of one of Wayne's soldiers, who boasted of the great slaughter of Indians in that battle; when the old ferryman, shaking his head, protested, solemnly, that he had, upon count, ferried over the ghosts of just 16 Indians from that field, and not one more. All this, however, can never detract from the brilliant record of "Mad Anthony," whether as made in the War of the Revolution proper, or in the magnificent campaign by which alone that War was brought to its actual close.

The real design of the protracted and persistent efforts of the British authorities in their unwarranted intrigue with the Indians, manifestly, was to combine their several tribes in a Confederacy sufficiently strong to compel the United States to accept the Ohio River as a boundary line. This was sought, not in the interest of the Indians, but with expectation, that such line once fixed, the great Northwest, now constituting several of the largest and most prosperous States of the Union, would become a protectorate of Great Britain. The stake, to an unscrupulous power, was very tempting. Besides this, was added a desire, if possible, to humble the young Government, whose entire territory consisted of domain wrested by force from British possession. To these considerations were added special sources of irritation, including the action of the Virginia Legislature in maintaining laws against the payment of claims held by British creditors against citizens of that State. At the very time of the battle of Fallen Timbers, there was a general apprehension that these matters might culminate in renewed war. But it so happened, that at that very time John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary of the United States, was actively engaged in negotiating for the adjustment of all matters of difference between the two Governments; and with such effect, that, three months after Wayne's signal victory over the British allies, what is known as the "Jay Treaty" was concluded with Lord Greenville. Just how much that battle had to do with such result, is a matter of opinion only. Suffice it here to know, that by that treaty the yet straggling shreds of the Revolutionary War were gathered up and finally disposed of, and peace secured to the great Northwest.

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* In this connection, the following statement from Burnet's "Notes," as to the original White settlers on the Detroit River, will be of interest, and the more so, as it applies with much propriety to those on the River Raisin, and in the "Bay Settlement," South of that stream:

"When the American troops took possession of the Northern posts, the inhabitants of Detroit and its contiguous settlements, from Lake St. Clair to the River Raisin, on both sides of the Straits, were, almost exclusively, Canadian French, who were the owners and cultivators of the soil. The land had been laid out, originally, into farms of very narrow fronts—in most instances not more than fifty rods—and running back from one to two miles, for quantity. The owners and occupiers were extremely ignorant, and were under the influence of a strong religious superstition. They had been treading in the footsteps of their fathers, time out of mind, like mere imitative beings, without seeming to know that any improvement had been made in agriculture since Noah planted his vineyard. They raised the same crops without variation, and in the same succession, they had been accustomed to see from boyhood. When a field became exhausted it was suffered to rest till it became partially recruited, by its own scanty, spontaneous products, and by the rains and dews of heaven. Their houses, barns, and other improvements, were fronting on the Strait, separated from it by a narrow road, which ran along the edge of the water. Each farm had an orchard contiguous to the house, containing a variety of fine fruit. When the litter about the barn and stable increased so much as to become inconvenient, they piled it on sleds, drew it down to the Strait, which was just at hand, and threw it into the water. Under that practice, the soil, though naturally good, produced very light crops, and the price of every agricultural product was extravagantly high. That continued to be the case till emigrants from the United States purchased and settled among them, and introduced a better system of agriculture.

"The native French were Catholics, and conscientiously exact in the performance of their religious duties. Their tithes were regularly brought and deposited in the storehouse of the Priest, with apparent cheerfulness.

"Previous to the establishment of American Courts at Detroit, all matters of controversy among the inhabitants had been setted in a summary way by the Commandant, to whose decision the inhabitants had been accustomed to submit. They had been habituated, all their lives, to this summary, expeditious mode of settling their disputes; and were, consequently, very much dissatisfied with the slow, tedious progress of an American Court; against which they complained very loudly.

"Among the advantages of which the people of Detroit then boasted, was the excellence of their domestic servants. No visitor from the States could spend any time at a public or private house in that City, without being satisfied that they did possess that advantage in a greater degree than the inhabitants of any other part of the United States.

"The Canadian French were naturally obstinate and headstrong; and were illiterate and untaught in the principles of equality, professed and practiced in Republics. They had grown up from infancy under the impression that nature had established different orders in society—that power and rank were inseparable from wealth; and that inferiority and submission were ordained for the poor. That impression was carried out into practice, and accounts, in a great measure, for the excellence of their hirelings and domestics; but their best servants were the Pawnee Indians and their descendants, who are held and disposed of as slaves, under the French and British Governments—a species of slavery which existed to a considerable extent in Upper Canada. It was introduced at the early settlement of the country, and was founded on the assumed right of selling captives taken in war as slaves. The Pawnees were numerous and powerful; but were considered as degraded by all the other tribes; on which account, prisoners taken from them by any other Nation were condemned to slavery, and were held as slaves by the captors or sold as such to others. Many of them were purchased by the Canadians, and employed as drudges in the fur trade, and frequently as house servants. The Indian code justified the putting of prisoners to death, which had been their common punishment, till it was commuted for the milder one of being sold into slavery for life. That relation existed when the country was delivered up to the United States, though the practice of purchasing Indian captives as slaves by the white people, had ceased before the surrender; and consequently the principal part, if not all the Indians then in slavery, were the descendants of enslaved captives. Immediately after the laws of the United States were introduced, and their Courts of judicature established, the validity of that relation was questioned, and the value of that species of property very much diminished; not only by the uncertainty of its tenure, but by the effect which the discussion of the subject produced on the minds of the slaves. Very soon after the right became a subject of inquiry, public opinion decided against it, and the relation ceased to exist."

The association of the name of Captain William Wells with many of the prominent events in the early history of the Maumee Valley, will justify brief mention of his life. Of him Jesse L. Williams, in a historical sketch of the First Presbyterian Church of Fort Wayne, says:

> Of Captain Wm. Wells's birthplace and parentage, we have no record. He was captured at the age of 12 years, when he was an inmate of the family of Hon. Nathaniel Pope, in Kentucky, by the Miami tribe, and going through the formal adoption, lived to manhood among them. His Indian name was Black Snake. He became quite an influential man among them, and married a sister of the celebrated Chief, Little Turtle. He fought by the side of his Chief in the contests with Generals Harmar and St. Clair. Afterward, in times of calm reflection, with dim memories still of his childhood home, of brothers and playmates, he seems to have been harassed with the thought that among the slain, by his own hand, may have been his kindred. The approach of Wayne's army, in 1794, stirred anew conflicting emotions, based upon indistinct recollections of early ties, of country and kindred on the one hand, and existing attachments of wife and children on the other. He resolved to make his history known. With true Indian characteristics, the secret purpose of leaving his adopted nation was, according to reliable tradition, made known in this manner: Taking with him the War Chief, Little Turtle, to a favorite spot on the banks of the Maumee, Wells said: "I leave now your nation for my own people. We have long been friends. We are friends yet, until the sun reaches a certain height [which he indicated]. From that time we are enemies. Then, if you wish to kill me, you may. If I want to kill you, I may." At the appointed hour, crossing the river, Captain Wells disappeared in the forest, taking an easterly direction to strike the trail of Wayne's army. Obtaining an interview with General Wayne, he became ever afterward the faithful friend of the Americans.
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> He was made Captain of the spies connected with Wayne's army. His adventures in that capacity are sufficiently detailed by Mr. McBride. After the treaty of Greenville, and the establishment of peace, he was joined by his wife and family, and settled at the "Old Orchard" a short distance from the confluence of the St. Mary's and St. Joseph, on the banks of a small stream there, afterward called "Spy Run," and which still bears that name. The Government subsequently granted him a pre-emption of some 320 acres of land, including his improvement, the Old Orchard, etc. Wells afterward also became, by appointment of the Government, Indian Agent here (Fort Wayne), in which capacity he served several years.

By his first wife, Captain Wells had four children—three daughters and one son. The former became Mrs. Judge Wolcott of Maumee City (South Toledo), and Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Hackley, of Fort Wayne. Mr. Williams, referring to the latter two ladies, says:

> Of the first members of this Church, two were half Indian, who had before (in 1820) joined the Baptist Church, under the labors of Rev. Mr. McCoy, a Missionary to the Indians at this post (Fort Wayne). They were educated in Kentucky, and are yet kindly remembered by some in the Church and community as ladies of refinement and intelligent piety.

The son, Wayne Wells, died while yet a young man, while crossing Lake Erie, in 1823. For his second wife, Captain Wells married a second sister of the Indian Chief, Little Turtle, having with her a daughter, Jane, who married Matthew Griggs, a pioneer of Fort Wayne, and settled at Peru, Indiana. For a time Captain Wells had command of a small force of spies in Wayne's service. Among them were Robert McClellan, made famous through Irving's "Astoria," and Henry Miller. The former was an athlete without an equal in agility and endurance. He had leaped over a covered wagon, requiring a rise of eight and one-half feet. Miller, with his brother Christopher, while young had been made captives by Indians and adopted by an Indian family. When 24 years of age, Henry made his escape to the Whites, but was unable to induce his brother to go with him. In June, 1794, while his headquarters were at Fort Greenville, General Wayne dispatched Wells, Miller and two others (Hickman and Thorp) to bring into camp an Indian, as prisoner, with the hope through him of obtaining information as to the intentions of the enemy. For such purpose Miller entered the Indian country, crossing the St. Mary's and thence to the Au Glaize; following up that stream they discovered a smoke. Dismounting they made examination and soon found three Indians camped on high ground. Soon Wells approached unobserved quite to the party, whom they found roasting their venison by a fire. By arrangement Wells and Miller each were to select a victim—one taking the Indian at the left, and the other the one at the right, with McClellan to run and capture the third. The two shots were effective, and McClellan sprang after the remaining Indian, who made all possible speed down the River; but finding himself likely to be overtaken, he sprang from the bank into the stream, 20 feet down, sinking into the soft mud at the bottom, which held him firmly in its grasp. McClellan made a like spring, landing near the Indian, whom after a severe struggle, he was soon enabled to subject to his control. With the assistance of Wells and Miller, the captive was taken from the water. He was sulky, refusing to speak. When washed of the mire, he was found to be a white man. Taking their course for Greenville, the prisoner for a time continued silent and sullen. It finally occurred to Miller that the captive might be his own brother, and to test that point, he rode up and called him by his Indian name. This startled him, and he inquired how his name came to be known. The mystery was soon explained. The prisoner was Christopher Miller. The case was a remarkable one, and his extraordinary escape from the fate of his two associates, by being between them, made a strong impression on his mind. Finally, after agreeing not to rejoin the Indians, but to remain with the Whites, he was released, and soon joined Wayne's force and did good service during the balance of the War. One more incident in Captain Wells's service may be given here. On one of his expeditions through the Indian country, and when on the bank of the St. Mary's, he discovered an Indian family coming up the River in a canoe. Dismounting, he concealed his men, and then went to the bank, and called the Indians to come over. Suspecting no danger, they crossed to where he was. As the canoe touched the shore, Miller heard the clicks of his men's rifles, preparatory to shooting the Indians. What was his surprise, to find the party to consist of his Indian father and mother, by adoption, and their children! Saying to his men that the family before them "having fed him when he was hungry, clothed him when he was naked, and nursed him when sick; and in every respect been as kind and affectionate to him as they were to their own children," they must not suffer in any way at his hands. Accepting such ground for lenity, the party approached the canoe, and shook hands with its alarmed inmates in the most friendly manner. While Wayne was at Fort Defiance, in August, 1794, Wells was sent to bring in another prisoner, with a view to information from the enemy. For such purpose he followed cautiously down the Maumee, until he came opposite the subsequent site of Fort Meigs, and about two miles above Fort Miami (then called Fort Campbell, after its British commander). At this point was an Indian Village, into which Wells and party rode, as if from the Fort. In the dress of the Indian, they were received and treated as friendly. Passing through the Village, the party met an Indian man and woman, whom they made prisoners, and with them set off for Defiance. On their way, they fell in with an Indian encampment, which they approached, hoping for information. The Indians were communicative, giving all they had heard about Wayne's movements and the probabilities of a battle. At length an Indian some distance from them, in an undertone and another tongue, said he suspected the visitors were spies. Wells heard this, and at once gave the signal, when the party fired their rifles at the Indians about them, and immediately put spurs to their horses. The Indians promptly fired on them, one ball wounding McClellan in the shoulder, and another breaking Wells's arm. Taking their prisoners, the party resumed their march to Fort Defiance, where the captives were duly examined, and the wounded cared for. The battle of Fallen Timbers soon thereafter closed hostilities with the Indians, and Captain Wells and his intrepid command found no further service of the kind in which they had so distinguished themselves.

In the War of 1812-15, Captain Wells was in command of Fort Wayne. It is stated, that upon hearing of Hull's order for the evacuation of Fort Dearborn, he made a rapid march to reinforce Captain Heald; to the end, that that position might be held as a protection to Fort Wayne and the Maumee Valley. But he was too late by a few hours. On the 15th of August, the little force at the Fort, accompanied by Captain Wells and his Miamis, left the Fort and moved along the shore to Sand Hills, where they were attacked by 500 Pottawatomies. At the beginning of the conflict, Wells was with the wife of Captain Heald (a niece of his). Turning to her, he said: "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you," and dashed into the fight. After the most desperate contest, he was wounded, taken prisoner and reserved for torture. To save himself from such fate, he sought to provoke his captors with insulting epithets, calling them Per-so-tum (the name for a *Squaw*), the most opprobrious term in the Indian tongue, when applied to males. The result was his instant death with a tomahawk, and the tearing of his heart from his body, and the eating of a portion of it while yet warm by the assassin.

These details of Captain Wells's record, besides the interest given them by his identification with the Maumee Valley, are valuable, as giving in brief space something of Indian life and Indian connection with the early history of this region. To all this, is added the relation borne by that intrepid hero to one of the prominent families of Lucas County.

CHAPTER II.

THE WAR OF 1812 WITH ENGLAND. HULL'S SURRENDER.—THE RIVER RAISIN MASSACRE.—SIEGE OF FORT MEIGS.—DEFENSE OF FORT STEPHENSON.—THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.—THE BATTLE OF THE THAMES.—THE END IN THE NORTHWEST.

NO section of the country was made the scene or was called to suffer more severely the unfortunate incidents and consequences of the War of 1812–15 between the United States and Great Britain, than was the Maumee Valley. This fact, no doubt, was largely due to the geographical proximity of this region to the British possessions in Canada; but was even more a result of long-existing and bitter feeling engendered by conflicting interests of trade, and the presence of Indian tribes cunningly employed by the British authorities in resisting the advance of civilization and law under the Government of the United States. The profit of traffic with these savages, so long contended for, had lost little of its temptation to the shameful policy of British traders, backed by British power. Considerations of military strategy also operated to the same end. The possession of the Lakes, and especially of Lake Erie and the country about it, was an end too important to be overlooked. Hence, the first object of the British Government, upon the declaration of War, would be to seize these positions of advantage; and in doing so, the ways and means were matters of subordinate consideration. Lacking the Military and Naval forces requisite for that purpose, they would not hesitate to supplement such limited means, by employing the services of the Indian tribes and bands within the reach of their unscrupulous machinations. All this was too well understood by the United States Government, and by the settlers specially concerned, to be overlooked.

For several months previous to the declaration of War by Congress, the matter of preparation for that event, was seriously discussed and strongly urged. Such provision would have included the means requisite for seizing full command of the Lakes, the conquest of Upper Canada (now Ontario), and securing the favor—at least, the neutrality—of the Indian tribes most likely to become allies of the British. Such steps were repeatedly recommended by Governor Hull of Michigan Territory, in March, and again in April, 1812; and by Gen. Armstrong, in January, 1812. These recommendations included both Naval and Military means. The War Department, however, in its provisions, limited itself to 2,000 soldiers, and refused to increase its force to 3,000 men, when urged so to do by General Hull.

No definite movement was made toward the highly important strategic ends named, until June 1st, 1812. At this date, General Hull, at the head of a force which he well knew to be inadequate for the objects sought, left Dayton, for the Maumee River, as his first stopping place. The force was known as the "Northwestern Army." From Cincinnati marched a Regiment under Col. James Findlay. Two other Regiments of Ohio Volunteers, under Cols. Duncan McArthur and Lewis Cass, joined the command at Urbana. The march occupied the entire month, and was attended by a degree of toil and privation rarely experienced by military commands. He had roads to cut and bridges to make through an unbroken forest of unsurpassed denseness, and block-houses to build at different points. A communication to General Hull from the War Department of date of May 18th, which reached him on the 24th, gave no indication that war was likely to be declared, or that there was special urgency for haste in the movement of his forces. And this, while Senator Thomas Worthington was writing from Washington warnings of the approaching declaration of hostility by Congress; which caution, at the time, is said to have been communicated to General Hull by Colonel Duncan McArthur. So thoroughly was the latter officer impressed with such information, that he refused to trust his baggage in the vessel employed for sending stores and sick soldiers from the Maumee to Detroit. General Hull treated all reports of impending War, as unworthy of credence, assuming, with some justice, that were such event immediately probable, the War Department would not have failed to advise him of the fact in time for proper action on his part.

On the day General Hull left Dayton for his march North, President Madison sent to the Senate his message recommending a declaration of War with Great Britain. Two days later, Senator Calhoun, from the proper Committee, made a report approving such step; and on the 19th the important declaration was made by Congress in secret session. It was on the day previous to this final action, and 17 days after the President recommended the same, that the Secretary of War forwarded to General Hull the letter received by that officer on the 24th, in which no reference was made to even a probability of early hostilities. It seems that dispatches were forwarded for General Hull on the 19th of June, by ordinary course of mail, to Cleveland, reaching there on the 29th. By direction, the Cleveland Postmaster dispatched a messenger with this letter to General Hull, who received it July 2d, making the time of its passage 13 days. The British commander at Malden received information on the 1st of July, of the declaration of War. It thus reached him one day ahead of General Hull's intelligence, coming *via* Fort Erie and the Northern shore of Lake Erie, by express, the distance being 100 miles greater than was traveled by that officer's advices. It was stated, that so certain was the British commander at Fort Malden that the Americans were first informed of the declaration of War, that he delayed his movement for the capture of Detroit. While General Hull was thus left to the delay of uncertain transmission of intelligence on which the success of his important campaign rested, letters franked by the Secretary of the Treasury and containing notice of what had taken place, were sent to the British post at St. Joseph, near the Northwestern shore of Lake Huron, and to Malden, reaching the latter place June 28th, or four days before the War Department's notice was received by General Hull.

The American forces made their way, unopposed, to Detroit, crossed the River to Sandwich, July 12th, preparatory to movements for the capture of Malden and the conquest of Upper Canada. General Hull's lack of fitness for his position was here manifested in the irresolution and hesitation in his action, due chiefly to a sense of the weakness of his forces. To such source of embarrassment was added the impatience of his command for an advance. For the space of 26 days—from July 12th to August 7th—he remained practically idle, awaiting intelligence of a contemplated movement on the Niagara frontier, which did not take place, the result of such non-action at that point being the rapid transfer of British troops from the Niagara to the Detroit River. The cause of such failure, was found in the failure of General Dearborn to make a diversion at Niagara and Kingston, in Hull's favor, the former having, instead, made an armistice with the British commander, thereby permitting the diversion of a portion of the latter's forces for the support of Colonel Proctor at Malden. The result was, that on the 16th of August, without a serious attempt to accomplish the great purpose and end of his commission, General Hull disgracefully surrendered Detroit, the chief strategic point on the boundary of the two countries, together with 1,400 brave and true men, long eager for battle, to a force consisting of 300 British troops, 400 Canadian Militia (disguised in red coats, the uniform of British soldiers), and less than 100 Indians; or about one-half the number of his own command. Whatever the prevailing cause of his fatal inaction, there can be no possible justification or excuse therefor. It matters little, whether he was possessed by absolute cowardice—by fears that his own troops would be unfair with him—by apprehension for the personal safety of his daughter and grandchildren as captives of the Indians—or by a weakness the result of habits of intemperance—whether either or all of these led to his fatal imbecility in action, his grave offense against his country remained the same. That he was not duly forearmed for his campaign, in either proper force or timely information of the exigency of the crisis, could properly have been pleaded in justification of failure in any earnest movement he might have made toward the execution of his charge. But no possible excuse could be found for his failure to undertake anything in that direction. He could have been in no sense responsible for results; but he was in the highest degree responsible for proper effort toward desirable results. Other commanders, throughout the history of wars, have, like him, suffered from lack of adequate support; and many of the most brilliant records of commanders have been made in the face of such want. In illustration of this fact, it is necessary only to cite the memorable defense of Fort Stephenson, by Major Croghan and his little band, against the very forces to whom General Hull had surrendered his superior command.*

Lake Erie was at that time wholly commanded by the British fleet, and no route open for supplies to the United States forces in this region, save that through the Black Swamp and other forests of Northwestern and Central Ohio; to which were added the serious peril and annoyance arising from the presence in these forests of hostile Indians, requiring a strong military guard for every train of wagons and pack-horses. A few days after its date, the following note was received by Governor Meigs, at Chillicothe, to wit:

> DETROIT, July 12, 1812.
>
> *Dear Sir:*—The Army arrived here on the 5th. I have now only time to state to you, that we are very deficient in provisions, and I have authorized Mr. Piatt to furnish a supply for two months.
>
> The communication must be preserved by your Militia, or this Army will perish for want of provisions. We have the fullest confidence that you will do all in your power to prevent so distressing a calamity to this patriotic Army.
>
> I am very respectfully,
> Your obedient servant,
> W. HULL.
>
> His Excellency, R. J. MEIGS,
> Governor of Ohio.

This letter was furnished by Samuel Williams, who, at the time of its date, was connected with Governor Meigs, and afterwards found the original copy of the same among his papers and carefully preserved it, first making it public in a narrative of Military Campaigns of 1812 and 1813, published in the *Ladies' Repository*, a publication of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1854.

The object General Hull had in writing this letter, is not entirely clear. The attendant facts furnish very slight proof of the good faith of its author. The probable end sought in sending it, was to lay foundation for the plea subsequently put forth, that the criminal surrender of his command to the British was made necessary by a lack of supplies.

A Court Martial was appointed for the trial of General Hull. It met in January, 1814, and reached a decision March 23, in pronouncing the accused guilty of the second and third charges (cowardice and neglect of duty), but acquitting him of treason. By a vote of two-thirds of the Court, he was sentenced "to be shot to death," but recommended to the mercy of the President, by whom he was pardoned and his name stricken from the Army roll. Martin Van Buren, subsequently President of the United States, was Judge Advocate in the trial. One of the specifications of the first charge of treason, was as follows:

> That he traitorously contrived to convey intelligence of the declaration of War, of the expedition under his command, and of the number, state and condition of his Army; by hiring an unarmed vessel at the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, and putting on board a trunk containing a copy of the declaration of War, his correspondence with the Secretary of War, etc., with the intent that they should fall into the hands of the enemy.

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*The following were the terms of General Hull's surrender:

"CAMP AT DETROIT, 16th August, 1812.

"*Capitulation for the surrender of Fort Detroit, entered into between Major General Brock, commanding His Britannic Majesty's Forces, on the one part, and Brigadier General Hull, commanding the Northwestern Army of the United States, on the other part.*

"1st. Fort Detroit, with all the troops, regulars as well as militia, will be immediately surrendered to the British forces, under the command of Major General Brock, and will be considered prisoners of war, with the exception of such of the militia of the Michigan Territory who have not joined the army.

"2d. All public stores, arms, and all public documents, including everything else of a public nature, will be immediately given up.

"3d. Private persons and property of every description will be respected.

"4th. His Excellency, Brigadier General Hull, having expressed a desire that a detachment from the State of Ohio, on its way to join his army, as well as one sent from Fort Detroit, under the command of Colonel McArthur, shall be included in the above capitulation—it is accordingly agreed to. It is, however, to be understood that such part of the Ohio militia as have not joined the army, will be permitted to return to their homes on condition that they will not serve during the war. Their arms, however, will be delivered up, if belonging to the public.

"5th. The Governor will march out at the hour of twelve o'clock this day, and the British forces will take immediate possession of the fort.

"Approved:

"WILLIAM HULL, Brig. Gen.
"Commanding the N. W. Army.
"ISAAC BROCK, Major General."

The first definite movement toward the re-conquest of Michigan from British control secured through Hull's surrender, consisted of the advance of General Harrison's Army from the South. On the 10th of January, 1813, General Winchester, with his command, reached the Foot of the Rapids; Harrison, with the right wing, being yet at Upper Sandusky; and Tupper, with the center, at Fort McArthur. On the 13th, and again on the 16th, Winchester received messages from the inhabitants of Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, setting forth the danger to which that place was exposed from the hostility of British and Indians. This intelligence acted strongly upon the sympathies of General Winchester and his command, and on the 17th Colonel Lewis was dispatched with 550 men to the River Raisin; followed by Colonel Allen, with 110 more. Proceeding along the borders of Maumee Bay and the Lake, then frozen, Lewis reached the point of destination on the 18th, when he at once attacked the enemy, posted in the Village, and gained possession of the same. He then sent for much needed reinforcements and prepared, as well as he could, to strengthen his position. The situation was very critical, since he was but 18 miles from the whole British force, then lying at Malden, under Proctor. Winchester, learning of the situation, started with 250 men on the 19th, these being all he dared to withdraw from the Rapids, and reached Frenchtown on the evening of the 20th. Instead of taking ordinary precaution against surprise, he suffered his forces to remain on open grounds, notwithstanding he was warned of the danger of momentary attack by reinforcements from Malden. Sure enough, on the night of January 21st, the entire British force, unobserved, arrived and placed a battery within 300 feet of Winchester's camp. Early in the morning, and before the American troops were under arms, the British opened vigorous fire into their camp, soon followed by the dread yell and whoop of the Indian allies. Partial protection by garden pickets had been secured to Lewis's force; but nothing interposed to shield the imprudent Winchester's men, who received the main attention of the combined enemy, and who soon gave way, and fled precipitately, and were mown down at fearful rate. Both Winchester and Lewis were captured. The latter's forces were maintaining their ground until they received from Winchester what they understood to be an order for surrender, upon which they acted, although that officer declared that his message was intended as suggestion or advice, and not an order. He was induced to send it by Proctor, the British commander, by representing to him that by such step alone could he save his men from an Indian massacre, at the same time pledging, in case of surrender, protection to prisoners. Such promise was never regarded, as the inhuman barbarities that followed, abundantly showed. Of 800 men there under Winchester, full one-third were killed in battle and the massacre which followed, and less than 40 escaped, the rest being taken prisoners.

Something of the real character of that murderous scene, will be seen from the following account thereof, given by Dr. Gustavus M. Bower, Surgeon's Mate of the Fifth Kentucky Regiment, an eye-witness. It is as follows:

> Yours of the 5th instant, requesting me to give you a statement respecting the late disaster at Frenchtown, was duly received. Rest assured, sir, that it is with sensations the most unpleasant that I undertake to recount the infamous and barbarous conduct of the British and Indians after the battle of the 22d January. The blood runs cold in my veins when I think of it.
>
> On the morning of the 23d, shortly after light, six or eight Indians came to the house of Jean Baptiste Jereaume, where I was, in company with Major Graves, Captains Hart and Hickman, Doctor Todd, and fifteen or twenty volunteers, belonging to different corps. They did not molest any person or thing on their first approach, but kept sauntering about until there was a large number collected (say one or two hundred), at which time they commenced plundering the houses of the inhabitants, and the massacre of the wounded prisoners. I was one amongst the first that was taken prisoner, and was taken to a horse about twenty paces from the house, after being divested of part of my clothing, and commanded by signs there to remain for further orders. Shortly after being there, I saw them knock down Captain Hickman at the door, together with several others with whom I was not acquainted. Supposing a general massacre had commenced, I made an effort to get to a house about one hundred yards distant, which contained a number of wounded, but on my reaching the house, to my great mortification, found it surrounded by Indians, which precluded the possibility of my giving notice to the unfortunate victims of savage barbarity. An Indian chief of the Tawa tribe of the name of McCarty, gave me possession of his horse and blanket, telling me by signs to lead the horse to the house which I had just before

left. The Indian that first took me, by this time came up, and manifested a hostile disposition towards me, by raising his tomahawk as if to give me the fatal blow, which was prevented by my very good friend McCarty. On my reaching the house which I had first started from, I saw the Indians take off several prisoners, which I afterwards saw in the road, in a most mangled condition, and entirely stripped of their clothing.

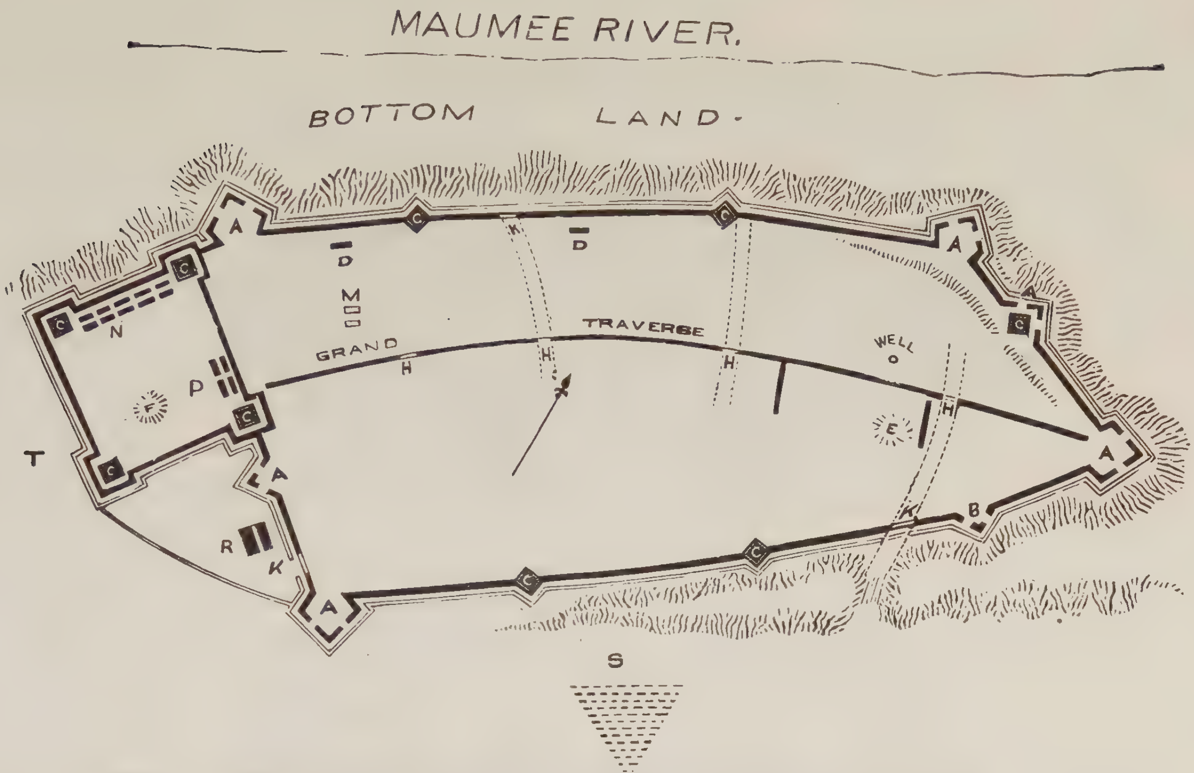
Messrs. Bradford, Searls, Turner and Blythe, were collected round a carryall, which contained articles taken by the Indians from the citizens. We had all been placed there, by our respective captors, except Blythe, who came where we were entreating an Indian to convey him to Malden, promising to give him forty or fifty dollars, and whilst in the act of pleading for mercy, an Indian more savage than the other, stepped up behind, tomahawked, stripped and scalped him. The next that attracted my attention, was the houses on fire that contained several wounded, whom I knew were not able to get out. After the houses were nearly consumed, we received marching orders, and after arriving at Sandy Creek, the Indians called a halt and commenced cooking; after preparing and eating a little sweetened gruel, Messrs. Bradford, Searls, Turner and myself, received some, and were eating, when an Indian came up and proposed exchanging his moccasins for Mr. Searls's shoes, which he readily complied with. They then exchanged hats, after which the Indian inquired how many men Harrison had with him, and, at the same time, calling Searls a Washington or Madison, then raised his tomahawk and struck him on the shoulder, which cut into the cavity of the body. Searls then caught hold of the tomahawk and appeared to resist, and upon my telling him his fate was inevitable, he closed his eyes and received the savage blow which terminated his existence. I was near enough to him to receive the brains and blood, after the fatal blow, on my blanket. A short time after the death of Searls, I saw three others share a similar fate. We then set out for Brownstown, which place we reached about 12 or 1 o'clock at night. After being exposed to several hours' incessant rain in reaching that place, we were put into the Council-house, the floor of which was partly covered with water, at which place we remained until next morning, when we again received marching orders for their village on the river Rouge, which place we made that day, where I was kept six days, then taken to Detroit and sold. For a more detailed account of the proceedings, I take the liberty of referring you to a publication which appeared in the public prints, signed by Ensign J. L. Baker, and to the publication of Judge Woodward, both of which I have particularly examined, and find them to be literally correct, so far as came under my notice.

There can be no reasonable ground for doubt, as to where lay the real responsibility for this atrocious scene, to wit: With the British commander. The actual perpetrators might plead the barbarous dispositions and practice of their race, in partial extenuation of their savagery; General Proctor, in shamefully consenting thereto, had no such mitigation. The bloody work was done by his own command, without even protest. The only pretext put forth in his behalf, was, that he believed to be true a report set afloat by American prisoners, for the purpose of intimidating their captors and staying their lives, that General Harrison, with a large force, was at Otter Creek. This report — known to the Indians as incorrect—was sufficient to frighten the British to flight to Malden.

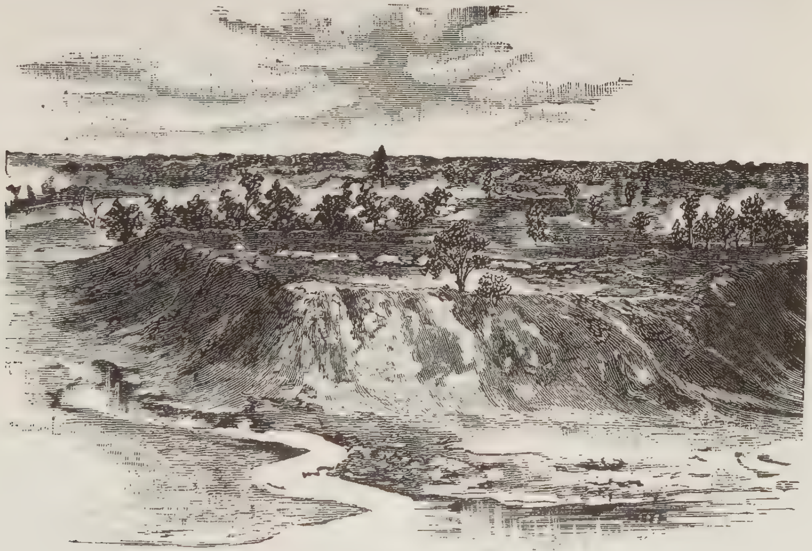
Harrison, on the night of the 16th, started from Upper Sandusky for Lower Sandusky (Fremont), and on the 18th dispatched a Battalion to Winchester; and learning the situation, he hastened to the Maumee Rapids, arriving there on the morning of the 20th, and waited there until the evening of the 21st, for a Regiment, which fell behind in crossing the Black Swamp. On the 22d this Regiment was dispatched to Frenchtown, other troops following. The movement was in vain, since the fatal engagement occurred on that day, and Harrison met a few survivors before reaching the ground. It was not deemed best to proceed, and the forces returned to the Rapids; whence, as a matter of precaution against being cut off from convoys of stores and artillery yet in the Black Swamp, Harrison proceeded to "Carrying" (Portage) River, to await reinforcements daily expected, but which, in consequence of rains, did not arrive until the 30th. Now reinforced by two Regiments, Gen. Harrison, on the 1st February, advanced toward the Rapids, where he set about the construction of a fortification, which, in honor of the Governor of Ohio, he named Fort Meigs, where his entire force was concentrated. At the same time fortifications were constructed at Upper Sandusky.

The situation in the Northwest, at this time, was far from satisfactory — the chief military results there, since the opening of the War, having been the capture of Mackinaw, the surrender of Hull, the massacre at Chicago, and the massacre on the River Raisin. Harrison found an entire change in his plans necessary, as a result of Winchester's

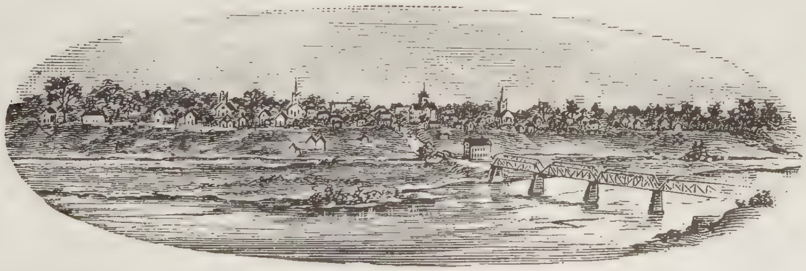
FORT MEIGS AND VICINITY.


MAUMEE RIVER.
BOTTOM LAND.
A
C
K
D
M
N
GRAND TRAVERSE
H
WELL
P
F
E
T
R
B
S

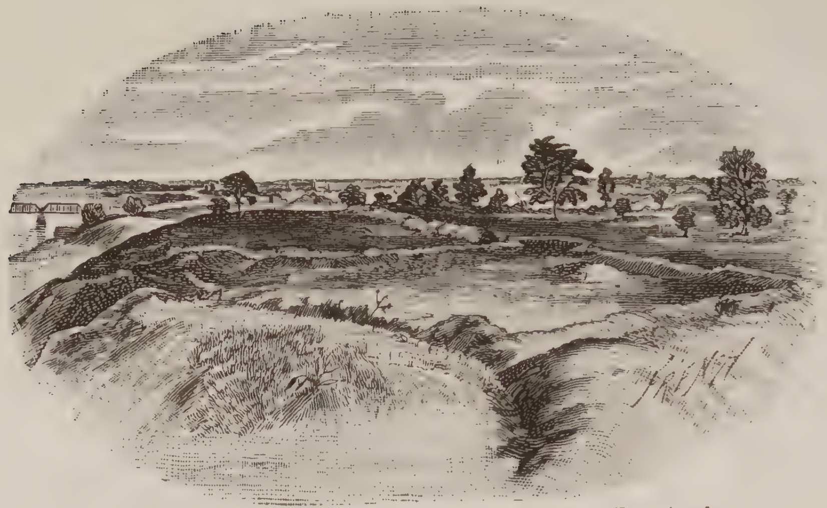
A—Gun Batteries. B—Mortar Battery. C—Blockhouses. D—Lookouts. E—Old Magazine. F—New Magazine. H—Gateways in the Grand Traverse. K—Outer Gateways. M—Graves of Officers. N—Officers' Quarters. P—Store Houses. R—Forges and Repair Shops. S—Burial Ground of Pittsburg Blues. T—Garrison Burial Ground. The Guns were placed in position at the different Batteries as occasion required.



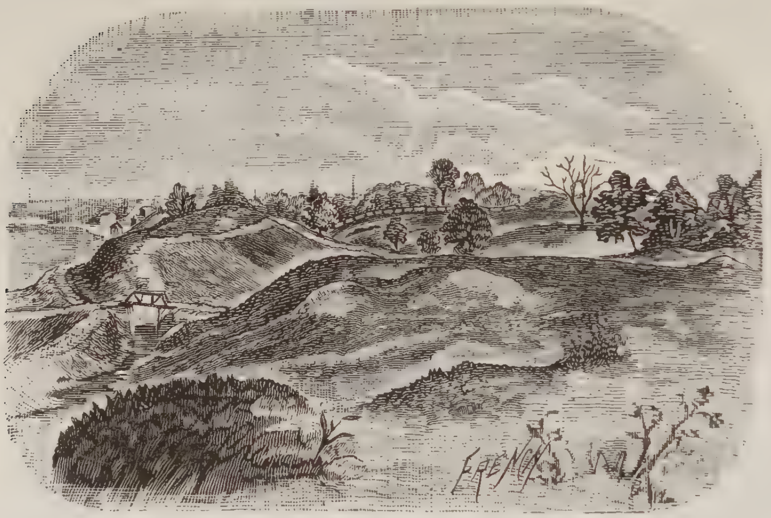
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF FORT MEIGS, FROM THE NORTH.



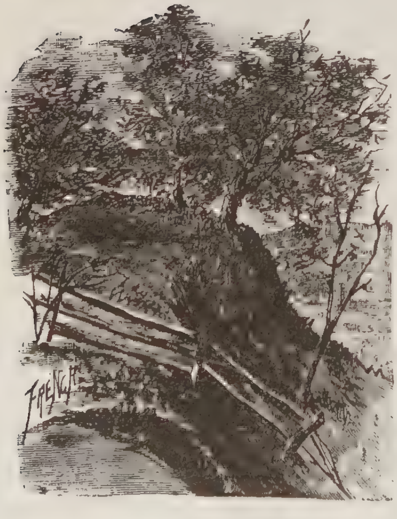
Across the River from the Fort, where the main British Batteries were planted.



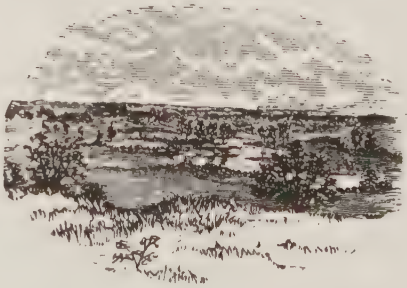
Across the Fort and down the Valley, from the West Angle.



Down the Ravine toward Perrysburg, from the North Angle, looking East.
Dudley Burial Ground on the right, marked by a dead Walnut tree.



Down the small Ravine off the East Angle of the Fort.



Up the Valley from the Fort. Battlefield of Fallen Timbers in the distance.

sad failure. For this purpose, he returned to Ohio, but soon hastened back to Fort Meigs, that he might more closely watch the progress of matters.

It had now become the accepted policy of the Government, to employ regular troops only and secure the command of the Lakes, which was expected to be accomplished by the 1st of June, 1813. General Harrison considered the exclusive use of regulars impracticable, for lack of sufficient force of such. Hence, militia continued to be a dependence for troops.

It was expected that the British, on the opening of Spring, would proceed for the conquest of Fort Meigs, and Harrison directed his efforts accordingly. The investment of that post began April 28th, and by May 1st the British had their batteries in position. Such was the structure of the Fort, that five days of cannonading proved ineffective. On the 5th General Clay of Kentucky, with 1,200 additional troops, on flat boats, came down the Maumee. Of these, 800 were detached under Col. Dudley, to attack the batteries on the left bank of the River, while the balance of Clay's troops landed on the South shore and forced their way into the Fort. Dudley captured the batteries, but neglecting to spike the guns and hasten to the Fort, he wasted time until Proctor cut him off from retreat, and killed and captured all but 150 of his command. Col. Miller succeeded in capturing and rendering useless the British batteries on the South side of the River. This day's operations constituted a sad record for the Americans, although the British saw little encouragement for the future. The Indians found it "hard to fight people who lived like ground-hogs." Meantime additional troops for Harrison were approaching from the South. Such was the situation, that Proctor determined to retreat, and on the 9th left for Malden.

A private soldier of the Petersburg (Va.) Volunteers, writing from Zanesville, O., March 28, 1813, to a friend at Petersburg, gave an account of the experience of his Company and other troops of Harrison's Army, in a passage from Upper Sandusky to Fort Meigs, not long before that date. Major Orr was in command. The writer says: "We had with us 20 pieces of Artillery, and a quantity of military stores of every description. We at this time knew nothing of the unfortunate events on the Raisin. On the second day of our march, a courier arrived from General Harrison, ordering the Artillery to advance with all possible speed. This was rendered totally impossible by the snow which took place, it being a complete swamp nearly all the way. On the evening of the same day, news arrived that General Harrison had retreated to Portage River, 18 miles in rear of the camp at the Rapids. As many men as could be spared, determined to proceed immediately to reinforce him. It is unnecessary to state, that we were among the first who wished to advance. At two o'clock the next morning our tents were struck, and in half an hour we were on the road. I will candidly confess that on that day I regretted being a soldier. On that day we marched 30 miles, under an incessant rain; and I am afraid you will doubt my veracity, when I tell you, that in eight miles of the best road, it took us over the knees, and often to the middle. The Black Swamp (four miles from Portage River, and four miles in extent) would have been considered impassable by all but men determined to surmount every difficulty to accomplish the object of their march. In this Swamp you lose sight of *terra firma* altogether. The water was about six inches deep on the ice, which was very rotten, often breaking through to the depth of four or five feet. The same night we encamped on very wet ground, but the driest that could be found, the rain still continuing. It was with difficulty we could raise fires. We had no tents; our clothes were wet; no axes; nothing to cook in, and very little to eat. A brigade of pack-horses being near us, we procured from them some flour; killed a hog (there being a plenty of them along the road). Our bread was baked in the ashes, and the pork we broiled on the coals. A sweeter meal I never partook of. When we went to sleep, it was on two logs laid close to each other, to keep our bodies from the damp ground. Good God! what a pliant being is man in adversity! The loftiest spirit that ever inhabited the human breast, would have been tamed amid the difficulties that surrounded us. The next morning we arrived at Portage River (the headquarters of the Northwestern Army)." The writer says of the view obtained from Fort Meigs: "Along this river is the handsomest country I ever saw. There had been several fine plantations in the vicinity, but all is now a scene of desolation. After Hull's surrender, the whole country was laid waste by the Indians. Every half-mile had been a house. The only indications of habitations that now remain, are the ruins that cover the grounds where they once stood." He wrote of a march after British troops to within five miles of River Raisin, and return, a distance of 60 miles, made in 21 hours, with but two hours of sleep.

About this time, Proctor's forces again gathered about Fort Meigs, remaining there for a week, their object seeming to be the diversion of Harrison's attention from Erie, and giving employment to the immense bands of Indians gathered at Malden, rather than any active work against the Fort. Proctor then moved toward Sandusky. Harrison's principal stores were at that point, while he was at Fort Seneca, on the Sandusky River, and about 10 miles South of Lower Sandusky. Major George Croghan was at Fort Stephenson, Lower Sandusky (Fremont). This post was regarded as indefensible from heavy cannon, such as Proctor was expected to bring, and Harrison after a council of war, concluded it best, as a matter of prudence, to abandon it, and July 31st dispatched an order to Croghan, accordingly; but before this could be done, the enemy appeared ascending the Sandusky River in open boats, and soon invested the Fort, while bands of Indians ranged through the woods, ready to intercept Croghan's men, should they leave the Fort.

The garrison of Fort Stephenson consisted of 150 men only, with a commander just past his 21st year; while the investing force, including Tecumseh's Indians, was said to be 3,300 strong. Croghan had a single piece of cannon, to the six of the enemy (the latter, fortunately, not being heavy). Proctor demanded a surrender, repeating the old story of the danger that resistance might provoke his Indian allies to acts of savage barbarity. To all this, the intrepid Croghan replied, that when Proctor got possession of the Fort there would be found therein no men to massacre. Whereupon, fire was opened on the Northwest angle of the Fort. Apprehending Proctor's design to be to effect a breach and enter there, Croghan strengthened that point with bags of flour and sand; while under cover of night, he so located his six-pounder as to rake the angle, loading his piece with slugs, when he awaited the enemy's approach. Throughout the night of August 1st, and until the evening of the 2d, the fire continued on the angle of the Fort. At last, assuming that the requisite breach had been effected, and under cover of smoke and gathering darkness, Proctor directed a column of 350 men to advance. When within 20 paces of the walls, they were seen by Croghan, who at once ordered a fire of musketry upon them, but with little effect, the advance of the enemy not being stayed. The ditch being filled with Proctor's troops, the gun was suddenly unmasked and fired, the first discharge killing 27 men. This seemed to be decisive. The column in the ditch recoiled and withdrew. The Fort was saved without the loss of a single man. The next morning the British and allies concluded not to continue their movement toward Harrison at Fort Seneca, but, leaving guns, stores and clothing, and some wounded, withdrew, abandoning the field. A British account of this affair, placed Proctor's force at 400 regular and 300 Indians, with two six-pound guns. Their loss was 90 killed at the Fort, about 100 men being lost in all.

Few military events of the West have commanded more attention, than has this brilliant defense of Fort Stephenson. This fact is due, first, to the real merits of the case; and second, to the connection subsequently given it with General Harrison's candidacy for President, in 1836 and 1840. On both these occasions, determined and persistent effort was made by that gentleman's political opponents, to prejudice voters against him, by charging to cowardice his order to Croghan for the evacuation of Fort Stephenson. Suffice it here to state, that neither Major Croghan nor any other officer of Harrison's Army for one moment countenanced such view; but one and all fully approved the course taken by their commander. In fact, Croghan would have promptly withdrawn his force, when directed, had not the presence of the enemy rendered capture certain. By fortuitous circumstances then unknown to him, he was enabled to make a defense for which he had not reason to hope.

The brilliant victory at Lower Sandusky substantially closed the military movements in Northwestern Ohio, and attention was next directed toward Erie and Perry's preparations for Naval operations. It so happened, that that commander, on the very day of Croghan's victory (August 2d), had completed the equipment of his fleet at Erie, but, owing to a lack of water, he did not cross the bar in the harbor until the 4th, when he set sail in search of the enemy. Not finding them, he returned on the 8th to Erie, to take in reinforcements. August 12th, he again left, and anchored in Sandusky Bay on the 15th, whence he soon departed in quest of the enemy. Cruising off Malden, but not finding the object of his search, he retired to Put-in Bay. His fleet consisted of the Brig Lawrence (the flag ship), of 20 guns; the Niagara, of 20; the Caledonia, of 3; the Schooner Ariel, of 4; the Sloop Trippe, and Schooners Tigress and Porcupine, of 1 gun each—nine vessels with 54 guns and two swivels. The British had six vessels, but they were superior in size, with a greater number of guns.

On the morning of the memorable 10th of September, Commodore Perry discovered the enemy bearing down upon him, when he at once made preparation for the conflict, which was accepted on both sides as probably decisive of supremacy on the Lake, and as certain to have most important bearing on the general contest. The report made by Perry constitutes the most compact and interesting account of the engagement to be had. It is as follows:

UNITED STATES SCHOONER ARIEL,
Put-in Bay, 13th Sept., 1813.

At sunrise on the morning of the 10th, the enemy's vessels were discovered from Put-in Bay, where I lay at anchor with the Squadron under my command.

We got under way, the wind light S. W., and stood for them. At 10:00 A. M. the wind hauled to S. E., and brought us to windward; formed the line and brought up. At 15 minutes before 12, the enemy commenced firing. At five minutes before 12, the action commenced on our part. Finding their fire very destructive, owing to their long guns, and it being most directed to the Lawrence, I made sail and directed the other vessels to follow, for the purpose of closing with the enemy. Every brace and bow being shot away, she became unmanageable, notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing master. In this situation she sustained the action upwards of two hours, within canister-shot distance, until every gun was rendered useless, and a greater part of the crew either killed or wounded. Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her in charge of Lieutenant Yarnall, who, as I was convinced, from the bravery already displayed by him, would do what would comport with the honor of the flag.

At half-past two, the wind springing up, Captain Elliott was enabled to bring his vessel, the Niagara, gallantly into close action. I immediately went on board her, when he anticipated my wish by volunteering to bring the Schooner, which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into close action.

It was with unspeakable pain, that I saw, soon after I got on board the Niagara, the flag of the Lawrence come down, although I was perfectly sensible that she had been defended to the last, and that to have continued to make a show of resistance, would have been a wanton sacrifice of the remaining of her brave crew. But the enemy was not able to take possession of her, and circumstances soon permitted her flag to be hoisted.

At 45 minutes past two, the signal was made for close action. The Niagara being very little injured, I determined to pass through the enemy's line, bore up and passed ahead of their two Ships and a Brig, giving a raking fire to them from the starboard guns, and to a small Schooner and Sloop, from the larboard side, at half-pistol shot distance. The smaller vessels at this time having got within grape and canister distance, under the direction of Captain Elliott, and keeping up a well-directed fire, the two Ships, a Brig and a Schooner surrendered, a Schooner and Sloop making vain attempt to escape.

Those officers and men, who were immediately under my observation, evinced the greatest gallantry, and I have no doubt that all others conducted themselves as became American Officers and Seamen.

In the days of this battle, war history was largely recorded in ballads. This was specially true of events appealing to the popular sentiment. A fair sample of such record is furnished in the following production, in connection with the Naval engagement of September 10th, which at the time and for many years thereafter was familiar to old and young:

JAMES BIRD.

Sons of Pleasure, listen to me;
  And ye daughters too give ear.
You a sad and mournful story
  As was ever told shall hear.
Hull, you know, our troops surrendered,
  And defenseless left the West;
Then our fleet was quick assembled,
  The invader to resist.

'Mong the troops that marched to Erie,
  Were the Kingstown volunteers;
Captain Thomas then commanded,
  To protect our West frontiers.
Tender were the scenes of parting;
  Mothers wrung their hands and cried;
Maidens wept their loves in secret;
  Fathers strove their tears to hide.

But there's one among the number,
Tall and graceful in his mien;
Firm his step, his look undaunted;
Ne'er a nobler youth was seen,
One sweet kiss he snatched from Mary,
Craved his mother's prayers once more,
Pressed his father's hand and left them
For Lake Erie's distant shore.

Mary tried to say "Farewell, James,"
Waved her hand but nothing spoke;
"Farewell, Bird, may Heaven protect you,"
From the rest at parting broke.
Soon he came where noble Perry
Had assembled all his fleet;
There the gallant Bird enlisted,
Hoping soon the foe to meet.

Where is Bird? The battle rages,
Is he in the strife, or no?
Now the cannons roar tremendous,
Dare he boldly meet the foe?
Yes, behold him—see!—with Perry,
In the self-same ship they fight—
Though his mess mates fall around him,
Nothing can his soul affright.

But behold a ball has struck him,
See the crimson current flow;
"Leave the deck," exclaimed brave Perry;
"No," cried Bird, "I will not go.
Here on deck I'll take my station,
Ne'er will Bird his colors fly,
I'll stand by you, gallant Captain,
Till we conquer, or we die."

And he fought, though faint and bleeding,
Till our stars and stripes arose,
Victory having crowned our efforts,
All triumphant o'er our foes.
But did Bird receive a pension?
Was he to his home restored?
No, nor ever to his bosom
Clasped the maid his heart adored.

But there came most dismal tidings
From Lake Erie's distant shore;
Better, far, poor Bird had perished
'Midst the battle's awful roar.
"Dearest Parents," read the letter,
"This will bring sad news to you,
Do not mourn, my best beloved,
Though this brings my last adieu.

"Brothers, sisters, read this letter,
'Tis the last you'll have from me;
I must suffer for deserting
From the brig Niagara."
Though he fought so brave at Erie,
Freely bled, and nobly dared—
Let his courage plead for mercy,
Let his noble life be spared.

Sad and gloomy was the morning,
Bird was ordered out to die;
Where's the breast so dead to pity
But for him must heave a sigh?
See him march, and hear his fetters,
Harsh they clank upon the ear;
Yet his step is firm and manly,
For his breast ne'er harbored fear.

See! he kneels upon his coffin—
Sure his death can do no good.
Save him!—Hark, O God! they've shot him!
Now his bosom streams with blood.
Farewell, Bird! farewell, forever;
Friends and home he'll see no more;
For his mangled corpse lies buried
On Lake Erie's distant shore.

James Bird was born in Lucerne County, Penn., and was a young man when the war commenced. He early enlisted in the Army, joining a Company raised by Henry Buckingham, whose son Henry was a pioneer Merchant at Norwalk, Ohio, and whose grandson Henry now (1887) resides at Lawrence, Kansas. At the Battle of Lake Erie, Captain Thomas was his commander. Bird was employed by Captain Buckingham in his mill at Kingston, and "Mary," spoken of in the song, was a member of the Captain's family. The two were recognized as lovers, and parted as such. The "Annals of Lucerne County," written by Stewart Pearce, has this mention of Bird's case:

> He was from Pittston, and was descended from a most respectable family. He was a man of great bodily strength and activity, and was full of patriotic devotion to the cause of his country, but unfortunately his proud spirit boldly rejected many of the restraints imposed by the stern rules of military discipline. He fought like a tiger and when wounded refused to be carried below. News of the intended attack of the enemy on New Orleans had reached the fleet on Lake Erie, and Bird, ambitious to be in the midst of the smoke and fire of battle, one night, when in command of the guard, marched away with several of his men to join General Jackson. He was pursued and arrested at Pittsburg, from which place he was about to embark with a company of volunteers for the Crescent City. Being arraigned before and tried by a Court Martial, he was sentenced, in accordance with the rules of war, to be shot. Had Commodore Perry received intelligence of the proceedings in time, Bird's life would have been spared.

Bird's remains probably now rest with those of his comrades on Gibraltar Island, Put-in Bay, and said to be under a large willow tree fronting the Bay, enclosed by a chain fence. The ballad, according to the best information at hand, was written by Charles Miner, who published the *Gleaner*, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., from 1801 to 1818, and afterwards was a member of Congress from that State.

Harrison's Army had been patiently, yet anxiously waiting the outcome of Naval operations; meantime receiving reinforcements and organizing, with reference to following up Perry's signal success, by an advance upon Canada. September 27th, Harrison set sail, and soon reached Malden, from which Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, on his way, as rapidly as possible, for a safe point in the interior, *via* the Thames River. Harrison reached Sandwich on the 29th, and on the same day McArthur took possession of Detroit and Michigan. October 2d, the Americans began their pursuit of the retreating British force, which was overtaken on the 5th. Finding an engagement unavoidable, Proctor was led to post his Army, its left wing resting on the Thames, while the right was defended by a marsh. Without here going into details of the engagement, it will suffice to state, that Harrison's troops consisted of about 120 Regulars of the 27th Regiment; five Brigades of Kentucky Militia Infantry, averaging less than 500 men, under Governor Isaac Shelby, of that State; and Colonel Richard M. Johnson's Regiment of Mounted Infantry; making in all about 3,000 men. The force of the British is not definitely stated, but it was supposed to be something less than that of Harrison's, constituted of British and Indians. The battle was of short duration. The enemy being seriously demoralized, they fought chiefly on the defensive, and retreated as fast as the way therefor opened. The most notable incident of the engagement, was the killing of the renowned Indian leader, Tecumseh, at the hands, as since pretty well determined, of Colonel Johnson of Kentucky, subsequently (1837–41) Vice President of the United States. This fact was for a time in dispute; but it finally became the generally accepted belief, that the credit of Tecumseh's death is due to Colonel Johnson.*

In this connection the testimony of as intelligent and well-informed witness to the true character of Tecumseh, as was General Leslie Combs, of Kentucky, will not be out of place. In a letter to the editor of the *Historical Record*, under date of Lexington, Ky., October, 1871, that gentleman wrote as follows:

> You ask me for a description of the celebrated Indian warrior, Tecumseh, from my personal observation. I answer that I never saw the great chief but once, and then under rather exciting circumstances, but I have a vivid recollection of him from his appearance, and by intercourse with his personal friends I am possessed of accurate knowledge of his character.
>
> I was, as you know, one of the prisoners taken at what is known as Dudley's defeat on the banks of the Maumee River, opposite Fort Meigs, early in May, 1813. Tecumseh had fallen upon our rear, and we were compelled to surrender. We were marched down to the old Fort Miami or Maumee, in squads, where a terrible scene awaited us. The Indians, fully armed with guns, war clubs and tomahawks — to say nothing of scalping knives, had formed themselves into two lines in front of the gateway between which all of us were bound to pass. Many were killed or wounded in running the gauntlet. Shortly after the prisoners had entered, the Indians rushed over the walls and again surrounded us, and raised the war-whoop, at the same time making unmistakable demonstrations of violence. We all expected to be massacred, and the small British guard around us were utterly unable to afford protection. They called

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* Johnson was severely wounded during the engagement, and was borne from the field by Captain James Knaggs, of Monroe, and Menard Labadie. In 1853, when the act of killing Tecumseh was yet in dispute, Captain Knaggs, in an affidavit, made the following statement:

"I was attached to a Company of mounted men, called Rangers, at the battle of the Thames, in 1813. During the battle, we charged into the swamp, where several of our horses mired down, and an order was given to retire to the hard ground in our rear, which we did. The Indians in front, believing that we were retreating, immediately advanced upon us, with Tecumseh at their head. I distinctly heard his voice, with which I was perfectly familiar. He yelled like a tiger, and urged on his braves to the attack. We were then but a few yards apart. We halted on the hard ground, and continued our fire. After a few minutes of very severe fighting, I discovered Colonel Johnson lying near, on the ground, with one leg confined by the body of his white mare, which had been killed, and had fallen upon him. My friend Menard Labadie was with me. We went up to the Colonel, with whom we were previously acquainted, and found him badly wounded, lying on his side, with one of his pistols in his hand. I saw Tecumseh at the same time, lying on his face, dead, and about fifteen or twenty feet from the Colonel. He was stretched at full length, and was shot through the body, I think near the heart. The ball went out through his back. He held his tomahawk in his right hand (it had a brass pipe on the head of it), his arm was extended as if striking, and the edge of the tomahawk was stuck in the ground. Tecumseh was dressed in red speckled leggings, and a fringed hunting shirt; he lay stretched directly towards Colonel Johnson. When we went up to the Colonel we offered to help him. He replied with great animation, 'Knaggs, let me lie here, and push on and take Proctor.' However, we liberated him from his dead horse, took his blanket from his saddle, placed him in it, and bore him off the field. I had known Tecumseh from my boyhood; we were boys together. There was no other Indian killed immediately around where Colonel Johnson or Tecumseh lay, although there were many near the Creek, a few rods back of where Tecumseh fell.

"I had no doubt then, and have none now, that Tecumseh fell by the hand of Colonel Johnson."

Captain Knaggs was a gentleman much esteemed at Monroe, and was an active and valuable friend of the American cause throughout the War.

loudly for General Proctor and Colonel Elliott to come to our relief. At this critical moment Tecumseh came rushing in, deeply excited, and denounced the *murderers of prisoners as cowards.* Thus our lives were spared and we were sent down to the fleet at the mouth of Swan Creek (now Toledo), and from that place across the end of the Lake to Huron and paroled.

I shall never forget the noble countenance, gallant bearing and sonorous voice of that remarkable man, while addressing his warriors in our behalf. He was then between forty and forty-five years of age. His frame was vigorous and robust, but he was not fat, weighing about one hundred and seventy pounds. Five feet 10 inches was his height; he had a high projecting forehead, and broad, open countenance; and there was something noble and commanding in all his actions. He was brave, humane and generous, and never allowed a prisoner to be massacred if he could prevent it. At Fort Miami he saved the lives of all of us who had survived running the gauntlet. He afterwards released seven Shawanese belonging to my command, and sent them home on parole. Tecumseh was a Shawanese. His name signified in their language, Shooting Star. At the time when I saw him he held the commission of a Brigadier General in the British Army. I am satisfied that he deserved all that was said of him by General Cass and Governor Harrison, previous to his death.

The battle of the Thames substantially closed hostilities in the West. Their successive failures at Fort Meigs, at Fort Stephenson, on the Lake and at the Thames, satisfied the British that further attempts in this section would be useless, and none such were made. This series of important victories by the American forces, accomplished all that skill and heroism could do toward retrieving the loss of position and honor in Hull's surrender and Winchester's sad defeat.

The purpose here has been simply to note the more important events of the War occurring in this section, and those having a local interest.

The following is a succinct statement of events following the victory of Commodore Perry:

September 10th.—The victory. "We have met the enemy, and they are ours!" September 11th.—The American and British officers killed in the action of the 10th, were buried at Put-in Bay, but the bodies of those holding no official rank in the fleet, were "in the deep bosom of Ocean buried." This discrimination is not a grateful reminiscence. September 17th.—Governor Shelby of Kentucky, at the head of 4,000 mounted volunteers arrived at the mouth of Portage River (Port Clinton), flushed with exultation at the events of the week before, and destined to invade Canada. "What shall be done with the horses?" was the first question. A fence was thrown from Sandusky Bay to the nearest point on the Portage River, and thus enclosed in a luxuriant pasture of 10,000 acres, the 5,000 horses were left to range under guard of 500 Kentucky volunteers. September 20th.—General McArthur's Brigade reached the mouth of the Portage, after a toilsome march from Fort Meigs—the grass often so high and dense, that one man was compelled to mount upon the shoulders of another, to determine their line of march. September 21st.—The Army of Canada embarked under command of General Wm. H. Harrison. Put-in Bay was their first stage, which was 16 miles from Portage River. Commodore Perry's vessels were engaged in transporting baggage. Great enthusiasm among the troops. September 22d.—The whole Army gained the Island, and were encamped on the margin of the semi-circular Bay (South Bass). The St. Lawrence and the six prize-ships were at anchor within Put-in Bay, and were visited by parties from the shore. September 23d.—Unfavorable winds—the Army at rest at Put-in Bay. September 24th.—A deserter shot. He had deserted three times, and been twice pardoned. Two platoons fired on him at a distance of five paces. The poor fellow fell, riddled like a sieve. September 25th.—Reached East Sister, an Island of only three acres, with hardly room for the men to sit down. September 26th.—Violent storm—fears of inundation. Canadian shore reconnoitered by General Harrison and Commodore Perry. September 27th.—Sixteen ships of war and 100 boats, landed in Canada, three miles below Malden. September 28th.—Marched to Aux Canads. September 29th.—Marched to Sandwich. September 30th.—Joined by Colonel R. M. Johnson's regiment, which had marched from Fort Meigs to Detroit, and thence to the junction with the main body. October 6th.—Battle of the Thames—British Army routed—Tecumseh killed—the War in the Northwest virtually ended.

Following is a statement of the locations and characters of the several Military Stations of the United States in Northwestern Ohio, erected previous to and during the War of 1812–15; together with their condition in 1819, as given by Col. James Kilbourne's *Gazetteer*, of that date:

Fort Amanda—some 20 miles Northeast from Fort St. Mary's—on route from Loramie's to Fort Defiance.

Fort Brown—on Auglaize River, about 20 miles South of Defiance.

Fort Defiance—an important Military Fortification, situated on the point of land formed by the junction of Auglaize with Maumee River. During the late War the name was partially changed to that of Winchester; but it seems now very properly resuming its original appellation.

Fort Ferres—a Station so called, at Upper Sandusky, 40 miles South or up the River from Fort Stephenson.

Fort Finley—a small Post, on the Military Road from Urbana to Fort Meigs.

Fort Greenville—a Military Post, erected during the early settlement of the territory now the State of Ohio. Here was concluded the celebrated Indian Treaty in the year 1795, commonly called the Treaty of Greenville, by which the present East and West boundary line between the Ohio people and the Indians was established. A Village has since gradually grown up in its vicinity, called by its name, which is the seat of justice for Darke County.

Fort Jennings—a minor Post, on the Auglaize Road, 18 miles Southerly from Fort Amanda, and 22 miles from Fort Brown.

Fort Loramie—a Post so called from a trading station formerly made by a man of that name, on one of the head waters of the great Miami River, now in Shelby County.

Fort McArthur—a small Post, 24 miles Northerly from Urbana on the Road thence to Fort Meigs.

Fort Manary—a Block-house, situated near the Indian boundary line, North of Urbana, on the Military route to Fort Meigs.

Fort Meigs—a noted Military Fortification, erected in the Winter of 1812–13, on the Southeastern bank of the Maumee River, at the lower Rapids of that River, a few miles from its mouth. Distance, Southerly from Detroit, 70 miles and Northwesterly 36 miles from Fort Stephenson. It is of an oblong figure, and when first completed enclosed an area of 11 acres. The wall consisted of palisades 14 feet high, sunk four feet into the ground, with embankments of earth on each side, taken from a broad ditch, and a deep exterior moat. At suitable distances are regular bastions, mounted with artillery. This Post is remarkable for a siege which it sustained from the British and Indians, in April, 1813, and until the 5th of May, following, when the garrison, together with a reinforcement from Kentucky, made a gallant sortie, driving their enemy in every direction, and compelling them to raise the siege. Since the siege, it has been considerably reduced from its former dimensions, and is now (1816) going to decay.

Fort Necessity—on route from Urbana to Fort Meigs, now in Hardin County.

Fort Portage—a Block-house, sometimes denominated a Fort, on Portage or Carrying River, on the route from Fort Finley to Fort Meigs; 18 miles from the latter, and 29 from the former.

Fort Seneca—a Military Post, occupied during the late War, on the West side of Sandusky River, 10 miles South of Fort Stephenson.

Fort Stephenson—an important Military Post, on the Western bank of Sandusky River, 18 miles from its mouth and 67 North from the Indian boundary [now the North line of Union County]. It stands on a tract of land ceded by the Indians at the Greenville Treaty to the United States. It is rendered famous by the bravery with which it was successfully defended, by an inconsiderable number of American troops, against a furious assault made upon it by the British, with vastly superior numbers, in July [August], 1813. This place, together with the settlements in its vicinity, is frequently, and perhaps, most generally, called Lower Sandusky, it being situated adjacent to the lower Rapids of Sandusky River.

Fort St. Mary's—a Military Station near the source of St. Mary's River, on the route from Greenville to Fort Defiance, 12 miles from Loramie's Station and 12 from Fort Amanda.

Fort Industry.—A question having been raised as to the name of the fortification erected by the United States Government at the mouth of Swan Creek about the beginning of the present century—whether it was Fort Industry or Fort Lawrence—the writer made inquiry of the War Department as to the fact, when

Adjutant General L. C. Drumm replied as follows:

> A stockade Fort was erected about the year 1800, near the mouth of Swan Creek, on the Maumee River, and, as near as can be determined, upon what is now Summit Street, in the City of Toledo, to which was given the name of Fort Industry. It was at this Fort that a treaty was held with the Indians, July 4th, 1805, by which the Indian title to the Fire Lands, [Huron and Erie Counties] was extinguished, and at which were present Mr. Charles Jouett, United States Commissioner, and Chiefs of Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Muncie and Delaware Indian tribes.
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> This office has no record of a Fort *Lawrence* within the limits of the State of Ohio. Fort *Laurens*—named in honor of the President of the Continental Congress—was built by Gen. McIntosh, in 1778, on the West bank of the Tuscarawas River, now in Tuscarawas County, and near the Town of Bolivar. This Fort is by some writers spelled Lawrence, but improperly so.

In June, 1870, it having been ascertained by the citizens of Perrysburg and Maumee City, that a party of Veterans of the War of 1812, serving in the Army in this section, proposed to make a visit to the scenes of their service 57 years before that time, preparations were at once begun for a reception worthy of the proposed visitors. Meetings of citizens of both Towns were held, and steps taken which resulted in very suitable provision for an occasion so interesting to the people of all this region.

June 23d, a committee of citizens of the two places, with Hon. M. R. Waite, at Columbus Grove, met the party, who came in a special car furnished by the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, which reached Perrysburg at 5 P. M. The following is a list of the Veterans, to wit:

Colonel Charles S. Todd, Aide to General Harrison in the War of 1812, a Minister to Russia from 1841 to 1846. Lived at Owensboro, Ky., and was 79 years old.
Major Jere Duncan, Bourbon Co., Ky., aged 78.
General E. Pendleton, Clark Co., Ky., aged 81.
Colonel William Hamilton, Nicholas Co., Ky., aged 78.
A. B. Crawford, Clark Co., Ky., aged 80.
Peter Bonta, Bourbon Co., Ky., aged 78.
W. T. Foster, Grant Co., Ky., aged 73.
Francis McLeer, Fayette Co., Ky., aged 81.
Seward Beall, Clark Co., Ky., aged 74.
Nelson Bush, Clark Co., Ky., aged 80.
William C. Berry, Clark Co., Ky., aged 80.
Thomas Jones, Bourbon Co., Ky., aged 81.
Elisha Sturgeon, Grant Co., Ky., aged 84.
Henry Gaither, Cincinnati, O., aged 80.
Sanford Branham, Scott Co., Ky., aged 78.
Thomas Lindsey, Fayette Co., Ky., aged 81.
William C. Keas, Mt. Sterling, Ky., aged 75.
Dr. Alva Curtis, Cincinnati, O., aged 73.
Joseph Quinn, Grant Co., Ky., aged 74.
R. P. Menifee, Kenton Co., Ky., aged 81.
George Williams, Grant Co., Ky., aged 80.
John Jolley, Campbell Co., Ky., aged 82.
T. A. Grimes, Bourbon Co., Ky., aged 73.
William B. Davis, McArthur, O., aged 79.
H. W. Davis, McConnellsville, O., aged 77.
William Shaffer, Middletown, O., aged 87.
Samuel Bownell, Middletown, O., aged 74.
Joseph Barnett, Middletown, O., aged 76.
David McChessney, Middletown, O., aged 77.
John Stine, Pendleton Co., Ky., aged 74.
Samuel Dewese, Wood Co., O., aged 78.
David Lamb, Toledo, O., aged 83.
Michael Morgan, Wood Co., O., aged 89.
Peter Navarre, Toledo, O., aged 85.
John Moore, Wood Co., O., aged 75.
J. L. Jolly, Napoleon, O., aged 80.
David Deal, Fremont, O., aged 86.
John Ross, Wood Co., O., aged 77.
David Johnson, Wood Co, O., aged 83.
Samuel Kuder, Wood Co., O., aged 81.
John Noel, Wood Co., O., aged 79.
Horace Thacher, Toledo, O., aged 69.

The Kentucky Veterans had for some years held annual re-unions, and at their meeting, at Paris, in that State, June 22d, with 80 present, it was decided that as many as could undertake the trip, join in the visit to the Maumee, when it was found that about one-half of those present joined the movement.

On the morning of the 24th, Mayor William Kraus, the City Council, a delegation from the Police force and many citizens of Toledo, went to Perrysburg by the Steamer Cora Locke, to participate in the exercises. At that place a procession was formed, which marched to Fort Meigs, where the Veterans and citizens spent some time in passing around the premises, the former seeking points specially reminding them of the events of 1813. The assemblage was called to order by Mayor J. R. Tyler of Perrysburg. Rev. George A. Adams of that place offered prayer; and the Veterans and citizens were entertained by Mayor Tyler. The spokesman of the old soldiers in response was Colonel Todd. He said, that though not present at the time of the siege by the British and Indians, he yet helped to build the Fort, and was with General Harrison before the siege and throughout the war after that event. Previous to that, he bore dispatches from Harrison to General Winchester. He was Acting Quartermaster.

He had no wagons for transportation through the Black Swamp, but carried provisions and other supplies on horseback. In the winter they might have used sleds, but had no harness, except what he constructed of green hides, which answered while it remained dry. At times the horses would give out, when the men took their places and drew the loads, sometimes for 30 miles. Colonel Todd referred to the battle of the Thames, and stated that after the capture of General Proctor's forces, they found the General was missing; when he (Col. T.) and Major Wood, with a Company of men, started in pursuit. The men giving out, these two officers pushed on and finally overtook Proctor's carriage, but found its occupant had escaped on the back of one of the horses. In the carriage they found all of Proctor's papers, including the speech of Tecumseh, the great Indian leader, in which he severely rebuked his British associate commanders for allowing the Indians to murder helpless prisoners, saying among other things: "I conquer to save; but you to murder." Again, he said, "Father, listen! In the Revolutionary War, we tried to assist you; but our Great Father was thrown on his back. In the last War we could not think of defending men who lived like groundhogs." Colonel Todd regarded the War of 1812, as but the continuation of the War of the Revolution—the British made peace; but their Indian allies did not. The defeat of Dudley was due to inconsiderate valor. General Harrison had said, the misfortune of Kentuckians was, that "they were too brave." Colonel Todd in strong terms thanked the people of the Maumee Valley for the grand reception given the Veterans, concluding with the words: "We thank you, and thank you, and thank you!" At the conclusion of his remarks, he exhibited the flag which was carried at Fort Meigs, and which bore the rents made in it by British balls. From the Fort, the Veterans crossed the River to Maumee City, where preparations had been made for them. A dinner was served at the American House, after which the visitors and citizens assembled in a grove, where Mr. George W. Reynolds presided; prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Swan; and an address delivered by Rev. Mr. Richardson, responded to by Colonel Todd. Remarks were made by Dr. Gaither of Cincinnati, Lieutenant-Governor J. C. Lee and M. R. Waite, the latter stating that Mrs. Harriet O. Hall, daughter of Major William Oliver, one of Harrison's trusted subordinates, had deputed him to invite her father's comrades to accept her hospitality at the Oliver House, Toledo, which they did, Mrs. Hall receiving them in the hotel parlors, and invited them to a dinner prepared for them. Mr. Menifee was at Winchester's defeat on the River Raisin; was made prisoner and as such lay in the water at night, and through a change of weather, his clothes were fastened by ice thus formed. He had been crippled ever since by a wound then received at River Raisin. Peter Navarre, of Toledo, one of Harrison's best scouts, was at the Oliver House, as was also Captain David Wilkison, who, though not a soldier or a sailor, in 1815 assisted in removing the cannon and other stores from Fort Meigs to Detroit.

June 15, 1871, 19 survivors of the River Raisin Massacre of 1812, met at Monroe, Mich., where a banquet was provided for them, at which Mayor Redfield presided, and General Custer and others made addresses. The names and ages of the Veterans present were as follows: Joseph B. Nadeau, 77 years; Peter Navarre, 82; Robert F. Navarre, 80; Joseph Guyer, 88; George Younglover, 77; Bronson French, 82; Francis Lazane, 82; David Van Pelt, 89; William Walters, 88; Joseph Foulke, 80; Fred. Bouroff, 100 years, 7 months; Jean DeChovin, 77; John Clappen, 76; Charles Hixon, 76; Henry Mason, 79; Hall DeLand, 75; Thomas Whelpley, 73; Louis Jacobs, 96; John Beseau, 80. Peter and Robert F. Navarre continued to reside in this section until their deaths. Frank Bouroff, the centenarian, was born in Pennsylvania, 1770. The united ages of the group were 1,158 years, the average being nearly 90.

July 4th, 1872, was celebrated at Monroe, Mich., the chief incident of the occasion being the presence of 117 Veterans of Harrison's Army, serving at Fort Meigs and elsewhere in this section, during the war of 1812. A large gathering of people were present. General George Spaulding was Marshal of the day. Among the prominent officials and civilians present, were Governor Baldwin; Judges Christiancy, Campbell, Cooley, and Patchin, of Michigan; General Leslie Combs of Kentucky, General G. A. Custer, and General S. L. Williams, then nearly 91 years old, himself a Veteran. Mayor Redfield presided, and Hon. Warner Wing delivered an address. General Custer called the roll of Veterans present (each of whom answered to his name), as follows: John B. McLean, aged 77; George Younglover, 79; Brown French, 83; Joseph Foulke, 83; John Clapper, 77; Charles Avon, 77; Thomas Whelpley, 97; Louis Jacobs, 96; Henry Gaither, 82; Alvah Curtis, 76; John Mulholland, 75; Francis Santour, 76; Simon Van Aiken, 82; James Vanderwalker, 82; William Hamilton, 80; Edward Warring, 79; Peter Bants, 81; Alex. Crawford, 81; James Penwick, 78; Joseph C. Barrett, 78; Aaron Eddelman, 81; Roger Quinsberry, 79; Michael Goodright, 78; Thos. Bolivar, 76; J. W. Kolfuss, 77; James Y. Love, 74; Robert S. Goatney, 72; J. C. Reid, 75; John Jameson, 79; James Carrey, 75; Robert Carrick, 77; Thomas Lindsley, 83; James Clusin, 85; Edward Pendleton, 84; James R. Armstrong, 85; Solomon McVay, 76; J. C. Parker, 77; A. B. Crawford, 82; Leonard Beall, 75; J. K. Goodwin, 80; Joseph Vance, 84; Isaac C. Rossenet, 79; James Kirke, 84; Oliver Talbot, 79; Moore Johnson, 77; William Shaffer, 89; Thomas Mount, 68; Larken Webster, 80; John Gebhart, 78; Jesse Holly, 82; V. B. Davis, 80; E. B. Hudnut, 78; Lewis Ball, 70; Elisha Williams, 86; W. R. Locke, 79; B. J. Puller, 81; J. R. Rogers, 80; J. C. Craddock, 84; Samuel L. Williams, 91; Judge S. Blanchard, 77; E. W. Benson, 75; Daniel Helwig, 82; S. J. Armstrong, 84; Thomas B. Davis, 83; W. D. Hixson, 91; W. Dayor, 82; Andrew Burns, 72; Francis McLock, 78; John Martin, 76½; John B. Lafrige, 77; Joseph Gunn, 85; Frederick Bouroff, 101½; Samuel Dowese, 80; Louis Souans, 88; Nap. Navarre, 81; Peter Navarre, 86; Alex. Navarre, 82; Daniel Van Pelt, 91; Joseph Besnett, 79; John Clappen, 76; Henry Mason, 80; James Harvey, 80; John Raot, 78; A. C. Couseign, 82; Joseph Verkies, 82; L. Y. Grant, 77; A. A. Pasko, 78; Joseph Ewalt, 87; John B. Ressau, 81; N. Moyer, 77; W. Walters, 78; Shubal Lewis, 70; Hall DeLand, 76; Robert McNeill, 77; Lewis Beach, 79; Benon L. Bortine, 79; C. H. McNain, 84; Joseph Hall, 85; Isaac G. Futzna, 74; Mathew Gibson, 83; Lewis Jacobs, 97; John Root, 78; W. Waters, 79; Dr. Curtis, 78; Henry Davis, 82; C. Hall, 71; Simeon Ganarke, 82; Jona Sheam, 76; Charles McNain, 85; Andrew Burns, 78; Perry Nedmore, 82; George Shapine, 84; H. M. Davis, 79; W. B. Davis, 81. The oldest in the list was Frederick Boroff, whose age was 101 years and six months, having been born six years before the declaration of independence, 1776. Edward Willets read the declaration of independence. Judge H. V. Campbell delivered an oration; a dinner was served to the Veterans and pioneers present; following which came toasts and responses. Complete amnesty was then informally declared for all "Toledo Rebels of 1835 against the sovereignty of the Territory of Michigan." Several citizens of Toledo were present.

As successors in possession of the soil, it is desirable that the white race have a correct understanding of the nature and true character of the Red Man whom they have dispossessed. The prevailing sentiment now is that of depreciation and contempt for those who not many years ago held this entire region in undisputed control and use. Wherever the facts of the case are known, however, this estimate of the aborigines does not prevail. The main ground for it, is found in the greatly changed habits and character of these people, which followed and are attributable to their association with the Whites. It is the testimony of nearly all intelligent persons familiar with their condition on the advent of the obtruding race, that they bore very little of the spirit and traits which followed such advent. It is a most suggestive fact in this connection, that among the first steps taken in their work by the Moravian Missionaries at Gnadenhutten, Shoenbrun and Salem, in Eastern Ohio, was to petition the Territorial Legislature to prohibit the introduction of intoxicating liquors among the people whom they had come to civilize and christianize. For a time, this plan was successful; but as the Whites increased in numbers, and the Indians in resources, the law became inoperative, and the result, as in all other cases of unrestrained traffic of that sort, was intemperance, idleness and debauchery; the outcome—directly traceable to that one cause—being the loss of influence by the Missionaries over the natives and the abandonment of the settlements and of efforts for their improvement. The work of demoralization thus begun by the heartless cupidity of the alleged "superior race," continued, with increasing results, as long as Indians were permitted to remain on the soil of their fathers. When the degraded remnants of a truly "noble race"—the handiwork of professed Christian civilization—finally left the scenes of their ancestors, the contrast of their condition with that of their fathers on the advent of the Whites, could hardly have been more marked. Nothing could be more unjust, than to judge of the Indians, as a race, by the degraded samples produced by contact with Europeans. Much better might the latter, as a class, be judged by the specimens seen hovering about and produced by the dens of pollution and crime which infest most of the larger Cities of the United States. These wretched creatures, like the debauched Red Men, are the work of alcoholic ruin, but with the greater crime of better knowledge of the practice which degraded them. Those only who knew the Indians in their "best estate"—untaught and unpolished, as they were—and who also knew the sad remnants of the race, in the state to which association with the Whites had brought them, can appreciate the contrast of the two conditions. It is the testimony of all having knowledge in the case, that the Indians at first met the Whites as friends, and continued to treat them as such until encroachments and the evident design of hostility aroused their suspicion and resentment, which feeling, as to those in the Northwest, was materially promoted by British traders and the policy of British authorities.*

In his "Notes on the Northwestern Territory," published in 1847, Judge Jacob Burnet, one of the most prominent and intelligent of the early settlers of this region, who was active and influential in its affairs for many years, having been a leading member of the Territorial Legislature and subsequently a Senator in Congress—makes the following reference to the Indians of the Maumee Valley: "In journeying more recently through the State, the writer has occasionally passed over the ground on which, many years before, he had seen Indian Towns filled with that devoted race, contented and happy; but he could not perceive the slightest trace of those Villages, or of the people who had occupied them. All settlements through which he passed on the Maumee and the Auglaize, from Fort Wayne to Defiance, and from thence to the foot of the Rapids, had been broken up and deserted. The battleground of General Wayne, which he had often seen in the rude state in which it was when the action of 1794 was fought, was so changed in its appearance, that he could not recognize it, and not an indication remained of the populous Indian Villages he had formerly seen, extending many miles on either side of the River. Flourishing Towns and fields, cultivated by white men, covered the ground, which 30 years before, was the property and the home of the natives of the forest. The contrast was striking, and excited a train of unpleasant recollections. It was a natural inquiry: 'Where are the multitudes of red people, who were formerly seen here, amusing themselves at the Rapids, taking the swift muskelunge with their bows and arrows?' They were then independent and undisturbed owners of the country which had descended to them through a long line of heroic ancestors, and which they expected their children would continue to possess when they should be gone. * * * * * The final catastrophe of that noble race, was witnessed by the people of Cincinnati a few years since, when the remnant of the Wyandots—the last of the braves of the Ohio tribes—'*reliquias Danaum atque immitis Achillei*'—arrived at the landing, and ascended the steamships that were to convey them from the places of their nativity into hopeless banishment. To the eye of the humane observer, they seemed to linger, and to turn to the North, as if to bid a last farewell to the tombs in which they had deposited the remains of their deceased children, and in which the bones of their fathers had been accumulating and mouldering for untold ages."

Two chief subterfuges are employed to justify the gross abuse to which that unfortunate race is subjected, (1) that they are by nature the enemy of civilization; and (2) that they are incapable of such degree of improvement, in morals or habits, as would warrant effort to that end. Both these assumptions are disproved by well established facts, which show that both races are susceptible to the same influences for good or for evil, and that under like conditions, each may be made better or made worse. This is shown in the fact, that in every known case in which Whites have been taken in childhood and subjected to the care and habits of the Indians, they have in after life manifested all the peculiarities of the native Indian; while Indian children, separated from their own race and trained among civilized people, have shown the moral sense, taste, and habits of their captors. It is safe to say, that the American Indians, when first brought in contact with the Whites, were more hopeful subjects for civilization and Christianity, than were the natives of Britain, when efforts for their improvement were first put forth by Saxon invaders. The truth is, that they have never been treated as if designed for anything better than plunder and extermination. It is a fact, most potent here, that throughout the years in which the Government made no claim either of ownership or occupancy of the soil in this region, there was little trouble with them —no Indian wars, whose bloody record mainly now give character to that race—but all was friendly and peaceful. It was only as, step by step, the advance of White aggression excited suspicion and aroused resistance, that enmity toward the aggressor was manifested. No people capable of substantial improvement or fitted for usefulness, would have done less for beating back their avowed enemy, than did they. Not to have resisted such aggression, would have shown them without the manhood essential to the respect of the world. As already remarked, it is only those who have seen that race, both in their original state and after years of contact with the Whites, who can intelligently judge them. In the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," Parkman most justly says of the treatment to which the Indians were subjected by traders, whom he characterizes as "ruffians of the coarsest stamp": "They cheated, plundered, and cursed the Indians and outraged their families, offering, when compared with the French, who were under better regulation, a most unfavorable example of their nation." The chief agency employed in giving effect to such brutal policy, consisted of intoxicating liquors, often in their worse possible forms. The Indians of the Maumee Valley and Michigan were subjected to greater wrong in this respect, in consequence of the bitter competition for their trade existing for many years between the French and British traders, each class receiving from its home Government whatever support promised to aid in their shameless struggle for Indian traffic. The inevitable result was the rapid and extreme demoralization of a once comparatively moral people. Some idea of the extent of this degradation, may be had from the statement of a white man, adopted into an Indian tribe when young. Of a particular debauch, he said: "A trader came to the Town with French brandy. We purchased a keg of it and held a council about who was to get drunk and who was to keep sober. I was invited to get drunk, but I refused the proposal. Then they told me I must be one of those who were to take care of the drunken people. I did not like this, but of the two evils I chose that which I thought was the least, and fell in with those who were to conceal the arms and keep every dangerous weapon we could out of their way; and endeavor, if possible, to keep the drinking club from killing each other, which was a very hard task. Several times we hazarded our own lives, and got ourselves hurt, in preventing them from slaying each other."

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*On this point Monett's History of the Mississippi Valley has the following: "At length it was perceived that these continued aggressions were prompted and instigated by British traders and agents at Detroit and on the Maumee. The fur trade in the Northwestern Territory was almost wholly controlled by British traders, who were interested in checking the advance of American population across the Ohio, which would sound the knell of approaching dissolution of their monopoly. A state of active hostilities renewed by the savages might yet defer for many years the advance of the white settlements north of the Ohio, and thus prolong the monopoly of the free trade. Such were the views and conclusions of the British traders and agents at Detroit and other points south of Lake Erie."

This state of things would continue as long as the Indians had a merchantable skin to traffic for liquor, when it stopped, and the degraded Sons of the Forest, for very lack of means for further debauch, were compelled slowly and wretchedly to recover from the sad condition to which merciless traders had brought them. For such treatment of an unhappy race, there was no relief. Enactment of laws and promulgation of orders, however restrictive in terms, were ineffective with the remorseless and lawless trader, whose crimes were generally committed beyond the reach of executive power, even when, in exceptional cases, there was a will to employ such power in defense of the plundered and debauched Indians. It is entirely safe to say, that no Nation in history—considering all the conditions of the case—has a record of more inexcusable wrong toward defenseless subjects of its power, than have those who have for 260 years permitted the rapacity of their own people to pursue, with every form of demoralization and wrong, the defenseless Indians of the Western Hemisphere. This is strong language, but it is believed to be just. It would be a privilege, could it be truthfully said that such long-continued and inexcusable wrong is a thing of the past only. While in a great degree modified in extent, it continues to blemish the otherwise fair fame of the American people.

The Black Hawk War (between the United States and the Sac and Fox Indians of Rock River), was largely due to the sale of whiskey by licensed traders to those Indians, in violation of law. Black Hawk, with other Chiefs, remonstrated against such traffic with their tribes, and appealed to the Government to enforce its prohibition. This they did, because of the debasing effects of that traffic upon the morals of those people, and the danger of provocation of aggression upon the Whites by the Indians while in a state of intoxication. A memorial directed to Governor Reynolds, in 1831, by the white settlers on Rock River, upon which paper, that officer declared the State of Illinois to be hostilely invaded by the Sac and Fox Indians, and ordered out the Militia to repel them, was based largely on the fact that the Indians had destroyed a barrel of whiskey which the owner was retailing to them in defiance of the laws of Congress. Such disregard of regulations intended to protect the morals of the Indians and preserve peace, was habitually winked at by the authorities, and thus was influential in provoking war.* In a letter of date of July 25th, 1832, addressed to General Joseph M. Steel, Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien, Henry R. Schoolcraft protested against the practice of traders licensed by General Steel, who sold liquors to the Indians in violation of law. Mr. Schoolcraft said: "I am fully persuaded that ardent spirits are not necessary to the successful prosecution of trade; that they are deeply pernicious to the Indians; and that both their use and abuse is derogatory to the character of a wise and sober Government. Their exclusion, in every shape and every quantity, is an object of primary importance." An agent of a Temperance Society, in a journal of a tour to the Upper Mississippi, about 1847, pictured the sad results of the liquor traffic among the Winnebago Indians, neighbors of the Sacs and Foxes. Twenty years previous to such visit, at which time the settlement by the Whites had begun, those Indians raised more of corn, beans and other vegetables than were required for their consumption. In 1847, they had become wholly dependent on the Whites for even the scanty subsistence by which they were dragging out the remnant of a miserable existence. "And what was the cause of so great a change in a few years in the habits and circumstances of a whole people? The answer is plain to every one at all acquainted with Indian history. It is the avarice and perfidy of the Whites; and *Whiskey*, WHISKEY has been the all-potent *agent* by which it has been effected. By selling and giving them whiskey till they become drunk, they were soon filched of the little annuities received from the Government, and then, for the rest of the year, treated like so many dogs." *

A writer, familiar with the subject, says: "Humanity shudders at the recital of the nefarious acts practiced by white traders upon the Indians. Yet, not half of them are known or dreamed of by the American people. Sometimes the traders were found taking, *by force*, from an Indian, the produce of a year's hunt, without making any return, sometimes pilfering a portion while buying the remainder; and still oftener wresting from the poor wretches, while in a state of intoxication, a valuable property for an inadequate remuneration." The case is given, in which an Indian woman, in the course of a single day, sold 120 Beaver skins, with a large quanty of Buffalo robes, &c., *for rum*. "Of a large load of peltries—the produce of so many days of toil, so many long and difficult journeys—one blanket and three kegs of rum only remained, beside the poor and almost worn-out clothes on their bodies." Rev. Timothy Flint, in his "Indian Wars of the West," says: "We affirm an undoubting belief, from no unfrequent nor inconsiderable means of observation, that aggression has commenced in the account current of mutual crime, as a hundred to one on the part of the Indians."

At the head of Second street, Defiance, and on the bank of the Auglaize River, lie buried the remains of many soldiers of the American Army of 1812–15. Among these are those of the Indian Chief, Logan.* He was not the Mingo Chief, celebrated in earlier history and made memorable by Jefferson, but a namesake of Benjamin Logan, from whom Logan County derived its name. In the Autumn of 1786, General Clarke raised a force that captured Kaskaskia, on the Mississippi, and Vincennes, on the Wabash. General Logan was then detached from General Clarke's force on the Falls of the Ohio, to march against the Indian towns at the head of the Mad River and the Great Miami. The first encounter he had with the Indians, was in Clarke County, on the Mad River. General Lytle, then a boy of 16, was one of the party in the contest that captured Moluntha, the great Chief of the Shawanese, and Spemica Laub, the subject of this notice. The latter was of the age of Lytle. General Logan took the Indian boy to Kentucky and adopted him in his family and kept him for several years, when he returned to his tribe. Then he became known by the name of Logan, and rose to the rank of Civil Chief, on account of his intellectual and moral qualities. His personal appearance was commanding, he being six feet high and weighing 200 pounds. He continued the unwavering friend of the Whites. In the War of 1812 he was with General Harrison, who directed Logan with a small party to reconnoiter in the direction of the head of the Rapids of the Maumee. The party consisted of Logan, Bright-Horn and Captain Johnny. When near this point, they were met by a superior force of the enemy, and compelled to retreat. They made their escape to the left wing of the Army under General Winchester, then in a picket fort on the bank of the Auglaize, near the east end of First street, Defiance, to whom they related their adventure. Logan's party, while here, was accused of infidelity to our cause by an officer of the Kentucky troops. Indignant at such charge, Logan called on Major Oliver, saying he would leave the Fort in the morning, and either leave his body bleaching in the woods, or return with such trophies from the enemy as would relieve his character from the suspicion that had been cast upon it. On the 22d of November, 1812, in company with Bright-Horn and Captain Johnny, he set out on his perilous adventure. At noon, having stopped to rest, they were surprised by the approach of seven of the enemy, among whom was young Elliott, a half-breed, and the celebrated Pottawatomie Chief, Winnemac. Resistance against such odds was useless, and they resorted to strategy. Logan extended his hand to Winnemac, with whom he was acquainted, and told him that he and his two companions were tired of American service, and were leaving Winchester's Army to join the British. This did not satisfy Winnemac, who was well versed in Indian strategy. Logan and his party were disarmed and marched down the river under guard. The British troops at this time were at the head of the Rapids, which was to be their destination. Logan and party were so much at ease in their new position, that Winnemac became so satisfied that his story was true, that their arms were restored before evening. Logan then resolved to attack the enemy on the first favorable opportunity, and so informed Bright-Horn and Captain Johnny. Their guns were loaded, and they put some bullets in their mouths to facilitate re-loading. Logan, fearing detection while doing this, remarked to an Indian by his side: "Me chaw heap tobacco." In the evening they arrived at the mouth of Turkeyfoot Creek (now in Henry County), with the intention of camping for the night. Winnemac's party strolled off to gather black haws, a wild berry. Logan now gave the signal for attack, when the three fired, killing two and wounding one, who required a second shot, leaving the parties four to three. They treed, and for a while Logan's party were safe. One of the enemy reached a position that uncovered Logan, when he was shot through the body. Meanwhile, two more of the enemy were mortally wounded, when the remaining two of Winnemac's party fell back. Taking advantage of this state of things, Captain Johnny mounted Logan, now suffering from a mortal wound, and Bright-Horn, also wounded, on the enemy's horses, and started them for Defiance. Captain Johnny, having scalped Winnemac, followed on foot. The wounded men arrived at Defiance about midnight, and Captain Johnny the next morning. This desperate conflict resulted in the death of Logan, who, with such fearful odds, deliberately dared to vindicate himself against a false charge by one high in Winchester's Army. The case caused a deep feeling of sympathy and admiration for the dying Chief, and none more deeply regretted his sad fate, than did the officer who made the charge. Logan lived two or three days after reaching Defiance. He suffered great pain, and while writhing in agony, related to his friend, Major Wm. Oliver, the particulars of the fight, saying that he prized his honor higher than his life, and died satisfied. In the course of this interview he was noticed to smile, and being questioned as to the cause, he replied, that when he recalled to mind the manner in which Captain Johnny took off the scalp of Winnemac, while at the same time watching the enemy, he could not refrain from laughing. He was buried by the officers with the honors of war.

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*"The Black Hawk War," by Benjamin Drake, 1848.

*St. Louis *Bulletin*, 1847.

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* "Pioneer," a correspondent of the Defiance *Democrat*, June, 1874.

General John E. Hunt's estimate of the character of the great Indian Chief Tecumseh, whose name is so intimately allied with the history of this region, will be of interest here. He says of that noted warrior: "Tecumseh was not a large man, but strong and well made. He usually dressed very plainly, in buckskin Indian costume, for a long time wearing three feathers — one given him by Mrs. Proctor and the others by wives of other British officers. These were plain ostrich plumes — red, white and black, respectively. They were tied to his queue, hanging down his back. He was generally armed with his tomahawk, scalping-knife and pipe in his belt, with his rifle on his arm. He very much resembled Otusso, an Ottawa War Chief, who died at the mouth of the Maumee River before those Indians were removed to the West."

What is known as the "Brownstown Treaty," was made at Brownstown, within the Territory of Michigan, and was concluded November 25, 1808. Governor William Hull of Michigan Territory, represented the Government on the one side, while the Chippewa, Ottawa, Pottawatomie, Wyandot and Shawnee Indians were represented by sachems, chiefs and warriors of their respective tribes. The chief object of this treaty, on the part of the United States, was to secure the right to locate and construct a public road through lands of the Indians, which was obtained. The road was subsequently constructed by the State of Ohio, and is known as the Western Reserve and Maumee Road. The route of the same was fixed by the treaty as follows: For a "road of 120 feet in width, from the foot of the Rapids of the River Miami of Lake Erie, to the Western line of the Connecticut Reserve;" and "all lands within one mile of the road, on each side, for the purpose of establishing settlements along the same." By the same treaty was granted "a tract of land, for a road only, of 120 feet in width, to run Southwardly from what is called Lower Sandusky (Fremont) to boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville." This road never was constructed, although for many years the people at Lower Sandusky urged upon the State the execution of the project contemplated in the treaty of Brownstown.

Most of the remnant of the Ottawas which remained in this section after the departure of the body of the tribe for their location West of the Mississippi in 1833, took their departure August 31, 1837, for the same region. They left on the steamboat "Commodore Perry" for Cleveland, to go thence by Canal to Portsmouth, and thence by the Ohio and the Mississippi. They were under the care of Colonel John McIlvaine of Columbus, Superintendent, with Captain W. E. Cruger of Rochester, N. Y., as Assistant and Disbursing Agent. Messrs. John Mack, D. H. Forsyth and C. Roby of Maumee City, were attached to the expedition — the former as Commissary, and the others as interpreters. Several in the tribe yet remained in this section, not being willing to join their fellows in the removal. They numbered about 150, the Chief Otteka being with them. The causes leading to such separation of this fragment, are indicated by notice published in Maumee, August 19, 1837, by Superintendent McIlvaine. He therein, by appeals to alleged creditors of members of the tribe not to obstruct their departure, intimated that efforts would be made to do that. He said: "They have now no country or home here. May the Removing Agent not ask, in the name of humanity,—in the name of justice—in the sacred name of mercy — that if any are secretly working to discourage the emigration of these unfortunate creatures, they will pause and consider the impropriety of their course?" He also made this significant appeal: "In conclusion, it is requested, that those who have been in the habit of selling liquors to these Indians, do so no more; as it will be impossible to remove the dissipated, if it be continued, and they must, to their ruin and to the annoyance of good citizens, remain." The remnant still remaining continued here about two years, and their departure was thus stated by the Ohio (Perrysburg) *Whig* of July 30, 1839: "The remaining few of the once powerful tribe of Indians (the Ottawas), who have been lingering about this section for the past few years, dragging out a miserable and precarious existence, took their departure for the country West of the Mississippi July 25th, on board the Steamer Commodore Perry, under the superintendence of Judge Forsyth of Maumee City, the Indian Agent. Their course was directed to Cleveland, and thence by Canal to the Ohio River. They were about 100 in number, including both sexes. They hated to go; and we learn that it was with much persuasion, that Judge Forsyth prevailed upon them for their removal."

A treaty between the United States and Wyandot, Ottawa, Chippewa and Munsee, Delaware, Shawnee and Pottawatomie tribes of Indians was held at Fort Industry (now within Toledo), July 4, 1805. By this treaty, the Indians relinquished their title to all lands in Ohio as far West as the Western boundary of the Connecticut Western Reserve (the Western line of Huron County). Included in this grant, were what have been known as the "Fire Lands," embracing all of present Huron County, and nearly the whole of Erie County. They were so named, because they had been set apart by the State of Connecticut from its Western Reserve, as consideration for damages sustained by citizens of that State by the destruction of property by fire at the hands of the British during the Revolutionary War. The quantity of such lands was 500,000 acres.

November 7, 1807, at Detroit, Governor William Hull made treaty with the Ottawa, Chippewa, Wyandot and Pottawatomie Indians, whereby lands described as follows were ceded to the United States: Beginning at the mouth of the Miami River of the Lakes (the Maumee), and running up the middle thereof to the mouth of the Great Au Glaize River; thence running North until it intersects a parallel of latitude, to be drawn from the outlet of Lake Huron, which forms the River St. Clair; thence Northeast in a direct line to White Rock, in Lake Huron; thence due East to the boundary line between the United States and Canada in said Lake; thence Southerly on said line through River and Lake St. Clair and Detroit River into Lake Erie to a point due East of the Maumee River; and thence West, to the place of beginning. The Indians reserved one tract of land six miles square on the Maumee River, above Roche de Bœuf, "to include the Village where Tondanie" (the Dog), then lived, being a short distance above the present site of the Town of Waterville. Also, was reserved to them a tract three miles square on the same River, and above the 12 miles square ceded to the United States by the treaty of Greenville. The Reserve referred to included what is known as Presque Isle, about half way between Waterville and Maumee City. Another Reserve, four miles square, on the Maumee Bay, including the Village where Meshkemau and Waugau then lived.

In 1873, a variety of Indian trinkets were plowed up, as the Ten-Mile Creek road was being worked, then in Manhattan Township. Among them was a large silver cross, found in the breast of an Indian's skeleton, he probably being a man of note with his tribe, and that article placed there as a special mark of respect. The cross is thirteen and one-half inches long and eight and five-eighths wide; its weight, eight ounces, pure silver. It bore on a smooth, polished surface, light representations of boughs of trees. With this was found a silver chain, five feet long, bearing six charms. There was a double cross—one upright and two transverse pieces, the latter two and one-half inches in length; also marked with light, small circles. Another relic was a silver wheel or circle, with small, egg-shaped figures, which might have been used as a pin and for ornament. There were six small and one larger silver pendants—the former probably designed for the ears and the latter for the nose. Also, four silver brooches; a silver head-band, one inch wide and two feet long; and a silver bracelet, about two and one-half inches broad. There were beside these, a stone pipe; a scalping-knife, of pure steel; and a stone image of a bird. The knife was found sticking down beside an Indian's skull. The image of a bird was found in a copper vessel or bucket about eight inches high and four across. It is of thick, heavy copper, with cover (of copper) fitting closely. On the bottom of this vessel is the inscription, "J. C. D., 1737," indicating it to be 150 years old. In it were found small images similar to the one above named, and representing fishes, birds and Indians, the latter sometimes on horseback, and some with bows and arrows drawn for shooting. These, however, upon exposure to the atmosphere, soon crumbled to fine dust, leaving but the one. The skull, apparently of an Indian Princess, was found with hair in good state of preservation, coiled on the top, which soon crumbled to dust. The presence of the articles of ornament in the graves of Indians, is explained by the impression which formerly so fully obtained with that race, that death is but a transfer from one scene of material existence to another, but which has been more or less modified by association with the Whites and the teaching of Christian Missionaries. The first thing with them, was to secure a safe journey to the "happy hunting-ground," to which they believed they were to go. With this is the ambition to bear to the new scene of activity ornaments and marks of their distinction in this life. Another common thought with them was, that their position in the next existence would depend largely on the number of enemies which they had here slain in battle, while such could be commanded as servants to help them on their journey to the new grounds. At another time in the neighborhood of the same locality, were plowed up two solid silver crosses. They were about six inches in length, and covered with exquisite designs in engraving. One of them was marked, "R. C. Montreal," indicating it to have been a heraldic device, connected with the Jesuit Missionary work. With the crosses, were found a large number of human bones, several cooking utensils and a pair of silver ear-rings. It so happened that the finder of one of the crosses, was one of two Chippewa Indians, who had just begun work on the road then being repaired. Their excitement at such discovery was intense.

CHAPTER III.

THE CANADIAN "PATRIOT" WAR.

WHAT was known as the "Patriot" insurrection in Canada, beginning in 1837, and continuing through 1838, was the cause of much excitement and disturbance along this side of the border of that Province. The alleged object of the movement on the other side, was the overthrow of British rule and the establishment of an independent Republican Government, to be known as the "Republic of Upper Canada," with the design, when such should be successful, of extending the movement to Lower Canada. The enterprise, while supported by a few Canadians, more or less sincere in their professions of love for Free Government, depended chiefly for men and means, upon co-operation from this side. At no time had the scheme enough of home support to last 30 days, and most that it did have was due to exaggerated ideas of what was to be done in the United States.

The work of preparation occupied most of the year of 1837, when there was considerable agitation, attended by some collisions in Canada. Meantime, the work of the "sympathizers" progressed on this side. The grossest exaggeration was employed for effect on both sides of the line. Thus, in the United States reports were rife of wonderful "popular uprisings" all over Canada; while in that Province, equally false accounts of sympathy and assured support from this side were employed to bolster the movement. Whereas, in fact, there was in neither country any support to justify a moment's continuance of the mad scheme.

By December, 1837, such forces as the leaders had been able to raise, were gathered along the line, with the purpose of a "combined movement" of some sort. The recruits from this side consisted mainly of the idle and thriftless, which classes had been swollen in numbers by the serious financial collapse and business suspension of that year. An idea of the sort of material that made up the body of the "Patriot" recruits, may be had, when it is stated, that the distribution of "rations" to a squad of these at Norwalk, while on their way from Akron to "the front," consisted of one man passing along the rank with a basket of crackers, followed by another with a pail from which was delivered to each "soldier" a small cup of whiskey. Poultry and young pigs were in constant peril on the line of march, while dealers in clothing, boots, shoes, etc., often had all they could do to maintain and enforce their ideas of right to property so much coveted by the "Patriots" passing through, who could not understand why those who stayed at home, should not contribute more liberally to the aid of those who went to the "battlefields of Freedom."

The two ends of Lake Erie were the scenes of the main movements of the "Patriots." In December they took possession of Navy Island (belonging to Canada), in Niagara River, and from there issued a proclamation gravely announcing that the "Provisional Government of the Republic of Upper Canada" was established—that a reward of £500 was offered for the apprehension of Sir Francis Bond Head, then Governor of Canada—that 300 acres of Her Majesty's lands would be freely bestowed by the Provisional Government upon every volunteer who should join the revolutionary forces—adding that "ten millions of those lands, fair and fertile, would speedily be at their disposal, with the other vast resources of a country more extensive and rich in natural treasures than the United Kingdom or old France."

For purposes of communication with the American shore, the "Patriots" employed a small steamboat, the "Caroline," of which Captain "Gil." Appleby (a well-known Lake navigator) had command. This craft proved very useful, and this so far aggravated the British authorities, that on the night of the 29th of December, a British force sent for the purpose, burned the Steamer, while lying at Schlosser, on this side of the river. This action was a god-send never more needed by the failing fortunes of the new-born "Republic," in inflaming the American people, and arousing our Government in protest against such unwarranted violation of our territorial rights. The question at one time threatened the peace of the two countries.

The Eastern campaign of the "Patriots" collapsed with the loss of the Caroline, and operations were transferred to the West. In February, 1838, the Volunteers from this side made a movement from Sandusky, crossing on the ice to Point au Pellee Island, where they landed on the 25th of that month, and took possession. The Island was the property of a Mr. McCormic, and had been deserted. It was well stocked with provisions, cattle, hogs and poultry—which, as reported, proved a very acceptable prize with the "Patriots." An ox-mill and a supply of corn also were found. On the 3d of March, the scene was changed by the arrival of British troops, when was fought the "Battle of Point au Pellee." The engagement took place on the ice. Col. Edwin D. Bradley, now (1887) of Stryker, Williams County, Ohio, was in command of the "Patriot" forces; and since the Point au Pellee locality is now attracting new attention from Ohio people through its piscatorial advantages, the more interest will be felt in Colonel Bradley's report of that engagement,* which action at the time excited intense interest throughout the border. Colonel Bradley subsequently commanded with credit a Company of Infantry in the Mexican War of 1846–47, and afterwards the 38th Ohio Volunteers in the Union Army, as long as his health permitted.

Coincident with the advance of Colonel Bradley's forces across the Lake from Sandusky, was a similar movement by another "Patriot" command from the Michigan side, to Fighting Island, in the Detroit River, some eight miles below Detroit, where an engagement took place February 25, 1838.

The Detroit *Free Press*, of February 26th, had the following report of the affair:

> Yesterday the war commenced in or near Canada. On Sunday P. M. the Patriot forces, which had been lurking in small and detached squads at various points between Toledo and Gibraltar, collected on the American shore, opposite Fighting Island, belonging to the British, their number amounting to between 200 and 300, without arms, except five or six muskets and a small field piece mounted on *two rails*. In this condition, after receiving and cheering a patriotic speech from General McLeod, who commanded them, they crossed (on the ice) and took possession of the Island. They did not, we understand, intend to cross until their arms, which were undoubtedly delayed, had been received; but they were forced immediately to abandon the American territory, in order to evade the civil authorities, which, aided by the United

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*OFFICIAL REPORT OF COLONEL BRADLEY.

To Brigadier-General McLeod, Commanding Western Division of Patriot Service of the Republic of Upper Canada:

DEAR SIR:—I hasten to answer to you for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that an action was fought on the morning of the 3d instant, at Point au Pellee Island, Upper Canada, between the Patriot force under my command and a detachment of about 400 British Regulars.

At day-break the enemy was discovered in great force a few miles from our encampment, which was at the head of the Island. Their main force, about 700 strong, was marched down quietly in front; their left, about 200 strong, flanking off in the direction of the light-house at North Point; and their right, consisting entirely of British Regulars, in sleighs and on horse-back, were pushing on with great speed along the West side of the Island to gain our rear, for the purpose of cutting off our retreat, should the main force succeed in driving us from our position.

After closely examining the force and disposition of the enemy, I did not think it prudent to await the attack of the main body. The men were therefore instantly mustered and filed off toward the Southern end of the Island, a distance of seven miles, to meet and fight the regular force, which had already gained our rear. This was effected as speedily as circumstances would admit. When we arrived in view of this force, which consisted of about 350 heavy Infantry and 75 well-mounted Cavalry, drawn up in ordinary battle array on the ice, one and one-half miles from the shore, in the direction of Middle Island—as we had no time for delay, in consequence of the enemy's main force, which was fast approaching—I gave instant orders to form in line of battle, which were cheerfully obeyed by officers and men. When all was in readiness, the line moved forward with a firm and unflinching resolution worthy of tried veterans and advanced within half musket-shot of the enemy, when they opened a tremendous fire on our whole line, checking its progress and compelling us to commence the action at a greater distance than we first intended. Nevertheless (some of our troops having fired without orders), to prevent confusion, it was thought proper that the action should become general. For half an hour we sustained the shock of three times our number of British Regular troops, twice throwing them into confusion, breaking their ranks, and strewing the battle-ground with their dead and wounded. At this time the men remained firm, the ranks unbroken, and all determined to continue the contest. The near approach, however, of the main force in our rear, induced some to leave the

States troops, were in close pursuit of them. In the course of the night, about 50 stands of arms were conveyed to them on the Island. About daylight yesterday morning, the British troops opened a fire on them with grape-shot from the Canadian shore. After receiving two or three shots and returning as many, the Islanders retreated in confusion to the American shore, with three wounded—one severely, and two slightly. At the shore they were met by the United States troops, who arrested and disarmed them as fast as they landed. The British troops took possession of the Island as soon as it was evacuated. We have seen and conversed with one of the men who was on Fighting Island, and who informs us that they were assured by their officers, that 500 men had crossed into Canada below Malden from Sandusky. This is the prevalent belief here, as heavy cannonading was heard during the forenoon of yesterday, in that direction. Our informant says he knows of no other force in this quarter which has been preparing to enter Canada, except that with which he was connected on Fighting Island, and that which is supposed to have gone over from Sandusky.

General Vreeland, of the "Patriot" forces, has been arrested by the United States authorities.

Toledo contributed her quota to the "Patriot" force on this occasion, which was commanded by Captains William Dodd and —— Crane, who were strongly endorsed for their bravery and skill, by General McLeod, the "Patriot" commander, in a letter published in the *Blade* at the time.

The letter was as follows:

To the Citizens of the City of Toledo:

I beg to recommend to your favorable notice, the gallant and intrepid conduct of Captain William Dodd of this City, and his Company, who so gallantly and intrepidly sustained me in the unequal contest of the morning of the 25th instant. I have seen much service in Europe and America, but never witnessed officers of a commission who conducted themselves so coolly, determinedly, and deliberately, as did Captains Dodd and Crane for three and one-half hours, with 40 men against 500 British troops well armed.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

Donald McLeod,
Brig-Gen. Patriot Army, Upper Canada.

With the Fighting Island fiasco, the "Patriot" folly collapsed in a failure which would have been ludicrous, but for the many deluded victims of its vain hopes, and the peril in which it placed the peace of two Nations. The inspiration of the movement was two-fold—a zeal for liberty without knowledge of the means necessary to obtain it, and the spirit of plunder always so ready as an incentive in such cases.

The Caroline affair at Schlosser at once aroused the intensest excitement along the border, and for a time operated somewhat to galvanize the sinking "Patriot" cause. Its national bearing, as was to have been expected, was serious from the question of hostile invasion which grew out of it. Public meetings were at once called at different points along the Lakes, for the expression of the popular feelings as to the matter. Such a meeting convened at Maumee City, January 17, 1838, being held at the American House, the signers to the call being Henry Reed, Jr., J. J. Bingham, David Howe, W. C. White, Geo. Richardson, D. R. Ranney, Jonah Woodruff, D. B. Taylor, A. Clarke, James Wolcott, John Sargent, Ed. A. Pierson, Geo. T. Cose, Alanson Powers, John Furey, L. B. Dean, J. F. Smith, T. W.

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ranks, in spite of their officers. Still, the battle was continued by a few of the men until the greater part of the troops had retired to the Island, where all assembled to deliberate upon the best mode of escape. It was concluded to cross over from the East to the West side of the Island, and under its cover retreat, which was safely effected, although the enemy's Cavalry hung continually on our flank and rear.

I was ably seconded in all my efforts during the engagement by Colonel Ward, Major Lawton and Adjutant Olney, who fought with a bravery unequaled in modern warfare. It is with pain and regret, that I announce the fall of Major Hoadley and Captain Van Rennssalear. The former displayed a coolness during the whole engagement worthy of a better fate. His memory should be engraven on the hearts of his countrymen. Other officers conducted themselves with unexampled bravery. None were willing to give up the contest, till compelled by the superior force of the enemy.

Our loss is one Major, one Captain and eight privates killed; one Captain and 15 privates wounded, and three taken prisoners. The enemy's loss, from the best information received, is Major McCormick and other officers (names unknown), and from 50 to 60 rank and file killed, and 75 wounded. I will further state, that we numbered just 150 on the morning of the engagement, officers included.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours,

E. D. Bradley, Colonel,
In command Patriot Forces Point au Pellee Island,
Upper Canada.
March 5th, 1838.

P. S.—I have just received information from a Frenchman, who was the owner and driver of the teams that carried the enemy from Malden to Point au Pellee. He states that 58 of the enemy were killed and 75 wounded.
E. D. B.

Crowell, Geo. S. Hazard, James F. Shephard, Wheeler French, E. P. Parkman, J. Dwight, F. E. Kirtland, Guy C. Noble, Chas. Woodruff, D. S. Gregory, A. J. Hackley, John Morian, Wm. Copeland, G. B. Warner, Wm. E. Dunham and Stephen T. Hosmer. James Wilkinson was Chairman, and Henry Reed, Jr., Secretary of the meeting thus called. J. J. Bingham, H. L. Hosmer and J. Dwight were appointed the committee on resolutions, whose report was in strong sympathy with the "Patriot" cause.

The people of Toledo were not united in sentiment, as to either the general question of the "Patriot" movement or the character of the Schlosser affair. A meeting of about 150 citizens was held January 20th, at the Mansion House, of which Dr. Jacob Clark was the Chairman, and Chas. W. Hill the Secretary. D. O. Morton, C. E. Brintnall, E. B. Dodd, Sam. Allen, and E. S. Dodd, constituted the committee on resolutions, and reported a series of such bitterly denouncing the destruction of the Caroline, as "an outrage upon a body of unoffending and unarmed citizens of the United States," and "an open violation of the laws of Nations," etc., such proceeding being further characterized as "an unprovoked invasion of our soil and wanton massacre of our citizens." With these declarations as to the actions and purpose of the "Patriots," was another by the same meeting, that its members would "use all their power to prevent the unlawful organization of armed forces within our territory, and to avoid any measures calculated to involve our country in trouble or difficulty"—at the same time pledging "sympathy with the people of Canada in their grievances," and whatever aid "a neutral people could consistently" render them. The meeting was addressed by Mr. McDermott, late of London District, Upper Canada, and by several citizens of Toledo.

The Toledo *Blade* did not sympathize with the "Patriot" movement, as conducted on the South side of the Lakes. On the contrary, it severely criticised all attempts here to raise troops or otherwise aid warlike operations in its support.

Under date of January 17, 1838, the *Blade* discussed, at some length, the merits of the case, as relating to the duties of American citizens. It said: "Troops had been publicly enlisted at Buffalo—armed and equipped by her citizens, and in broad day, in daring defiance of law and open derision of the civil authorities, had marched out of the City and taken hostile possession of a British Island. Here they proceeded to fortify themselves, and under *American* leaders, receiving daily reinforcements of *American* troops, supplied by bountiful donations of provisions, arms and munitions of War from *American* citizens; and emboldened and urged on by the perverted sympathies of a giddy multitude, and the prevailing tone of a servile and dependent Press, they were meditating a descent upon the shore of Canada, to shed the blood of her unoffending inhabitants. Nor was this all; for this high-handed aggression could only have been consummated at the almost certain risk of involving the whole country in a war—a war, too, with a friendly Power, to whose generous mediation, but a short time ago, our own Nation had probably been indebted for an escape from the horrors of a sanguinary conflict with France."

Referring to alleged disaffection among the people of Canada, the *Blade* said: "Moreover, where was the force embodied in Upper Canada, to encourage these volunteers and beckon them on? Where were the gathered troops of the Provincial 'Patriots,' ready to welcome these partisans to the brotherhood of arms? They were not to be found. There was no sign or trace of internal revolt; much less of a matured and extended insurrection, to afford a shadow of excuse for the meditated invasion. The majority of that people, as we learn, are in favor of reform, but not of revolution. The mass of the people dread nothing so much as the threatened invasion from us. Their shores are lined—not with open arms to receive us, but unbought bayonets to repel the unnatural encroachment, and defend their altars and hearths. And yet, our American volunteers, in the desecrated name of Freedom, are bent upon hostile violation of their territory; and we are required to applaud their disinterested heroism—to find a model for their leaders in the venerated LaFayette, and to libel the honest and sturdy yeomanry of our own Revolution, who bled for their own firesides, by degrading them to a comparison with these bold crusaders against a foreign soil. * * We are with the cause of free principles and Republican institutions. We believe in the right of the *majority* to determine their own form of government; and if the majority of the inhabitants of the two Provinces are not satisfied with their connection with Great Britain, and are bent, at whatever hazard, to renounce their allegiance and establish an independent Government, we bid them 'God speed.' Our sympathies are with them. We do not, however, believe in that romantic Quixotism, which would compel them to the horrors of revolution against their will. * * Now, we put it to the candid sense of every reflecting and considerate member of this community, who believes in the obligations of good citizenship and obedience to laws, what was our duty in such a crisis? Was it, to court the giddy breath of popular favor, by fanning a flame which threatened to subvert all deliberation and self-control, and to lead to utter anarchy? Or was it, to be silent, and through fear of giving offense to a generous, but overheated ardor, stifle our convictions of the wrong committed upon our social obligations, and the shame and dishonor which impended over the National character? Our course was plain. Impelled alike by the strength of our feelings, an ardent love for our country's honor, and an imperative sense of duty, we raised a voice of resolute condemnation against the high-handed enrollment of American Volunteers to invade the coast of Canada. And what was the consequence? A great ferment was raised in Town, among some well-meaning, but impassioned champions of revolution, who seemed to think we had been guilty of some monstrous treason to the cause of Republican institutions, because we could not approve of the dishonorable divorce of Liberty and Law. We took our position under the laws of the United States, and condemned, as no attempt at intimidation or proscription shall prevent us from still condemning, earnestly and indignantly, the illegal enrollment of American Volunteers." The article closed with the quotation of a sentiment uttered by Henry Clay in the Senate in regard to the demonstrations at Buffalo, to wit: "There is no spectacle more unworthy a free people, than that presented by our country at present; where, while the Nation is at peace, the People are at war." The *Blade* at that time, is understood to have been under the editorial management of George B. Way. The free quotation from his article is made here, as much in consideration of the able and dignified assertion of the true character and office of the Press, as of the just and conservative course adopted for the paper upon an exciting and highly delicate public question; whereby was furnished a precedent, as well as reasons, which can never be less valuable than they were under the particular circumstances which called them forth.

The end of the so-called "Patriot" movement, as might have been expected, was utter and complete failure—both in its practical results, and in its claims to consideration on the score of merit. The more it was examined as to the grounds upon which it was undertaken, the more causeless and unwarranted it appeared. At the outset, and for a time thereafter, the natural sympathy of the people of the border States of the Union with any subjects of monarchical power, led them to accept the stories of "British tyranny and wrong," and to wish the victims of such oppression success in their supposed attempt at freedom. This sentiment, more or less general, at first materially stimulated the "Patriot" cause, and aided in securing for it both financial support and security for active operations. It was greatly strengthened by the sympathy of the Press, which very generally encouraged the movement. It was only necessary for a few active and persistent men in almost any City or Town along the Lakes, to make the proper appeal, to secure more or less of popular support. It was soon found, however, that the response was more liberal in volunteers for the "Patriot" Army, than in funds for its support. The financial condition of the country was specially favorable for active recruiting of men. The panic and attendant general prostration of trade commencing early in 1837, had deprived large numbers of persons of employment, while throwing many others out of business, many of whom were thus well prepared to accept the plausible promises of the "Patriot" leaders that the property of the hated British, should soon be placed at their disposal. This consideration operated powerfully toward raising so-called "troops." But the essential supplies of the Commissary Department were lamentably wanting, whereby the movement was seriously crippled. The result was, that recruits drawn to the enterprise by hope of plunder or other gain, often without arms, clothing and food, were but a charge upon an illy-supplied exchequer. As a rule, they were anything but a hopeful material out of which to make soldiers. As in the case of some of the officers of the force, many of the rank and file no doubt were sincere in their desire to sustain what they supposed to be a good cause; but the body of them knew nor cared for much beyond the hope for plunder and a love of venture — the more desperate the better.*

The most important event connected with this mad movement, was the burning of the Caroline at Schlosser. But for that, the "Patriot War" would not have attained even to its actual significance, and would have much sooner been lost to popular view. The arrest and trial of General McLeod, by the authorities of the United States, for the part taken by him in that event, led to complications and discussion with the British Government, which for a long time excited more or less alarm and apprehension of serious trouble. The prudence of the two Governments, however, prevailed in an amicable adjustment of the delicate questions involved. Such result was no doubt largely promoted by the action of the United States in protesting against participation by its citizens in the "Patriot" movement, and in the steps taken toward the maintenance of order and peaceful relations with the Canadian Government by citizens of the border States. In securing such end, President Van Buren sent Major-General Winfield Scott to the frontier for purposes of inspection and the repression of participation by American citizens in the acts of hostility to British authority. On such mission, General Scott spent some time along the border, with evident beneficial results.

Prominent in the "Patriot" movement during the Winter of 1838–9, was a Pole, Sholtewsky von Schoultz, who had fled from Poland, to escape the vengeance of the Russian Government, for his participation in the insurrection against that power. He was considered a man of exceptional intelligence and energy, with an earnest, burning zeal for any cause that promised relief of a people suffering oppression such as had been forced upon his native land. Volunteering for the "Patriot" service, he was appointed Colonel, with authority to organize a Regiment to be constituted chiefly of Poles. In prompt response to such appointment, Colonel von Schoultz transmitted to Major-General Lucius V. Bierce, of Akron, Ohio, a detailed plan for the operations of the "Patriot" Army, in its advance into Canada. The document has historical interest, as better showing the real character of that movement, and the sort of men who led it, than could otherwise be done. It was as follows:

SALINA, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1838.

To Major-General Bierce, Commander-in-Chief:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 17th of September, which this moment was handed to me, in relation to the organization of my forces and their movements. It is with feelings of gratification and pride I accept the honorable part you have entrusted to me, and I hasten with the utmost dispatch to fulfill my promises.

As the nature of the troops I organize requires officers of a particular description, I confidently trust you will have the goodness to permit me to appoint my officers and staff and report them to you for commissions.

The headquarters of my countrymen being at Philadelphia, I hasten to them through night and day, and will immediately report to you from that place. Your orders regarding the movement of my companies will be punctually obeyed. I hope you will rely with confidence upon my discretion in all that regards the secrecy and security of our noble enterprise.

Permit me, General, to lay before you a plan of attack for the opening of the campaign, and be assured at the same time that the reason why I do it does not originate in a supercilious pride, but that I consider it an imperious duty on my part, thereby to show myself worthy the command wherewith I have been entrusted, and add the experience which during twelve years' active service, I may have acquired in the art of war and military combinations to the talents with which you have surrounded yourself; and further, that if the service of the detached regiment is a difficult and bloody one, I will regard it as a particular favor to have my regiment ordered to execute it. The plan is the following:

Twenty-four hours before you open hostilities with the main army from Detroit or its neighborhood, a regiment will be detached and sent around by water to Waterloo. There it lands and proceeds immediately to Fort Erie, which is stormed and carried; a small garrison and the wounded are left there. The regiment will proceed the same night, without repose, toward Queenston (twenty-four miles), where it arrives the following day; attacks, storms, and carries the fortifications and the town. Leaves a garrison and proceeds to Fort George; storms and carries it; leaves a garrison, wheels to the left and occupies Port Dalhousie; organizes that Town for defense by throwing up two strong redouts, and abides there the movements of your main army, which will have proceeded in the following manner:

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* A biographical sketch of General Bierce, who died at Akron in 1876, aged 75 years, says: "The whole movement (against Canada by Americans), was an unadvised one, and plainly a violation of international law, that, in his more mature life, he did not take much pride in." The same view is believed to have been general among the more intelligent American participants in that movement.

Twenty-four hours after the departure of the detachment, the army is put in motion, storms and carries Fort Malden; leaves a garrison and proceeds in ordinary marches on the London road leading toward Toronto. Arrived at Ancaster, an express is dispatched to the commander of the detachment at Dalhousie (who will send scouts and reconnoitering parties so far), informing him of the very hour you intend to make the attack on Toronto. The commander of the detachment will in the meantime have arranged means for crossing the lake, and shall at the fixed hour, land his forces at Toronto, thereby operating on the flank of the enemy, and force him to divide his troops. I have no doubt the place will thus be carried. The benefits resulting from this plan are the following: Fort Erie, situated opposite and near Buffalo, enables the patriots there to send their supplies of arms, etc., to a fortified place, and voluntaires can there be taken up, drilled and forwarded; the same it is with other fortified places. In the meantime, the enemy at Toronto dares not venture to advance against the main army, because he would be taken in the rear by the detachment. Consequently, you can advance undisturbed with your whole force, incorporating all the Patriot forces on your way onward. Your troops will be enlivened and confident of success by the information of the victories of the detachment, thus raising a moral impulse among the soldiers. The Patriots will more readily hasten round your standard, knowing that you have places where, in a movement, they can be in security and near the frontiers; finally, in case of any reverse, the army can rally round the fortresses, which thus constitute a sure basis of operation and contain excellent depots. Free communications East and West with the United States are also opened.

It is with great anxiety I await your answer, which I beg you to send on to Philadelphia, Penna.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SHOLTEWSKY VON SCHOULTZ, Colonel.

During the following Winter, von Schoultz and his command made the famous attack on Prescott, Upper Canada, in which he at first succeeded so far as to entrench himself at Windmill Point, but was overcome, captured, and executed by hanging. Many other prisoners were taken by the British authorities, some of whom were discharged, and others banished to the penal Colonies of Great Britain. Most of the latter died there, while a very few were permitted, after long years of confinement, to return.

CHAPTER IV.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

ONE Company was raised in Lucas County for service in the War with Mexico. Of that, Daniel Chase, then of Manhattan, was the Captain. It left Toledo for the field May 18, 1847. The Toledo Guards, Captain Willey, turned out on the occasion to escort the Company to the Steamboat; and the citizens, through Judge Myron H. Tilden, presented Captain Chase with a sword.

Little can be learned of the service of this Company; but what is known, is creditable to men and officers. It was Company B, 15th United States Infantry.

In a letter dated at Chapultepec, near the City of Mexico, December 19, 1847, Captain Chase furnished the following list of deaths in his command, to wit:

Chester G. Andrews and John Sleath, killed in battle near City of Mexico, August 20, 1847.

Joseph F. Clark, died of wounds received in same battle.

Jonas G. Anglemyer, died of wounds received at storming of Chapultepec.

John Ball, died in hospital, at New Orleans, August 20, 1847.

Solomon Blenbaugh, died in hospital at City of Mexico, October 6, 1847.

Chauncy Crego, died at San Borgia, September 3, 1847.

Robert Graves, killed at City of Mexico, September 14, 1847.

Isaac H. Huyck, died in hospital, at Chapultepec, November 19, 1847.

Joseph Hickory, died in hospital, at Vera Cruz, June 22, 1847.

Sam. Jennings, died near Jalapa, June 26, 1847.

Thomas L. Kolloch, died in hospital, at Chapultepec, December 15, 1847.

Thos. Marks, died near Santa Fe, June 19, 1847.

Jacob Reid, died in Perote, July, 1847.

David Robinson, died in Chapultepec, November 19, 1847.

Noble Robinson, died in hospital, at Perote, July 3, 1847.

George W. Hough, died in same, July 15, 1847.

James W. Skoen, died in hospital, at Mexico, September 27, 1847.

Died in hospital, at Puebla—Calvin Waggins, Charles Carroll, Edward Bennett, Joseph Cummings, Wm. Davis, Samuel Garrison, Wm. Gee, —— Hann, George Holder, Robert Kinkley, Wm. Reigert, Ephraim Smith, Aaron Strevor, Leander P. Stoddard, Charles Tupel, Charles Smith.

CHAPTER V.

LOCAL MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

FACTS and dates as to early Military organizations, are difficult to be obtained. No record beyond what is supplied by the public press can be found. But it is learned, that this department of well-regulated government was by no means overlooked.

The first Military Company in Toledo, was the Lucas Guards, which had its birth in 1835, amid, as probably it was born of, the stirring scenes and excited feelings of the Toledo War. Captain Granville Jones was in command. How long the Guards maintained their organization, is not definitely known; probably, not long after the boundary question ceased to suggest such means for defense from "Wolverine" aggression.

In 1838 a second Military Company was in existence, viz.: The Toledo Guards; but nothing can be learned of its organization at that time. In 1840, Charles W. Hill was its Captain; Coleman I. Keeler, Jr., and Henry Allen, as Fifers; and Mavor Brigham, as Drummer. Charles B. Phillips was the Secretary of the Company, who gave notice for a drill to take place March 5, 1840. The Company was connected with the First Regiment, First Brigade, of the Eighteenth Division of the Ohio Militia. While probably not a partisan organization, the Guards became prominent in connection with the political campaign of 1840, and especially in its attendance at the great Whig gathering at Fort Meigs, in June of that year.

The Toledo Guards gave their "First Annual Military Ball" at the American Hotel, on January 8, 1841, "at 5 o'clock P. M." Managers: General E. S. Dodd, General J. W. Brown, Colonel B. P. Peckham, Colonel S. B. Campbell, Major Ed. Bissell, Major H. S. Wood, Captain C. W. Hill, Captain A. A. Rabineau, Captain P. Palmer, Captain W. A. Chamberlin, Captain J. A. Titus, Lieutenant C. I. Keeler, Jr., Surgeon C. McLean, Sergeant H. G. Cozzens, Lieutenant E. A. Brown, Corporal Levi Snell, Sergeant C. M. Dorr, Private H. W. Goettell, Corporal C. B. Phillips, Private D. B. Smith, Private Dan Segur, Private Pliny Hoagland.

March 5, 1841, the Guards elected the following officers: Captain, C. W. Hill; First Lieutenant, Horatio G. Cozzens; Second Lieutenant, Charles Bellows; Orderly Sergeant, Daniel Schraffenberger; Second Sergeant, Thomas D. Thomas.

Under the head, "Military Election," the *Blade* of May 22, 1839, says: "On Thursday last, John R. Osborn, Esq., of this City, was elected Colonel of the Regiment of Ohio Militia in this County." Colonel Osborn not accepting the command of the First Regiment, First Brigade, Eighteenth Division, Ohio Militia, he was succeeded by Colonel B. P. Peckham, with L. S. Lownsbury as Adjutant.

The following officers of Toledo Guards were chosen by that Company, in April, 1841: Captain, Chas. W. Hill; First Lieutenant, Horatio G. Cozzens; Second Lieutenant, Chas. Bellows; Orderly Sergeant, Daniel Schraffenberger; Second Sergeant, Thomas D. Thomas.

Edson Allen, Paymaster of the First Regiment, First Brigade, Eighteenth Division, Ohio Militia, December 26, 1842, reported that the amount of fines collected for non-performance of Military duty during the year 1842, was $36.50.

Captain C. W. Hill, of Toledo Guards, was elected Brigadier-General, in June, 1842.

A new Military Company, taking the name of the old Toledo Guards, was organized in August, 1855, with the following officers: Captain, Chas. B. Phillips; First Lieutenant, John R. Bond; Second Lieutenant, H. D. Kingsbury; Third Lieutenant, Kin. S. Dygert; Fourth Lieutenant, Wm. S. Sizer; First Sergeant, Chas. Ballard; Second Sergeant, Geo. W. Merrill; Third Sergeant, Fred. H. Brown; Fourth Sergeant, Alonzo Kingsbury; First Corporal, C. M. McCarty; Second Corporal, Chas. E. Bliven; Ensign, John Gavin.

At a convention of the several Military Companies, held in Toledo, June 6, 1857, Mr. G. Dunn was made Chairman, and C. E. Bliven, Secretary. The object was the selection of some suitable person as Major-General of the

Division. The names of Generals Hill, Phillips, and Gilson, Colonel Steedman, Major Dunn, and Lieutenants Bond and Finlay, were announced; all of whom, except that of Colonel Steedman, were withdrawn, when that gentleman was unanimously chosen, and he accepted the position.

A Military Election was held at Toledo, September 29, 1857, when Charles B. Phillips, of Toledo, was elected Brigadier-General, Ohio Militia, by 50 votes, to 46 for Garret Dunn.

An election of officers for the Toledo Guards, was held December 5, 1857; the following were elected: Captain, Chas. B. Phillips; First Lieutenant, H. D. Kingsbury; Second Lieutenant, Geo. W. Merrill; Third Lieutenant, Albert Moore; Ensign, Chas. E. Bliven.

The non-commissioned officers of Toledo Guards, elected February 1, 1859, were as follows: First Sergeant, Wm. P. Pugh; Second Sergeant, Roger Alcott; Third Sergeant, J. W. Smith; Fourth Sergeant, J. W. Holmes; First Corporal, J. B. Howard; Second Corporal, J. B. Foley; Third Corporal, M. O. Merrill; Fourth Corporal, C. P. Dixon. The Captain was Geo. W. Merrill.

In February, 1859, Colonel J. M. Ashley having resigned his position on the Staff of Governor Chase, was commissioned as Commissary-General of the Volunteer Militia of Ohio, with rank as Brigadier-General. Major John Stevens, of Milan, Erie County (now of Toledo), was at the same time commissioned as Engineer-in-Chief of Volunteer Militia of Ohio, with rank of Colonel.

Many other local organizations of similar kinds have existed, from time to time, whose records are not now accessible to the writer. Suffice it to say, that Lucas County has not been lacking in the spirit which suggests and maintains the military arm of defense from outside foes and disturbances.

CHAPTER VI.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION — HOME WORK.

THE publication of this volume affords the first opportunity for presenting the record of Lucas County, in connection with the great struggle between Treason and Loyalty—Slavery and Freedom—Nationality and Anarchy—which bathed the United States in blood for the four years beginning April 12, 1861. Hence, it has been deemed fitting that such opportunity be improved, so far as may be found practicable. To that end, much of time and patient labor have been employed in gathering and embodying material, which it is hoped, may be found acceptable at this time, and serviceable in years to come. As may be supposed, the work has been one of selection, largely, since, with the facilities at hand, there has been no trouble on the score of quantity. Volumes might be filled with available material.

In the use of the material selected, it has been deemed best to divide it under two heads —"HOME WORK" and "FIELD WORK"—the former showing, to some extent, what was done by loyal men and women *at Home*, for the support of the Government, in the various modes open to them; and the latter briefly showing by whom and how Lucas County was represented *in the Field*. In the preparation of the Home department of this history, it was thought to be only simple justice, that those contributing to the support of the operations at the front of the war, and to the maintenance of a loyal sentiment at home, should be recognized, so far as that should be found practicable. This view is based upon the assumption, that the two departments of action were equally essential to success — that the Soldiers were as dependent upon the effective co-operation of the friends of the Union at home, as were the latter upon the action of the former in the field. The two classes were indispensable to success, and equally entitled to recognition of their faithful support of the Government. This fact was even more fully appreciated by those at the front, than by those at home, since they were constantly impressed with a sense of the indispensable need of supplies and recruits, which could be secured only through the prevalence of a sound, popular sentiment, whence such support must come. As every Union Soldier can testify, the Army was no less sensitive to reports of disloyal manifestations in the rear, than to those of hostile action in the front. When Putnam entered the den in search of the bear, he was quite as anxious to feel the assuring hold on the outer end of the rope attached to his ankle, as he was to find the animal before him. It was only by such patriotic and trustful co-operation of a loyal people, that the glorious success of Union arms was attained.

The long-threatened blow of rebellion was struck in the commencement of cannonading upon Fort Sumpter by the Confederate guns at Fort Moultrie, on the morning of April 12, 1861. The news of such action was published in the Toledo *Blade* of Saturday, April 13th, with the following editorial comment:

"The blow is struck! The time when the friends of Constitutional Government and Civil Liberty must take their position for or against the Government, has arrived! The enemies of the Union and of Freedom have at last reached the point where they feel warranted in opening hostilities upon the Government they are bound by every consideration of loyalty and patriotism to support. * * All that forbearance and moderation on the part of the friends of order could do, has been done to avert this shocking calamity. * * The history of the world furnishes no parallel to either the madness of the offenders, or the forbearance of the Government. In any other country on the Globe it would have been impossible for deliberate, protracted and extended armament against the Government to be carried forward openly and undisguisedly for months, as was the case in this instance.

"The practical question now for every citizen, is *What is duty?* What responsibilities devolve upon you, in this emergency? We make no partisan appeal. We speak not to Republicans or to Democrats —native or foreign born—but to *American citizens*, of all classes and divisions. * * There can be but one answer from an American heart, and that will be a prompt and patriotic pledge of support to the measures which the Government, or the chosen representatives of the Nation, shall devise for the vindication of its authority and the preservation of our liberties. The man who takes this position, will be of the *Party of Patriots*—no matter what his past designation or association; and he who refuses to do so, should be known as a *Tory* and a *Traitor* to his Country and his duty. * * *

"We are rejoiced to believe that the masses of all parties are true to their duty, and are guided by the impulses of loyalty and patriotism. In our own section we look for a unity of sentiment and action, which will nerve the hearts and sustain the hands of those in charge of the Government, and leave no doubt as to the position of Northwestern Ohio in this crisis. And here let us suggest that immediate steps be taken by our citizens, without distinction of party, to give expression to public sentiment on this great question. We believe such a movement would do much toward concentrating popular feeling, and encouraging our State and National authorities in the measures demanded by the exigencies of the times."

In the issue of that paper of Monday, the 15th, appeared the following call for a public meeting: *

PATRIOTS ATTEND! RALLY TO-NIGHT!

The time has come when all who love their country are called upon to stand by the Flag. Treason has raised its head within the pale of our glorious country. Traitorous bands have struck down the National Flag, and the Government calls on all true patriots to assist in vindicating its authority. In order that an expression of feeling may be made on this important subject, a meeting is hereby called for consultation. Let party ties and party feeling be forgotten in this hour of our country's peril, and let the people assemble to-night at the Union depot. Toledo, April 15, 1861.

Signed by James Deveau, Alonzo Godard, E. R. Skinner, Robert H. Bell, H. S. Commager, Valentine Braun, S. B. Moe, Wm. H. Whitaker, Wm. Kraus, Salter Cleveland, Benj. F. Mallett, Joel W. Kelsey, Wm. Baker, T. C. Stewart, F. J. King, Geo. A. Carpenter, Ebenezer Walbridge, Matthew Brown, Samuel S. Read, Henry D. Walbridge, Almon Hopkins, John B. Carson, Daniel Segur, M. D. Carrington, Theo. B. Casey, James R. Strong, A. J. Hand, Pat. Murray, Lyman Wheeler, John T. Maher, Matthias Boos, Louis Wachenheimer, F. J. Cole, S. A. Raymond, Peter Lenk, Uriah Gregory, E. Bivens, Wm. C. Cheney, D. C. Dewey, P. H. O. Willibrand, C. B. Eells, Wm. C. Earl, James B. Steedman, Andrew Young, H. T. Smith, N. T. Nash, H. D. Kingsbury, Alex. Henderson, Gustavus Goldsmith, Jos. Thomas, C. D. Woodruff, Christ. Woehler, Leman Kraus, Jacob Kraus, H. P. Platt, Jos. K. Secor, David Ketcham, Leander Burdick, Chas. A. Moore, Lewis C. Hunt, Geo. F. Denison, H. Stebbins, H. W. Bigelow, Aug. Thomas, John Sinclair, H. S. Walbridge, Horace Thacher, Geo. Spencer, Jacob Landman, Chas. O'Hara, J. H. Kohn, Clark Waggoner, Geo. True, E. M. Brown, Wm. H. Atwill, Patrick H. Galloway, Chas. T. Wales, M. H. Porter, H. C. Nicholas, E. T. Mortimer, Henry Bennett, M. R. Waite, Jas. A. Boyd, Paul Edwards, J. Brown, J. H. Huyck, G. R. Peckman, W. A. Titus, R. W. Titus, Jas. H. Maples, John Brownlee, F. H. King, John P. Freeman, Dennis Coghlin, Louis H. Pike, Edward C. Smith, T. H. Hoag, Geo. Wilder, Matthew Shoemaker, H. Espy, A. V. Stebbins, John E. Hunt, Thos. Card, John E. Hunt, jr., Chas. I. Scott, F. J. Klauser, Jos. H. Joyce, H. D. Pugh, John Cummings, Geo. W. Hart, I. N. Hathaway, R. V. Boice, Robert Cummings, Chas. B. Roff, Wm. Roff, Robert W. Smith, Gilbert Rogers, jr., Wm. T. Hall, Jos. Coghlin, Thos. Dunlap, J. D. Crennan, M. C. Byrne, Chas. Kent, Hez. L. Hosmer, James C. Hall, W. W. Jones, Fred. A. Jones, John G. Fulton, C. H. Swain, A. G. Dooley, Wm. H. Harris, E. A. Thomas, John Kauffman, R. C. Daniels, G. P. Crosby, Thos. Howlett, Jas. Love, Lyman Parcher, Samuel Wagner, N. W. Eddy, A. H. Hathaway, Jos. E. Marx, G. D. Claflin, D. E. Gardner, C. M. Yeager, Frank J. Scott, T. Tuey, John Frank Wallace, Jos. Fitzpatrick, Alex. Reed, Chas. Pratt, W. G. Powers, J. B. Trembley, John M. Blodgett, David Anderson, John W. Fuller, Paul Jones, E. D. Nye, and hundreds of others.

In pursuance of this call, an immense assemblage of citizens gathered at the Union Depot, where Judge James Myers was chosen President; William C. Earl, Andrew Young and Henry S. Commager were made Vice Presidents; and N. T. Nash, Secretary. As a Committee on Resolutions, General Steedman, General C. W. Hill, H. S. Commager, Daniel Segur and J. W. Brown. Speeches were made by General Steedman, M. R. Waite, M. T. Brown, H. L. Hosmer, S. A. Raymond, D. S. Price, H. S. Commager and E. P. Bassett. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, The Flag of our Country has been fired upon and struck down by rebels and traitors, who avow their purpose to march upon and capture the Capital and overturn the Government, therefore,

Resolved, That, as citizens, we pledge ourselves to ignore all past party distinctions, and give our united aid and support to our Government; to protect the

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*Of this call, the *Blade* said: "The call in this paper for a public meeting at the Depot this evening, to one familiar with the names it bears, will testify to the universality of the Union feeling here. Men prominent in every walk of life, and more or less active in each of the political parties, have cheerfully and promptly pledged themselves to stand by the right. All semblance of partyism has disappeared, and everybody is ready to express confidence in, and sympathy with the Administration. Already do we hear of volunteers seeking opportunity for enlistment, and should a call be made, we doubt not large numbers could readily be obtained."

Capital; maintain the Government; punish the insult offered our Flag; and restore peace and tranquility to the Country.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the Legislature of Ohio ought to make an appropriation of $5,000,000, and provide for raising a force of 50,000 troops, to aid in sustaining the National Government.

Philharmonic Hall—Summit Street—was at once engaged for "Patriotic Headquarters."

The *Blade* of the 17th of April, said: "Many of our citizens are awaiting instructions from General Carrington, Adjutant-General of Ohio, as to the mode of raising troops. Persons requiring information, may call on General C. B. Phillips, General J. B. Steedman or George P. Este." The same paper of the 18th, said: "The work of enlistment is progressing here actively, and the enthusiasm is more general and deeper than at any former time." The recruited men were already drilling at Philharmonic Hall (the armory).

The following call appeared April 18, to wit:

YOUNG AMERICA TO THE RESCUE!

In all crises in the World's history, certain responsibility has attached to Young Men. To ascertain the state of feeling existing among America's Youth in this City, in this hour of sadness, we propose a meeting to be held at Stickney Hall (248 and 250 Summit Street), this evening at 7:00 o'clock. Let all who glory in the title of "Young America," turn out.

Signed by John L. Johnston, Hartwell Osborn, Theodore Sawyer, Eli M. Ashley, Orin S. Anderson, Henry S. Waite, R. B. Pratt, Charles Scott, James A. Eaton, Samuel R. Adams, George E. Welles, George C. Pepper, Charles J. Swift, T. H. Ellison, William Crowell, William H. H. Smith, E. P. Hopkins, George F. Hazlett, A. M. Blake, B. F. Card, Charles C. Starr, Fred. W. Haines, L. Goldsmith, William Bodley, William Markscheffel, John H. Doyle, Henry J. Chase, J. W. White, Carlos Colton, J. Kent Hamilton, John Henry, H. W. Dodd, James W. Clark, Foster W. Wilder, Charles R. Messenger, George E. Farley, C. F. Meyer, William P. Garret, J. C. Frisbee, Robert D. Whittlesey, Theodore J. Brown, Orin G. Olmstead, Ralph H. Waggoner, Edwin Avery, John E. Eldridge, H. J. Crane, William Corlett, William Burwick, A. Steele, Richard Bodley, William H. Perigo, Thomas Rowsey.

In pursuance of this call, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held, of which J. L. Johnston was Chairman, and Theodore Sawyer, Secretary. Remarks were made by Messrs. Johnston, Sawyer, Blake, and others, and resolutions adopted strongly endorsing the Government.

The first Company of Volunteers for the Union Army from Lucas County, was sworn in on the 17th. Sheriff Henry D. Kingsbury, George P. Este, E. P. Bassett and John A. Chase, each was raising a Company. It was expected that these would be filled in Toledo, and a Regiment within the Military District in a week from that time.

At the regular meeting of the Toledo Board of Trade, April 20th, it was "resolved, that the United States flag be raised over our building," and Charles A. King and Samuel S. Read were instructed to see that it was done. It was done.

April 19th, Robt. H. Bell, Joel W. Kelsey and Augustus Thomas, committee, gave notice that they had obtained from the citizens, contributions sufficient to defray the immediate necessary contingent expenses of the Companies organizing at Toledo. It was then expected by Governor Dennison, that three Companies from Toledo would be in Cleveland April 24th.

The *Blade* of April 20th, had at the head of its editorial columns, in large letters, the following:

GOD bless our Native Land:
Firm may she ever stand,
Through storm and night!
When the wild tempests rave,
RULER of Wind and Wave,
Do Thou our Country Save,
By THY great might!

For her our prayers shall rise
To GOD above the skies:
On HIM we wait.
LORD, hear our Nation's cry;
Be THOU forever nigh:
May Freedom never die:
GOD save the State!

April 23d, three Companies enrolled at Toledo, were organized as follows:

COMPANY A (Anderson Guards).—Henry D. Kingsbury, Captain; S. B. Moe, First Lieutenant; Francis N. Marion, Ensign; Sergeants—N. J. Doolittle, James H. Boggis, J. W. White, Robert Just; Corporals—Geo. W. Reynolds, Jr., B. F. Card, M. S. B. Truax, H. C. Roemer; Drummer—S. H. Anderson; Fifer—A. L. Callard. Privates—S. R. Adams, R. H. Bliven, H. W. Blodgett, H. P. Blake, Jacob Brand, I. G. Butterfield, Jacob Beach, Peter Bellman, Edward Becker, David Brett, Wm. Church, John E. Cobb, Henry S. Commager, Frank Y. Commager, Luther H. Cook, Wm. Dustin, Samuel H. Decker, P. W. Disbrow, Isaac D'Isay, Marshal Davis, ——— Evans, Archibald J. Eyster, Jas. F. Elliott, Ed. J. Fifield, Geo. Duncan Forsyth, Allen W. Frary, Geo. W. Freatenborough, Geo. Farley, Geo. Griswold, John Gates, Frank H. Gill, Geo. W. Gore, August Graft, Geo. W. Hames, John H. Hicks, John C. Hanson, Edward Hartman, Geo. F. Hazlett, Samuel W. Johnson, —— June, Patrick Kelley, Calvin S. Kimball, Fred. Kerbell, Ed. P. Lacy, Patrick Mitchell, Jas. Menhennick, Daniel Mills, Samuel Mills, Benj. F. McCord, Peter McCurdell, C. D. Meyer, Jas. McFadden, Walter McCarron, Samuel E. Norton, Henry G. Neubert, John Niehouse, Daniel H. Nye, Horace Odell, Geo. H. Pfanner, Daniel S. Price, Edward Paine, Geo. W. Rodebaugh, Isaac D. Riker, Fred. Rougement, Alpheus R. Rogers, W. F. Stopford, Thos. Scott, Wm. A. Snyder, Edward Stephan, Chas. H. Thompson, Philo B. Town, John C. Wuerfel, Edward Williams, Andrew J. Wales, Geo. J. Williston, Albert V. Wilder, Wm. H. Wood, Horace H. Warren, Alonzo H. Wood, and Geo. N. Young.

COMPANY B.—Louis von Blessingh, Captain; John A. Chase, First Lieutenant; Wm. Schulz, Ensign; Sergeants—Louis Koeppel, Henry Sengmier, Philip Breids, L. T. Smidt; Corporals—Solomon Haughton, Casper Peters, Arthur Kraft, Frank Fleck; Drummer—G. Milverstedt; Fifer—Henry Hermance. Privates—John Raymer, John Brillman, Willard Kishael, Henry Archer, Jas. Ostrander, Edson Pratt, Fine Green, C. G. Tilebitsz, Thos. Hinds, Gilbert Ostrander, I. A. Ingersoll, Michael Bess, Aaron Applegate, Aaron Lawrence, John Coon, Henry Belknapp, John Wedman, Fred. Waiman, Henry Bredt, Reed Harrison, Wm. Dustin, Emil Rompant, Anton Weil, Conrad Weil, Louis Sebastian, Michael Keish, John Hosh, Ferd. Walz, Christian Luishardt, Carl Has, Fritz Hobe, N. L. Grow, Ludwig Koehler, Geo. Diefenseller, Jerold Kuebler, Louis Roeger, James L. Bullard, Matthew Culligan, James McBride, Cornelius O'Callagren, Matthew Tooney, Aaron Ladsoir, Chas. Maculen, Franklin Harwood, August Hickenburg, Wm. Bingel, Christ. Sohr, Malvern McMillan, Haman Johnson, Jarol Alery, Wm. Gradolph, Phil. Roll, Geo. Hehner, Jacob Kramer, John Linden, Wm. Neiss, Anton Holzmann, Alex. Witesgreter, Ali Zimmer, Chris. Dittman, Benedict Emch, John Doerig, John Schickler, Robert Hartman, Jacob Smith, Lewis Richley, Henry Killen, John H. Lieppel, John Ryant, Thos. Brown, John J. Clarke, Lewis Noler, Harrison C. Williams, Christ. Corson, Davis Kirk, Henry Cook, Nelson Bordo, Jas. Alicky, Jas. Rubar, Samuel McDonald, H. R. Carson, Benj. F. Duston, H. W. Case, Michael Kenney, Nasson Edson, John William Cooper, John Cartwright, Sampson Hellrick, Norris Heller, A. Freeman, Solomon Martz, John Van Orman, Anton Himmelsbach.

COMPANY K.—Geo. W. Kirk, Captain; John F. Wallace, First Lieutenant; Samuel Sherman, Second Lieutenant; Sergeants—Wm. Griffen, F. T. Warner, Edward Dodd, Wm. Martin; Corporals—A. Shaumeloffel, E. C. Tillotson, Julius Hanpel, L. Hebenthall; Drummer, Wm. Bentel; Fifer, J. McD. Miller. Privates—Jared W. Arnold, Lewis Angell, George Allen, Chas. Backus, Andrew Barten, Jos. Blumberger, Samuel Bayless, Wm. J. Barkley, Albert Burroughs, Horace Benedict, Chas. E. Browne, Chas. B. Betters, Jas. Brown, Thos. Byrne, Christ. Baum, Chas. Beecher, Jas. Betts, Franklin Brumhoffer, Morris Culver, Chas. Cline, Sylvester Chesebrough, Geo. Crouse, Clement Cochrane, Robert Carney, Anthony Debry, Thos. Delvin, Henry Denick, Henry Drago, Mathias Daum, Fred. Ersam, Chas. French, Wm. Fonstihl, Fred. Fobes, Haskell Farrer, Wm. Ferguson, Andrew Fisher, Thos. Graham, Oscar Gibson, Cyrus Greeley, Henry Gounier, Seneca Green, Simon Hollandwort, Henry Hansen, Joseph Hustider, Abram Height, Geo. Holloway, John Hedsick, John Hamilton, Michael Heister, Jasper Hayden, Jas. Hyne, Chas. Huster, Fred. Huddlemier, Geo. W. Harding, Geo. Kommor, Wm. Kelley, Conrad Kale, Washington King, John Kline, Oliver Lafontaine, Fred Lewis, Alex. Marker, John W. Miller, John McCarty, Geo. Myers, Jas. Pulver, Simon Pemberton, Francis Perry, Lewis Pipenger, DeWitt C. Rogers, Franklin Rhoad, Eli Roberdo, Michael Russell, Jos. Sudborough, Wm. Souls, Benj. F. Sherman, Gustavus Seminier, Jacob Steel, Michael Schamboserger, John Sour, Conrad Silling, Samuel Seaman, Geo. Smith, Israel Timmer, Walter A. Titus, Allis Thomas, Jos. A. Nasner, Myron Weaver, Truman Wheeler, Josiah Walker, Thos. Wakely, Jas. Wadman, Jas. Wickham, Ruel Wetmore, Patrick Welch, John Wagner, John Welles, and Simon Waldman.

The *Blade* of April 22d, had a letter from "A. R.," a colored citizen, expressing his own desire and that of his race generally, to be permitted to contribute toward the defense of the Government. After citing a law of Congress, prohibiting the employment of a colored man in any military capacity whatever, he said: "I for one, have offered my services to a few of the officers of the Companies being formed here, as I wish to make myself useful as cook, waiter or in any other way, so I may have a hand in putting down the enemies of the Government." The patriotic citizen making that noble offer, little thought at the time, that the Slave-holding power, in whose behalf his race were excluded from military service, would persist in its madness, until the Government, for sheer self-preservation, should be compelled to repeal its prohibitory law and appeal to his race to take their place as equals of the officers whose menial service was the most he expected to be permitted to do for the Government who had thus degraded him and his race. It is just cause for regret, that the name of this patriotic colored citizen cannot be given here.

April 24, 1861, Colonel J. B. Steedman, commanding, issued his order for the "Northwestern Ohio Regiment" to proceed the next morning for rendezvous at Cleveland, D. H. Nye being detailed as Quartermaster. At 7 A. M, the Companies were to form on Magnolia and Superior streets, as follows: 1. Toledo Guards, Captain Kingsbury, 97 men. 2. Toledo Company, Captain Este, 124 men. 3. Bryan Company, Captain Fisher, 115 men. 4. Defiance Company, Captain Sprague, 103 men. 5. Stryker Company, Captain E. D. Bradley, 123 men. 6. Napoleon Company, Captain Crawford, 125 men. 7. Antwerp Company, Captain Snook, 97 men. 8. Wauseon Company, Captain Barber, 116 men. 9. Waterville Company, Captain Dodd, 102 men. 10. Toledo Company, Captain Kirk, 114 men. Total, 1,116 men. General Chas. W. Hill acted as Adjutant *pro tem.*, assisted by General C. B. Phillips and Lieutenant J. W. Fuller. The foregoing order was carried out. The *Blade* said of the occasion: "Never has our City experienced such a day as the present. At early dawn, the people from the country began to arrive in immense crowds, and the firing of cannon aroused our own citizens from their slumbers, and by 9 o'clock there must have been 10,000 people on the streets. At the Railroad depot the scene was truly grand. The crowd filled the entire space devoted to passenger trains; but after energetic effort by the police, a passage was made and the troops, in sections, marched to the cars. The Regiment numbered 1,058 men, all told, composed mainly of young men. At 8 A. M. religious services had been conducted on the parade ground by Rev. H. B. Walbridge, of Trinity Episcopal Church. Much disappointment was felt by the Waynesfield Guards, Lieutenant R. B. Mitchell, commanding, that the offer of that Company had not been accepted by the President." At Cleveland, Regimental officers were chosen, as follows: Colonel, J. B. Steedman; Lieutenant-Colonel, Geo. P. Este; Major, Paul Edwards. Geo. W. Kirk succeeded Captain Edwards, in command of his Company, as did Lieutenant von Blessingh Captain Este. Upon organization at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, the Northwestern Regiment became the "Fourteenth Ohio." It left Camp for Marietta, *via* Columbus, May 22d, where they arrived on the 24th.*

The German Rifles (Yeager's), Toledo; the Waynesfield Guards, Maumee; and one Company each from Delta, Fulton County, Bryan and Defiance, were not accepted, for the reason that the Regiment was full.

April 29th, a neat flag, made by Scholars in the Toledo Public Schools, was raised on the flag-staff of the High School building, in the presence of 1,000 Scholars. On motion of Judge Potter, Judge James Myers was made Chairman, when prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. W. Williams. After singing, addresses were made by Moses T. Brown, Superintendent Public Schools, and Messrs. W. A. C. Converse, Fred. B. Dodge, E. W. Dickerson, and E. W. E. Koch, Teachers. An original ode*—"Live

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*The history of this Regiment is given more fully elsewhere.

* Mr. Hasty's production was as follows:

LIVE, LIBERTY!

To arms! to arms! For yonder come the foe!
To arms! to arms! the battle-trumpets blow.
The tramp of Rebel hosts is heard
On every Southern plain;
Old Massachusetts draws her sword
For Lexington, again.
Then rise, ye sons of noble sires;
Defend your altars and your fires,
And lay the traitors low.

Chorus—Live, Freedom, live!
Liberty forever!
Union shall with Freedom live,
Despotism, never—
No, *no*, NO!

The die is cast. See Sumpter's battered wall.
To arms! to arms! Must our dear country fall?
Shall bloody brigands pitch their tents
Beside Mt. Vernon's grave?
Shall Rattlesnakes and Pelicans
Above our Cities wave?
Shall Liberty herself be slain?
Must we put on a Southern chain?
It never shall be so.

Chorus—Live, Freedom, live, etc.

True blood flowed where Anderson's brave men
Were starved and wasted in their fortress pen.
Around, ten thousand yelling fiends,
Their murderous cannon ply;
Within, Columbia's noblest sons,
Half-smothered, bleed and die.
But every purple drop that fell,
Shall fertilize its dusty cell,
And to an Army grow.

Chorus—Live, Freedom, live, etc.

Through every State, from Oregon to Maine,
The shriek of Liberty resounds again;
And every party, creed and clan,
Dissolving into one,
Throw past dissensions to the winds,
And to the rescue run:
For we *will* raise that Flag again
Crush out the Rebels—break their chain,
Or fall before the foe.

Chorus—Live, Freedom, live, etc.

SYLVANIA, OHIO, April 25, 1861.

The impressive reading of the above by Mr. Brown made some parts of it truly electrical with the vast audience.

Liberty"—written by Emerson E. Hasty, a graduate of the Toledo High School, was read by Mr. M. T. Brown, when the exercises closed with singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

May 6th, J. W. Kelsey and J. T. Maher, Sub-Committee, gave notice, that they could be found every Saturday, from 9 till 12 M., at the Hanks building, Cherry street, with supplies for Soldiers' families.

The first Company of Militia of Reserve or Home Guards, Toledo, was organized by the election of officers, as follows: Captain, Chas. W. Hill; First Lieutenant, John W. Fuller; Second Lieutenant, John C. Gavin; Sergeants—Richard Waite, Victor Keen, A. G. Dooley, W. A. Collins, Geo. True; Corporals—John B. Lounsbury, A. W. Gleason, Alex. Reed, E. W. E. Koch, D. R. Austin, Robert D. Whittlesey, Carlos Colton, M. W. Day; with 80 privates. It took the name of Toledo Citizens' Corps.

April 27th, a Company arrived at Toledo from Perrysburg, of which Asher Cook was the Captain, Arnold McMahon, First Lieutenant, and L. B. Blinn, Second Lieutenant. The Worth Guards, of Gilead, Wood County, 109 strong, Captain O. C. Carr, First Lieutenant J. J. Vorhes, and Second Lieutenant J. E. McGowan, arrived same day. Over $1,000 was raised in two hours at Gilead, for the benefit of the Guards and their families.

The Toledo Zouave Cadets, with 65 members, organized May 27, 1861, as follows:

Captain, Hamilton C. Colton; First Lieutenant, Chas. N. Stevens; Second Lieutenant, Jno. A. Waite; Third Lieutenant, Chas. B. Scott; Sergeants—Wm. E. Parmelee, Jr., W. Hunt Walbridge, J. Scott, Chas. L. Brooks, C. W. Breed; Corporals—Chas. J. Swift, Ralph Osborn, F. B. Shoemaker, A. W. Hunker. Privates—E. D. Potter, Jr., Orlin S. Hayes, John J. Hunker, R. D. Barker, W. E. Lawton, Geo. C. Pepper, A. E. Scott, R. J. Wheeler, Wm. H. Boos, B. Woodworth, E. M. Hamilton, S. L. Frazer, Wm. P. Gardner, John M. McKee, Allen H. Forsyth, O. T. Williams, Theo. J. Curtis, Thos. Southard, Wm. Murphy, G. Baker, Geo. Lilliland, C. Fisk, W. Calvert, J. Thomas, W. J. Chase, Wm. Kief, W. Dodd, Wm. W. Backus, C. Thomas, H. Clark, H. Burr, J. Murphy, Geo. Haskell, F. T. Lane, Levi Lownsbury, John W. Fitch, Chas. Scott, F. Wilder, Wm. Crowell, Henry S. Waite, J. Hall, Chas. Bond, E. Willey, Fred Hamlin, Jos. Beeley, Geo. Hazlett, H. Gavin, A. Brown, W. Vorace, J. Allen, Burton Taylor, J. E. Eldridge.

The following officers composed the staff of Brig.-General Charles W. Hill, First Brigade, First Division of Ohio troops, in three-months' service, under act of May 8, 1861: Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Fuller, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Charles C. Walcutt, Brigade Inspector; Major John B. Frothingham, Aide to Commander-in-Chief, detailed as Brigade Engineer; Major William A. Collins, Judge Advocate; Captains Reuben E. Champion and A. W. Hull, Aides-de-Camp.

The Third Wisconsin Regiment passed through Toledo July 13, 1861. It was commanded by Colonel C. S. Hamilton. The men were supplied with refreshments by the ladies of the City, for which Governor Randall, of that State, telegraphed his thanks. On the 15th, the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, Colonel H. E. Paine, reached Toledo, and were met at the depot by 30 ladies, who, with baskets of wholesome food, passed along the line and dealt out the same to the hungry troops. John D. Campbell, Superintendent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, supplied coffee from the Island House for the Soldiers. The Fifth Wisconsin, Colonel Amasa Cobb, passed Toledo July 25th, when, as in the cases of the Third and Fourth Regiments, the men were provided by Toledo ladies with an ample supply of food.

The following rates were paid for rations by the State in July, 1861: At Cleveland, $13.70 per 100; at Wooster and Warren, $13.85; at Toledo, $13.90. Army daily rations were then as follows: 20 oz. fresh and salt beef, or 12 oz. pork; 18 oz. soft bread or flour, or 12 oz. hard bread; 2½ oz. beans, or 1 3-5 oz. rice; 1 5-6 oz. sugar; 1 oz. ground coffee; ⅓ gill of vinegar; ¼ oz. candles; ⅔ oz. soap; ½ oz. salt.

A meeting of citizens of Toledo was held Sept. 1, 1861, to devise ways and means for the relief of families of soldiers, of which Clark Waggoner was Chairman, and Warren Russell Secretary. The chair appointed Wm. Kraus, C. A. King and C. B. Phillips a committee to wait upon the City Council and ascertain what that body could do in the premises, and also appointed M. R. Waite, F. A. Jones and Charles Pratt a committee to confer on the same subject with the County authorities.

In October, 1861, Military Districts were established in Ohio corresponding to the Congressional Districts, with a Military Committee for each, whose duty it was to look after the work of recruiting and otherwise co-operate with the Governor. Such Committee for the 5th District was as follows: Francis Hollen-

beck, Wood Co.; A. Sanky Latty, Defiance; Richard Mott, Lucas; S. W. Norris, Williams; Dr. R. K. Scott, Henry; John H. Palmer, Hancock; Joseph Cable, Paulding.

Special arrangements were made for caring for the savings of Ohio Soldiers when paid off in the field, which worked well. Capt. Jonathan Brown, Co. K, 25th Regiment, in October, 1861, brought $15,000 from that command, of which $1,800 came to Toledo. At the same time a Cincinnati Regiment sent $14,000.

The Military Committee for the 9th District, Oct. 11, 1861, appointed the following County Committees:

Ottawa—W. L. Cole, E. P. Reynolds, R. Devereaux, J. Lattimore, John Ryder. *Sandusky*—La Q. Rawson, James Justice, C. O. Tillotson, C. Doncyson, Isaac Knapp. *Hardin*—Henry G. Harris, Edward Stellings, Thos. Rough, Benjamin R. Bronson, Wm. Shrader. *Wyandot*—H. S. Hunt, John Berry, Jona. Maffett, Michael Moran, Alex. Brinkerhoff. *Crawford*—Josiah S. Plants, S. R. Harris, C. Elliott, Robert Lee, H. C. Carhart. *Seneca*—Leander Stem, John J. Steiner, J. M. Zahm, G. M. Ogden, Chas. Foster. *Lucas*—R. C. Lemmon, Moses T. Brown, W. W. Howe, John T. Maher, and Guido Marx, of Toledo; Foster R. Warren, of Sylvania; Jas. M. Brigham, of Waterville; Dr. W. A. Scott, of Swanton; and Geo. W. Reynolds, of Maumee.

October 26, 1861, the Toledo Bar gave Colonel J. A. Mulligan, the hero of Springfield, Mo., a public reception at White's Hall, and a supper at the Oliver House.

The Toledo Zouave Cadets elected the following officers, October 7, 1861, to wit:

Captain, Hamilton Colton; First Lieutenant, Wm. E. Parmelee, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Chas. B. Scott; Third Lieutenant, Henry S. Waite; Sergeants—Chas. N. Stevens, Theo. J. Curtis, Wm. W. Bolles, Wm. H. Perigo, Fred. B. Shoemaker. Corporals—Charles Scott, Walter J. Chase, Chas. J. Swift, Wm. Keif, Geo. W. Haskell, Wm. Murphy, Wm. W. Backus, Andrew H. Hunker.

The Military Committee for the District met at Toledo, July 23, 1862, with the following members present:

Lucas County—F. R. Warren, W. A. Scott, John T. Maher, W. W. Howe, J. M. Brigham, A. L. Backus, Geo. W. Reynolds, R. C. Lemmon. *Sandusky County*—La Q. Rawson, C. O. Tillotson, Jas. Justice. *Wood County*—Geo. Laskey, J. E. McGowan, B. W. Johnson, John Norris, H. H. Dodge. *Williams County*—James Beery, J. S. Cannan, I. R. Sherwood, B. H. Fisher, S. E. Blakeslee. *Fulton County*—Jos. H. Miller, D. W. H. Howard, N. Merrill, O. B. Verity, O. Waters. *Henry County*—J. H. Tyler, Lorenzo Higby. *Defiance County*—Finlay Strong, J. P. Buffington. *Ottawa County*—W. L. Cole. *Paulding County*—S. R. Brown.

Among the proceedings of the Committee was the recommendation of officers for the 100th Ohio Regiment, as follows: Colonel, Wm. E. Haynes, of Fremont, then Captain in 8th Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel, P. S. Slevin, of Perrysburg; Major, E. L. Hayes, of Wauseon, then Captain 44th Illinois; Surgeon, Dr. W. A. Scott, Lucas County; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. O. C. Pier, Napoleon; Quartermaster, David R. Austin, Toledo; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Griffin, Port Clinton.

The Lucas County Committee, August 9, 1861, recommended J. W. Smith for appointment as Captain; Horace H. Warren and Patrick H. Dowling as First Lieutenants, and John H. Haverly as Second Lieutenant in the 100th Regiment. The last named, then a resident of Toledo, has since attained special prominence as manager and proprietor of leading Theatrical and Opera enterprises in different Cities. He was not appointed as Lieutenant.

The Governor appointed John C. Groom, of Columbus, Colonel of the 100th Regiment, which left Toledo, September 8th. The following were the non-commissioned staff: Sergeant-Major, Norman Waite; Quartermaster-Sergeant, John W. Polk; Commissary-Sergeant, Henry W. Titus; Principal Musician, Jacob Marts; Hospital Steward, Jos. Orno.

During the rebellion, the *Blade* office was at No. 150 Summit Street. On the top of the building was a flag-staff, on which, as occasion suggested, the stars and stripes appeared. In times of special interest, and particularly when important war news was expected, that signal was looked for with deepest solicitude, since its appearance came to be accepted as indicating the receipt of "good news" (though not always the most reliable news, since misleading or partial reports sometimes came). On Monday, February 17, 1862, under the heading, "Our Flag is There," the *Blade* said: "Throughout the day, Saturday, and until 10 this A. M., the *Blade's* flag-staff was watched by eager and longing eyes for the stars and stripes, the unfurling of which, it was ardently hoped, would signal a triumph at Fort Donelson. Few persons in the neighborhood of the office stepped into the street without giving an anxious glance toward that center of general interest, and many a one often stepped to the nearest window, in hope to see the glorious old banner unfurled. About the hour named, longing eyes and anxious hearts were made glad by the appearance of the much sought banner; and then the tide set in strongly for the *Blade* office, to obtain 'the particulars.' Such a joyous crowd as soon gathered there, has not been seen in Toledo since the morning of the 22d of July last, when the first installment of the Bull Run news was received. (May the second installment of Donelson be different from that of Bull Run.) Joy now beams from every eye, and many a 'Thank the Lord!' has found utterance from grateful hearts. Immediately following the *Blade's* flag, the stars and stripes were flung to the breeze from the Custom House, the Board of Trade Rooms, the High School building, and other places in the City."

The 18th Michigan Regiment passed through Toledo, September 4, 1862, for Kentucky. It contained 1,010 men, raised principally in Lenawee and Hillsdale Counties. The following were the field officers: Colonel, Charles C. Doolittle; Lieutenant-Colonel, Geo. Spalding; Major, John W. Horner; Adjutant, A. J. Finch; Quartermaster, Jas. W. Pratt; Surgeon, Simeon P. Root; Asst. Surgeon, A. Woodward. Edwin W. Hulburd of Hudson, and subsequently of Toledo, where he died, was Captain of Company A in this Regiment. At the depot, Henry Waldron of Hillsdale, presented the command a fine flag. Colonel Doolittle, subsequently promoted, is now (1887) and for 14 years has been, Cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Toledo.

The following Surgeons, to superintend drafting, were appointed in August, 1862: Leman Galpin, Milan; Wm. Ramsey, Fulton Co.; Wm. Crawford, Henry; W. W. Jones, Toledo; Jas. W. Wilson, Fremont; R. McD. Gibson, Seneca Co.; G. W. Finch, Williams; H. A. Hamilton, Perrysburg.

July 15, 1862, the Military Committee recommended officers of two Companies to be raised in Lucas County, as follows: First—P. Hoffman, Captain; D. F. Waltz, First Lieutenant; J. E. Greiner, Second Lieutenant. Second—W. W. Hunt, Captain; E. E. Stewart, First Lieutenant; A. J. Wales, Second Lieutenant. August 13th, the same Committee agreed upon the following appointments: For Captain—Martin O'Neil; First Lieutenant—J. J. Sullivan; Second Lieutenants—Thos. Ward, Louis Keiser, Paris H. Pray, Geo. W. Arnold, Martin Stryker, J G. Manor, W. J. Halloway, H. N. Cole, J. Kent Hamilton, Louis H. Pike, Henry T. Bissell, Fred. A. Jones, Thos. Cherry, Reuben Hall, Jacob Gelzer, John W. Kerr. Dr. W. W. Jones was recommended as Examining Surgeon of recruits; R. C. Lemmon as Military Commissioner; and W. A. Collins as Provost Marshal for the County.

Upon receipt of news of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and of need of additional surgical service, several Toledo practitioners tendered their services to Governor Tod, who accepted the same, when Dr. Chas. Cochran, Oscar White, S. S. Thorn, L. A. Brewer, and J. G. Nolan left for Columbus, whence two (Drs. Cochran and Thorn), proceeded to Pittsburg Landing.

The Assessors of the several Townships in Lucas County, made returns in August, 1862, showing the following results: Number men in three-year service, 1,466; number in three-month service, 84; number discharged, 54; "Skedaddlers," 13; deserters, 6; number then liable to draft, 4,266; total enrollment, 5,889. The Assessor for the Second Ward, Maumee City, found in it 62 persons liable to Military duty, of whom 31—just one-half—were already in the Union Army.

A public meeting was held in Toledo, July 14, 1862, for the promotion of enlistments in the Army, and especially to fill two Companies then assigned to Lucas County. M. R. Waite was made Chairman, and Josiah Riley, Secretary. R. C. Lemmon explained the object of the meeting, when Richard Mott, Wm. Baker, Wm. Kraus, M. R. Waite, and A. L. Backus, were appointed a Committee to raise funds for the object named. Alex. Reed was appointed to arrange for speakers for meetings to be held for the same purpose. The meeting was addressed by M. R. Waite, R. C. Lemmon, A. L. Backus, Wm. Kraus, Dr. W. W. Jones, S. A. Raymond, Chas. Pratt, Octavius Waters of Fulton County, A.M. Pratt of Williams County, and N. Reeve of Detroit.

A very large "War Meeting" was held in Clinton Park, Toledo, August 1, 1862. Most of the stores and shops in the City were closed. The officers were: President, M. R. Waite;

Marshal, General Jos. W. Brown; Assistant Marshals, Captain Geo. W. Merrill and Captain E. S. Platt; Committee in Charge, E. B. Bronson, R. C. Lemmon, W. W. Howe, John P. Freeman, J. W. Walterhouse. Addresses were delivered by F. T. Backus and H. B. Payne (now United States Senator), of Cleveland. Fully 4,000 persons were present.

The young ladies of Toledo, in June, 1862, forwarded to Battery H, First Ohio Artillery, two flags—one for the Battery, and one for Division C of the same. The staff of one of them was of black walnut and was taken from a Georgia Regiment by the 14th Ohio, while in the three-months service.

September 10, 1862, Governor Tod called for volunteer Minute Men for the protection of the Southern border of the State, when an ample force at once was furnished, who proceeded to Cincinnati, whence many of them were ordered into Kentucky, serving the purpose sought in holding in check Rebel advances. So prompt was the response to this call, that only three days later (Sept. 13), the Governor telegraphed "No more troops are required at Cincinnati." Under call of the Military Committee, a meeting was held at Toledo, September 10, which was called to order by C. D. Woodruff, and presided over by Mayor Manor, with Henry Merrill as Secretary. As a result, two Companies of 50 men each were raised on the spot, and officers elected as follows: Co. A—Captain Worts; First Lieutenant, John Garner; Second Lieutenant, Ed. Avery. Co. B—Captain, E. B. Hall; Lieutenant, R. C. Lemmon. The Toledo forces returned September 19th, when appeared a card of thanks of Co. A, First Regiment Ohio Rifles, Captain E. B. Hall, L. H. Pike, F. A. Jones and Frank J. Scott, Committee, for attentions shown them by the ladies of Covington and Dayton. These troops, from their peculiar, and especially their brief service, were known as "Squirrel Hunters."

In May, 1863, Adjutant-General C. W. Hill was in Toledo, and then presented to such volunteers as were present, the Governor's discharge. The diploma was neatly engraved. On the upper right-hand corner was a likeness of the Governor; on the opposite corner one of Major McDowell; on the right lower corner a Squirrel Hunter, gun in hand, and knapsack on his back; opposite, on the left, a broken tree, in which sat a squirrel, inspecting the interior of a nut; in the center, the seal of the United States; underneath, that of Ohio, and in the center of all, the Governor's certificate.* The total number of "Squirrel Hunters" in the State was 11,534.

In August, 1862, the following Army Surgeons were appointed: Geo. Cornell, Milan; T. M. Cooke, Monroeville; Geo. A. Collamore, Toledo; J. T. Woods, Hancock County; Dr. L. A. Brewer, Toledo. Assistant Surgeons—Walter Caswell, Castalia; F. C. Connelly, Vermillion; J W. Miner, Edgerton; W. H. Thacher, Defiance; John W. Goodson, Bellevue.

The darkest period of the Union cause, in the progress of the War, was that commencing in the Summer of 1862 and extending to July, 1863. The serious disappointments of the campaign of 1862, had operated both to moderate the zeal of many loyal men at the North, and to strengthen and embolden those in sympathy with the Rebels. The effects of this state of things were clearly shown in the Fall elections of that year, when the opponents of the War policy of the Government made unexpected gains in most of the Northern States, and greatly strengthened their force in Congress. This was specially true of Ohio, where the Union majority of 55,203 on Governor in 1861, was changed to a minority of 4,870 in 1862. So general was this indication of a reverse in popular sentiment at the North, that the soldiers in the field came to be solicitous as to its extent, and sought to ascertain what was likely to be their reliance for support in recruits and other means. With such view, the Ohio Soldiers in the Western Army, from "the Battlefield of Stone River," February 1, 1863, issued an address to the loyal people of Ohio, setting forth the aim and hope which inspired the men at the front, and the corresponding responsibility and duties of the men at home. No appeal made during the war could have excelled this in patriotic sentiment; in recital of sufferings endured; in statement of assistance needed; and in presentation of claim for prompt and adequate aid—physical, in men and means; and moral, in the manifestation of a sound loyalty and assurance of the sympathy of those at home. The character and spirit of the paper may be understood from the following extracts therefrom, to wit:

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* THE SQUIRREL HUNTER'S DISCHARGE—Cincinnati was menaced by the enemies of our Union; David Tod, Governor of Ohio, called on the Minute Men of the State, and the "Squirrel Hunters" came by thousands to the rescue. You, ———, was one of them, and this is your honorable discharge.

CHARLES W. HILL, Adjutant-General of Ohio.
MALCOM MCDOWELL, Major and A. D. C.
Approved, DAVID TOD, Governor.
September, 1862.

> People of Ohio! But one alternative is left you. You must pronounce this a just Rebellion. You must say that it was right and justifiable to destroy this Republic; that a Republic is a weak, helpless Government, powerless to sustain itself, and to be destroyed whenever conspirators enough can be rallied for the purpose. Or, you must show to the World the power of self-preservation in the great example of Confederated Republics—that it has a quiet, dormant force, which, aroused, has gigantic strength and energy; that it not only can protect its citizens in all of their rights and privileges, but can sustain itself, as well against foreign attack as internal treason.
>
> We [the Army] are fighting for the Republic. To it, we have given our hearts, our arms and our lives. We intend to stand between you and the desolating hosts of the Rebels, whose most cherished hope and desire have been and are, to take possession of and ravage your own beautiful Ohio. Once, already, we have stood as a living wall between you and this fate, and we may have to do it again.
>
> Men of Ohio! You know not what this Western Army has suffered. You know not now, the hardships and sufferings of your Soldiers in their chill tents—their shelterless bivouacs—their long, weary marches, and their battle-thinned ranks. If there be honesty and purity in human motives, they must be found among your long-enduring Soldiers.
>
> Hear us! And for your country's sake, if not for ours, stop your wild, shameless political strifes; unite for the common cause; and never think or speak of *Peace* and *Compromise*, until the now empty terms mean *The Republic as it was*—peaceably, if that may be; forcibly, at all events.
>
> The Army of the West is in terrible earnest—earnest, to conquer and destroy armed Rebels—earnest, to meet face to face—earnest, in its hearty detestation of cowardly Traitors at home—earnest, in will and power to overcome all who desire the Nation's ruin. Ohio's one hundred thousand Soldiers in the field, Citizens at home—potent in either capacity—ask their fathers, brethren and friends, by their firesides and in their peaceful homes, to hear and heed this appeal; and to put an end to covert Treason at home, more dangerous now to our National existence, than the presence of the armed hosts of misguided Rebels in the field.

The authorship of this paper was attributed to Colonel J. M. McConnell, 17th Ohio Infantry.

The address reached Ohio about the 20th of February, and was received with an enthusiasm equal to any that could have been expected. Public meetings were held in all parts of the State, from which went responses earnest and cheering to the Soldiers.

A preliminary meeting was held at Toledo, February 27th, which was called to order by Richard Mott, who nominated for President, Denison B. Smith. Darwin E. Gardner was chosen Secretary. Morrison R. Waite, D. B. Smith and D. E. Gardner, were appointed a Committee to prepare a suitable response from the people to the Appeal of the Soldiers for circulation and signature by the people. Addresses were made by S B. Scott, A. G. Clark, Andrew Stephan, and Wm. Kraus, in approval of such action. On motion of Alex. Reed: H. S. Walbridge, Wm. Kraus, F. J. King, T. H. Hoag, Denison Steele and R. H. Bell, were appointed as Committee of Arrangements for a Mass Meeting to be held at Toledo at such time as they might deem proper. The meeting adjourned till the 2d of March.

At the time named, a large gathering of citizens of Lucas and other Counties of Northwestern Ohio, was held at White's Hall, Toledo. The Appeal of Ohio Soldiers in the field was read by Rev. E. B. Raffensperger, Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Toledo. The Committee charged with the preparation of an address (understood to have been written by M. R. Waite) in response to the Appeal of Ohio Soldiers, was read and approved. The Committee appointed February 27th, had made arrangements for a Union Mass Meeting, at Toledo, March 18th, and made report of their action.

At the appointed time, notwithstanding the very unpropitious state of the weather, the attendance was very large, being estimated as high as 8,000, and from all portions of Northwestern Ohio. The procession formed soon after 10 A. M., and after marching on different Streets, returned to the Union Railway Depot, and was dismissed for dinner. The gathering in the afternoon was declared to be the largest ever seen in Toledo. The officers of the occasion, as previously selected, were as follows:

PRESIDENT—Morrison R. Waite.

VICE PRESIDENTS—*Lucas County:* D. B. Smith, Chas. Kent, Lyman Wheeler, Dennis Coghlin, Mavor Brigham, Geo. A. Carpenter, Warren Colburn, T. H. Hoag, Chas. A. King, Jacob Landman, J. Bash, Ed.

Connelly, S. L. Collins, Haskell D. Warren, Chas. A. Crane, Geo. W. Reynolds, Dr. John Smith, Capt. Thomas Watts, James C. Wales, James Taylor, Wm. Cole, Elijah Dodd, Patrick Quigley, Patrick Carey, Pliny Lathrop. *Putnam County:* Geo. Skinner, H. J. Boehmer, C. M. Godfrey. *Fulton County:* Nahum Merrill, M. D. Hibbard, A. C. Hough, Octavius Waters. *Defiance County:* Jonas Colby, Edwin Phelps, Judge Ensign, Samuel Roher. *Henry County:* A. J. Haley, Chas. H. Horning, Cyrus Howard. *Williams County:* A. M. Pratt, P. W. Norris, H. A. Ensign, James Bell, Peter Planson. *Wood County:* Gilbert Beach, Col. J. S. Norton, Dr. E. D. Peck, George Laskey. *Paulding County:* H. N. Curtis, B. B. Woodcock.

SECRETARIES—Clark Waggoner, James A. Boyd, Cyrus H. Coy, and Wm. C. Earl.

MARSHAL—Gen. John E. Hunt.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS—John D. Campbell, Geo. H. Burroughs, Albert L. White, Robert H. Bell, Col. Chas. B. Phillips, Matthew Shoemaker, Lieut.-Col. Paul Edwards, H. J. Hayes.

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION—Mayor J. J. Manor, D. E. Gardner, Paul Jones, James C. Hall, Geo. W. Davis, Augustus Thomas, Wm. Baker, J. R. Osborn, Moses T. Brown, V. H. Ketcham, W. W. Griffith, P. H. Birckhead.

After music by the band of St. Francis de Sales Temperance Society, the President called the assemblage to order, and was about to proceed with the regular programme of the occasion, when his attention was called to a blackened, torn flag, borne toward the stand, and followed by an infirm gentleman, evidently advanced in age, who proved to be Rev. Geo. Taylor, Chaplain of 8th Michigan Infantry, on his way home, by request of his Regiment, with their tattered banner. On reaching the stand and being introduced, he held up the tattered flag and said:

> I am a poor, sick, and emaciated Chaplain of the Army. I have been trying to serve my country as a Soldier, and I thank God, that I have been there. I present to you the flag of the 8th Michigan Infantry. It has been to Port Royal, and wherever men have gone to fight. This is the banner which led the glorious 8th Michigan through all the battles they have been in. See the motto: "One Country—One Destiny." I want you to understand, that this is the spirit of the Michigan Soldiers. I could not go through here without saying that the Army—at least that portion of it which comes from Michigan—wonders at the dissensions at home. You talk to them about Generals—one man in favor of McClellan, another for Joe Hooker, and another for somebody else; but, they are all in favor of going to the front. Oh, how glad I am to see a Union feeling waking up. Spur yourselves to the contest, and let the motto of our glorious flag—"One Country—One Destiny"—be yours! The victory shall be achieved, and our glorious country be the greatest that God ever made.

The effect of this episode was electrical, and it was received with cheers, and a vote of thanks. It could not have been more timely or more happy in its effect with the vast concourse who witnessed it.

Wm. Baker, on behalf of the Committee, read telegrams and letters received from Colonel Moses R. Brailey, Major I. R. Sherwood, and Henry T. Bissell, Committee of 111th Ohio Infantry, then at Bowling Green, Ky.; from Colonel J. C. Groom, 100th Ohio; Colonel E. H. Phelps, 68th Ohio; Colonel Geo. P. Este, commanding Post at Lavergne, Tenn.; J. Reynolds, President, and James F. Pray, Secretary 14th Ohio, endorsed by General Robert Mitchell; General Egbert B. Brown; James Myers, Representative, Columbus; D. S. Dickinson, Albany, N. Y.; Governor David Tod, Ex-Governor Wm. Dennison, Samuel Galloway, Columbus; and Wm. S. Groesbeck, Cincinnati.

President Waite made report of a recent visit by him to several Ohio Regiments in the South, including the 14th, 38th and 21st. He then introduced Colonel Isaac R. Hawkins, from Tennessee, who addressed the meeting at some length and with special effect. Geo. C. Bates, of Chicago, followed, but deferred his speech until the evening. He told how he had himself been a Soldier, with spurs and shoulder straps in a great War; how, at the time of the "Toledo War"—when Ohio stole Michigan's land—he won his promotion; how he camped out in Major Stickney's orchard, captured One Stickney and Two Stickney; how Indiana Stickney and Maryland Stickney visited the Wolverine camp, beseeching, with tears, for the release of their One, Two brothers.* He said he was a Toledo man, and knew more of its early history than did the great body of its present inhabitants, having come here when the first tide of emigration rolled Westward; and sat down on the banks of the Maumee, when Toledo was a hamlet of not more than half a dozen families.

While the main meeting was in progress, another was held at the North end of the Island House, which was addressed by Moses T.

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*A peculiarity in Major Stickney's family, consisted the naming of his sons, One and Two, and his daughters after States of the Union.

Brown, Superintendent Toledo Public Schools, and by James M. Ashley, then a Representative in Congress.

The evening meeting was an enthusiastic one, and was addressed by Mr. Bates, Col. Hawkins, and Mr. Ashley. Mr. Waite read resolutions adopted by the 14th Ohio, and Mr. Baker the address of Col. John W. Fuller's Regiment, (27th Ohio). Wm. C. Earl presented resolutions, such as had been adopted by a mammoth meeting of citizens of New York, at Cooper Institute, which were adopted, when the meeting adjourned.

The prepared response of citizens to the appeal of Ohio Soldiers was afterward sent to them, bearing the names of about 2,500 citizens of Northwestern Ohio, largely made up of those prominent in active life, and embracing men of both political parties. That paper, locally so prominent and influential in that crisis in the Nation's life, assumed historic value. It is reproduced here, with the names of citizens of Lucas County, whose signatures thereto attest their unswerving loyalty to their country's cause in the darkest hour of its existence, and their earnest sympathy with those of their neighbors who had patriotically undertaken the privations, toils and dangers of the camp and the field. It has seemed proper that side by side, should here appear, so fully as may be, the names of those who "went to the front" from Lucas County, and of those who as loyally stood faithfully on guard in the no less important sphere of civil co-operation and support at home. Without such joint devotion, nothing effective could have been accomplished by either branch of the great Union host. That such was the belief of the Soldiers in the field, is clearly shown by their impassioned appeal for the "home support" which they recognized as indispensable to their success. That such appeal was not made in vain, is shown by the response here reproduced:

Soldiers of Ohio, enrolled in the Army of the United States:

We thank you, for the long-continued and patient endurance of the toils, privations and dangers of a Soldier's life. We thank you for your deeds of noble daring on the field of battle, by which you have covered yourselves and your State with glory. And last, but not least, we thank you—from our hearts, we thank you—for the words of wise and patriotic counsel you send back to us from the battle fields of "the front," in this, the hour of our greatest peril! From the Headquarters of the Commander of the Army of the Cumberland, Ohio's sons whom she is proud to know she gave to the Army of the Union—from the bloody field of Stone River—from every place where an Ohio Soldier can pen a message to "the loved ones at home," there come appeals which we will not—we cannot—disregard.

Yes, Soldiers, as you well have said: "This is a War for the Republic; and he who is not for it, is against it." This is no time to divide upon measures. You know no law, but obedience to the will of your Commander. Your Commander-in-Chief is your President. His heart is full of love for his country, and he acts only as his judgment tells him the necessities of his country demand. What he commands, you carry into execution; and so long as it is his duty to decide what shall be done, we will not, when that decision is made, weaken the blow which you are to give, by discussing at home, for party or political purposes, the merits of that decision. We know no Government, but that which has our time-honored Constitution for its foundation; and while this great danger is upon us, that Government, in its efforts to restore the integrity of the Union, shall have our cordial and united support. When the danger shall be over, let those in power give account of their stewardship, and receive the reward or punishment which their conduct shall deserve.

You went into the field to fight for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union! When you left your homes on this errand of patriotism, we spoke to you from our hearts, the words of hope and encouragement, and we registered in Heaven an oath, never, by any fault of ours, should dishonor come upon you! Nobly have you performed the part which you then took upon yourselves! When the history of your campaign shall be written, it will cast into the shade that of all other Wars the world has seen. True, the work is not done; but the time has not yet come, when you are to be told that the Union you went forth to maintain "cannot be restored by the armed hand." Some may tell you so, who see no way to their own elevation, but upon your disgrace; but such men know not the great heart of the People, or of the brave Soldiers in the Army of the Union from our noble State, because it is held only by those who dare not risk their lives to defend the country's honor.

Soldiers! the work before you is a noble one. It is nothing less than to make that "good old Flag," which was born in the battlefields of the Revolution and baptized in the blood of our Fathers, again respected on every foot of soil which has been honored by its protecting care. That, Soldiers, is the work of our age. And with you in front, standing shoulder to shoulder, with the brave men who come from our sister States, to vie with you for the Hero's crown, to strike—and with union at home and hearts in earnest as yours are in earnest to uphold and support you when the blow is given—there is no power on Earth that *can*, and none in Heaven that *will*, prevent our triumph.

In this great crisis we have each a part to perform.

You have yourselves assigned them. You say you are "fighting for the Republic," and to it you have given "your hearts, your arms and your lives." We know you have. Your gallant bearing on many a well-fought field, tells what you have assumed to do. Of us, you ask that we shall "stay, support and uphold your hands." Soldiers, *we will do it!* And knowing "in union there is strength," and in disunion there is weakness, we will make the support of the Government our rallying-point; and as the traitors have forced upon us the alternative of conquering or being conquered, we accept the issue; and in conducting this war, we pledge ourselves to you, to each other, to our Country, and to God, that we will devote our lives and our substance to the support of the Government, and maintain the Union of these States, "now and forever—one and inseparable."

This paper bore the signatures of the following citizens of Lucas County:

TOLEDO.

Morrison R. Waite.
Darwin E. Gardner.
Denison B. Smith.
Richard Mott.
William Kraus.
James M. Ashley.
Charles Kent.
John E. Hunt.
Joseph W. Brown.
Peter Lenk.
Matthew Brown.
Ebenezer Walbridge.
Frank J. Scott.
Truman H. Hoag.
W. S. Towle.
Dan. A. Waterman.
Wm. T. French.
G. F. Richardson.
Carlos Colton, Jr.
John Stevens.
H. J. Hayes.
George W. Dart.
Wm. H. Bellman.
Gustave Wittstein.
George Woodbury.
E. B. Hyde.
I. H. Wright.
W. W. Griffith.
Harry Chase.
Thomas Daniels.
Henry S. Waite.
C. S. Sevin.
Wm. J. Finlay.
J. H. Locke, Jr.
Charles Scott.
W. W. Sherwood.
Wm. B. Welles.
George Bunde.
F. Bunde.
John G. Sullivan.
W. C. Phillips.
Daniel J. Mattocks, Jr.
A. W. Barlow.
D. V. Edsil.
H. J. Williams.
Joseph H. Williams.
Charles A. King.
H. S. Walbridge.
Frank J. King.
Thomas C. Stewart.
John J. Manor.
Clark Waggoner.
Denison Steele.
Fred. A. Jones.
Calvin Bronson.
Mavor Brigham.
Alex. Reed.
William O. Brown.
Henry W. Claflin.
R. E. Morey.
George Torber.
John T. Maher.
Samuel A. Raymond.
Charles T. Wales.
Levi Snell.
P. Martel.
Joseph Tolman.
James Tolman.
Robert W. Smith.
Alfred Braun.
R. V. Bowes.
Emery D. Potter, Sr.
W. H. Clark.
Geo. H. Richardson.
Theo. B. Casey.
Adam Burgert.
C. W. White.
Luther Whitney.
John B. Lownsbury.
Hudson B. Hall.
H. Blankmeyer.
Frank C. Courte.
James Mallon.
John Pfisterer.
C. H. Schmelzfennig.
Henry M. Samsen.
Plympton Buck.
John A. Conway.
Mark Knight.
Henry Gross.
James Cunningham.
James Cunningham, 2d.
John Mulhenny.
Charles Gradolph.
Dan. A. Collins.
J. M. Hall.
Thomas Carlisle.
W. S. Dustin.
James Snow.
James Draper.
Minot I. Wilcox.
J. H. Park.
Benjamin Brower.
J. P. Flynn.
Peter Graver.
Robert Cummings.
John Cummings.
P. M. Ainsley.
J. D. McKenley.
Wm. H. Dyer.
A. C. Tubbs.
H. Birkenkemp.
Conrad Rupple.
M. E. Fahnestock.
G. E. Coulson.
B. Allen.
Fred. Schaal.
John Enderlin.
S. Van Noorden, Jr.
H. C. Hall.
Henry Miller.
John W. May.
S. B. Hathaway.
George F. Dunning.
S. A. Wheeler.
Hugh Gavin.
Frank T. Lane.
Fred. Hand.
Edward Yardley.
Albert G. Dooley.
Chas. S. Tarbox.
Geo. R. Haynes.
Maurice A. Scott.
T. N. Finney.
J. Austin Scott.
John Kohn.
John Best.
H. G. Weber.
J. T. Bickel.
Chas. O. Brigham.
W. Sceazan.
M. D. Carrington.
H. A. Boyd.
Ralph W. Baker.
Samuel B. Scott.
B. H. Hitchcock.
Madison Miller.
Benjamin Mallett.
T. B. Richardson.
Geo. W. Hart.
George Baker.
R. O. Morse.
Samuel M. Young,
W. A. DeForest.
Charles Ballard.
E. G. Crane.
Joseph Cooke.
S. G. Lane.
William Keyl.
Edward Danforth.
H. J. Totten.
D. Morris.
Wm. C. Huffman.
J. A. Corbusier.
Horace H. Butler.
M. B. Butler.
Timothy Sheldon.
William Roff.
Charles B. Roff.
Jerry Peck.
O. A. Bostwick.
C. F. W. Ahrendt.
Herman Neufaldt.
George Worts.
Alva C. Johnson.
Israel Roberts.
W. C. Tisdel.
J. M. Hauser.
James Birchall.
Theo. Stahl.
A. A. Fahnestock.
I. R. Nelson.
John Bell.
William A. Beach.
William Cutway.
Frank P. Isherwood.
Henry J. Chase.
Joseph Miller.
Theo. Lewis.
F. Bigelow.
John Sallis.
M. Hoffman.
Peter Phillips.
Allen Kirk.
C. T. Hubbard.
C. S. Crossman.
James Maloney.
John Autibus.
John Sinclair.
D. W. Kellogg.
Chas. B. Benedict.
Charles O'Hara.
David Miller.
Leonard Wilcox.

Geo. Gassaway.
Henry D. Walbridge.
James H. Maples.
Robert W. Titus.
Henry T. Haskell.
Carlos Colton.
Abram W. Colton.
William Harlow.
Jacob Bash.
D. G. Saltonstall.
D. N. Bash.
James D. Smith.
Milo Bashare.
E. A. Smith.
George Knight.
James R. Strong.
E. H. Van Hoesen.
Wm. H. Clark.
Samuel S. Read.
W. Y. Swager.
John B. Carson.
Frank Braisted.
L. A. Willard.
A. B. Brownlee.
Alonzo Godard.
Wm. H. Whitaker.
Geo. R. Tourtellotte.
Frank T. Card.
Curtis Ripley.
Platt Card.
Paul Jones.
Samuel Smiley.
E. T. Mortimer.
Horatio S. Young.
Charles H. Jones.
B. M. Rigby.
John H. Moulton.
Thos. Thorneloe.
E. B. Bronson.
John Copland.
J. W. Walterhouse.
O. C. Smith.
E. D. Peck.
Moreau Allen.
Chas. B. Phillips.
Joel M. Gloyd.
Alex. H. Ewing.
Henry Hall.
Alex. H. Newcomb.
Chas. H. Fisk.
J. M. Lycan.
Y. L. Hopkins.
R. C. Thompson.
A. F. Bissell.
Calvin K. Bennett.
John Pratt.
G. R. Bennett.
Hiram Alfred.
G. W. Wainer.
J. Outcalt.
O. Sexton, Jr.
Perry Crabbs.

Andrew J. Hand.
A. Rutherford.
J. D. Cook.
Wm. H. Osbon.
Thomas Hamilton.
Fred. Raitz.
Allen Brown.
John Patton.
Thomas O'Neil.
D. Innes.
M. O'Reily.
Vincent Hamilton.
W. S. Newman.
John Fitch.
John J. Adam.
David Smith,
Charles F. Peck.
Perry B. Truax.
Fred. O. Opitz.
Charles West.
Peter Faskin.
A. Sazenly.
Denis Weyburne.
F. W. Higby.
Austin H. Bruen.
T. Radcliff.
Thos. B. Aldrich.
A. Border.
James Berthholf.
Paul Kunkle.
J. D. Pomeroy.
Chas. N. Yeager.
W. S. Jackson.
Toby Greer.
John Boop.
Thos. Bloomfield.
J. B. Webber.
J. Fitts.
Valentine Wall.
W. H. Huler.
G. Wasser, Sr.
Boliver Meeker.
Boena Meeker.
Florello Meeker.
L. J. Seek.
Chas. Brinkerhoff.
Charles H. Reed.
Henry G. Burr.
J. H. Kennedy.
R. West.
Wm. H. Harris.
John Gregg.
Charles A. Chase.
Ed. Fifield.
J. A. Minnio.
James Ballard.
J. W. Doane.
J. S. Bloomfield.
W. H. Nichols.
Samuel Southard.
M. J. Cooney.
A. Nicke.

James J. Doolittle.
W. H. Moore.
Lewis Mathias.
Henry Devlin.
David Walker.
Samuel S. Thorn.
Alonzo Rogers.
Davis Lewis.
Geo. D. Whitmore.
H. L. Sargent.
John Dibbeling.
Theo. J. Brown.
A. T. Fite.
Albert G. Clark.
B. W. Rouse.
Frank I. Smith.
C. V. Jenison.
Thomas Dunlap.
James Ceesick,
John Murphy, Sr.
Thos. Morrow.
Geo. P. Pricketts.
P. I. Latham.
Henry Merrill.
W. S. Isherwood.
John Bullarston.
M. H. Gill.
F. S. Chandler.
H. J. Rake.
L. Fisk.
J. E. Lockwood.
John Mills.
Reuben H. Sholes.
Samuel Andrews.
J. A. Laird.
Noble L. Stacy.
Junius A. Flagg.
C. H. Harroun.
W. W. Whitney.
Geo. W. Merrill.
J. E. Cole.
John P. Lewis.
E. Bivins.
George Reichart.
O. Mather.
Alonzo Cornell.
A. R. Martin.
Thos. Jackson.
A. G. Warren.
Horatio E. Bangs.
C. P. Leland.
Wint. Dunn.
J. R. Blanchard.
Wm. Chollett.
A. O. Marsh.
Wm. Van Orden.
Chas. B. Weaver.
John M. McKee.
P. H. Redding.
W. Wiesman.
Orlin Phelps.
J. Haynes.

Stillman Eastman.
John Cunningham.
John Kelley.
George Fordham.
Daniel Moore.
C. Kenny.
J. S. Lawrence.
J. Lang.
F. D. Ettin.
John McCaul.
B. Webster.
J. W. Daniel.
Charles Davison.
C. Crawford.
T. Rooney.
W. C. Geitter.
P. Mitchell.
Robert Nicholas.
Erastus Kenyon.
A. L. Mills.
J. J. Downs.
B. B. Firchmond.
Robert Dunnigan.
John Galloway.
C. M. Fisher.
N. Mortimer.
A. Morton.
L. Hevnsling.
Moses T. Brown.
Thomas Brown.
H. R. Haskell.
J. R. Pinkerton.
John D. Crennan.
S. S. Ketly.
Thos. Armstrong.
S. H. Bergen.
F. W. Himes.
J. H. Hampton.
Chas. H. Soper.
Charles B. Hall.
J. W. Toullerton.
Geo. McMonagle.
Andrew Shurtz.
Chas. S. Beach.
Henry T. Cook.
John B. Murphy.
Gid. K. Pheatt.
W. Hunt Walbridge.
William Clark.
D. J. Coulson.
Chris. Marman.
J. T. Southard.
J. V. Straight.
N. T. Haskell.
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W. H. Warren.
A. O. Holloway.
Fred. Hartman.
Crawford Smith.
B. R. Butler.
B. Smith.
Amos Redding.
Nelson E. Shattock.
N. Leonardson.
Wm. J. Phelps.
S. T. Chase.
R. H. Alexander.
Wm. A. Adams.
Wm. Clamflitts.
James Mann.
John H. Van Pelt.
Lewis Sears.
Wm. B. Warren.
Henry Hassan.
Wm. H. Huling.
Garret Vroman.
Andrew Printup.
Isaac Washburn.
W. A. Crandall.
John Polley.
Geo. Van Pelt.
Amos Hopper.
David P. Baker.
Hiram Hollister.
William Evison.
Lewis P. Smith.
W. H. Taylor.
Wm. Vandeburg.
Robert Shoeppel.
P. V. Moon.
Timothy Bressner.
Thomas Probert.
John L. Hendrickson.
Samuel Young.
H. Parker.
William Crane.
Daniel Tuthill.
Wm. R. Faxon.
Wm. Tuttlepen.
Isaac M. Hatch.
Alden A. Roberts.
R. Gridley.
George Hattersley.
John Bertholf.

E. H. Eaton.
S. Perschall.
E. N. Acres.
B. B. Comstock.
James H. Keller.
Isaac Farnham.
Thos. Brimercombe.
Joseph Smith.
Alonzo Hines.
Geo. Hendrickson.
John Phelps.
John Gridley.
A. Comstock.
S. B. McGlenn.
A. Cherry.
S. Collins.
C. H. Hagerman.
George Gerwick.
Harmon Murphy.
Jas. P. Ostrande.
John Kenvole.
Nicholas D. Young.
P. V. Moon.
John M. Tubb.
Orris F. Tubb.
John Bellman.
D. Kruse.
Henry Vaughn.
Thomas Greenavey.
C. M. Griffith.
Perry D. Seager.
John P. Cornell.
Reuben Treadway.
Isaac Duncan.
F. Bertholf.
C. H. Gilchrist.
D. Roberts.
Samuel H. Nason.
John Buskirk.
D. S. Dalley.
A. Bowland.
C. N. Lewis.
Henry H. Roberts.
E. Green.
P. Sealing.
C. H. Kennedy.
Isaac Bertholf.
David Brown.
J. J. Ritchie.
J. H. Parker.
Abram Jesup.
D. W. Frary.
Robert Deshong.
Oscar Collins.
Henry Hubbard.
S. H. Matthews.
Henry Frat.
B. Bellows, Jr.
Edward Maloney.
Jacob Van Alstine.
O. Holloway.
W. B. Butts.
Wm. Patton.
N. Vickery.
S. M. Judson.
Isaac Taft.
Geo. W. Talbott.
W. Lenderson.
D. P. Gilson.
A. D. Blanchard.
A. Wintemart.
A. C. Granger.
Benj. Joy.
Ira Harriden.
John Showler.
N. Dennis.
Joseph Warren.
James Haskell.
Geo. W. Clark.
James H. Colden.
Wm. W. Wilson.
J. J. R. Ingall.
S. W. Bradley.
Edward Lester.
E. Comstock.
Alonzo Crandall.
J. V. Moore.
W. A. Crandall.
C. Dolph.
B. H. Whitney.
J. M. Thompson.

MANHATTAN.

Thomas Wynn.
Peter Momeny.
James L. Chase.
S. F. Bailey.
John L. Brown.
T. Tompkins.
D. E. Ford.
Warren Salisbury.
Amos Brown.
A. H. Brown.
Jacob Carson.
Montgomery Carson.
Robert Carson.
S. M. Denman.
Stephen Arguetts.
Charles A. Straight.
John Perry.
Andrew Custash.
Ferdinand Rinaldi.
Francis Entew.
Henry Blackmeyer.
Martin Blackmeyer.
John W. Bitter.
John T. Kuber.
Henry Shields.
Henry Hurzstadt.
Jokam Haas.
John Brickman.

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*Had no hands—both lost in battle. Said "Amen," to the paper.

Edwin Case.
T. W. Taylor.
Wm. Hulest.
John Koch.
Peter Koch.
John Koth.
Peter McTague.
David Springsted.
John Crucher.
A. Jerome.
McKees Murphy.
Gilbert Delye.
Oliver Delye.
Augustus Crucher.
William Ward.
John Lalendorf.
Fred. Mathers.
E. S. Wynn.
Charles Applegate.
James McMurphy.
Wm. McMurphy.
Moses McMurphy.
William Kervis.
J. Dupont.
John B. Dupont.
Samuel Wynn.
Joseph Chinavarre.
Hubert Delye.
Augustus Dusha.

SPRINGFIELD.

C. B. Holloway.
Perry Wood.
Hiram Wiltse.
Harrison Hubbell.
S. G. Cass.
James Wood.
John Wood.
M. S. Hubbell.
Jonathan Barlow.
Rev. John Butler.
Elisha L. Wood.
Nathaniel Hooker.
Wm. S. Jay.
John C. Delgart.
Jacob Eagley.
Absalom Arn.
A. C. Dermott.
Edward Lees.
Franklin Y. Hall.
J. Ain.
Samuel Dermott.
Daniel Bailey.
D. D. Hodges.
Philo Hall.
Frederich Hoeht.
James McDermott.
Samuel Rodd.
Harry Gunn.
John Harrington.
Calvin Pincnutt.
Oscar Stow.
J. Elliott.
A. Brown.
George Wilber.
J. W. Jerome.
F. Hamilton.
Robert Theo. Vhees.
Smith Edington.
John McNess.
Nathan B. McNutt.
Wm. J. McNutt.
S. D. Hilcox.
James Jay.
James Carlis.
Josiah Birchfield.
C. Clark.
Michael Sheehy.
Bryan Sheehy.
Thomas Sullivan.
John Walker.
George W. Emerson.
J. W. Rhineberger.
George Fought.
Robert Irwin.
John Eiklor.
Wm. Fletcher.
Levi Z. Leroun.
A. Ramsey.
Joseph Walker.
Josiah Cressy.
John Ironside.
William Elliott.
Theodore Burt.
Nathan N. Clark.
Thomas Dunner.
Jacob Smith.
David Smith.
Samuel R. Jay.
Robert Clark.
Levi Manley.
William Manley.
Harrison Hubbell.
Abram Van Wert.
Elisha L. Wood.
Patrick Delaney.
Tarlyaze M. B. Rupal.
James Trumble.
R. A. Haynes.
Ezra Holt.
Barnet Mills.
Thomas Watts.
J. W. Cressy.
S. P. Lees.
Charles Carroll.
Osgood D. Cressy.
Josiah Albon.
John Elliott.
Elis DeMott.
Ausborn Awyles.
Jacob Foulk.
Henry Cable.
H. J. Reed.

Isaac N. Reed.
Joseph Rolph.
Charles Clark.
Samuel Cable.

PROVIDENCE.

R. C. Quiggle.
Marvin Wade.
F. Crosby.
V. R. Crosby.
James Roach.
James Roach, Jr.
John Brown.
John Plase.
Henry Killon.
John Talbert.
Ed. Koenig.
Wm. Hutchinson.
V. C. Whitcomb.
Jacob Baumgartner.
F. W. Whitcomb.
R. D. Gillett.
Lewis Crosby.
R. F. Roach.
B. G. H. Ryder.
Jacob Hertzfeld.
Alvin Roach.
David Crosby.
William Crosby.
John D. Halsey.
Henry Strayer.
Jacob Ness.
John Villman.
George Perry.
John Needel.
Daniel Walter.
Absalom Arbogart.
John J. Boillatt.
William Miller.
W. R. Wilson.
Charles Ryan.
J. W. Heller.
Seth Winslow.
H. R. Winslow.
James Hutchinson.
Julius Richter.
J. George Atkinson.
Wm. Atkinson.
David McCulloch.
E. Hellon.
D. S. Crosby.
Alonzo Crosby.
John Bartholl.
Albert Mayer.
C. B. Demuth.
Fred Cipher.
Peter Diem.
James Ford.
O. Crosby.
C. B. Mead.
C. Bucklin.
A. Mead.
G. W. Lamb.
W. D. Lamb.
J. Leunde.
A. Miller.
Levi Roach.
William Gill.
Samuel Miller.
W. S. King.
John Sheets.
H. W. Keeler.
Isaac Boillatt.
Leonard Kury.
Jacob Box.
Michael Ness.
John R. Hight.
A. J. Roach.
A. B. Mead.
Tamall Rocherstraw.
Isaac Boilet.
Robert Wilson.

WASHINGTON.

Sanford L. Collins.
John W. Collins.
J. P. Collins.
Peter C. Lewis.
John Hazleton.
Amasa Bishop.
Wm. Richards.
Lyman Haughton.
W. R. Richards.
Wm. Laskey.
Wm. Powlesland.
J. W. Collins, Jr.
Charles Henrick.
William Leybourn.
John Sonlier.
Toussaint Leroy.
Benj. Mallett.
M. Mallett.
H. P. Whitney.
S. P. Whitney.
Joseph Gaper.
O. Kasler.
H. G. Downer.
George Baker.
John Gibbon.
E. E. Andrews.
Samuel G. Lewis.
Joel Nye.
Upton McLain.
John Byrne.
M. R. Johnson.
Anson Trowbridge.
Charles Hasty.
F. J. Cole.
Geo. Stetter.
Thos. Secor.

David Walker.
Geo. Walker.
Sam. Groesenbacher.
G. S. Martin.
William Counter.
H. Glenn.
Wm. P. Warren.
S. S. Ketcham.
Henry Major.
Charles E. Burton.
George Carson.
George Whitwill.
Francis Coursin.
G. R. Bush.
B. Holmes.
A. Bersh.
Peter Lane.
O. Bush.
G. W. Mallett.
A. Ware.
James Wright.
Elisha Whipple.
Sol. A. Stebbins.
W. R. Richards.
John W. Welch.
Augustus Hartman.
Edwin Richards.
Ransom E. Richards.
Henry C. Richards.
Ira Haughton.
Albert Haughton.
Orson Haughton.
C. W. Ferguson.
A. C. Harris.
Richard Collins.
Francis Granger.
B. C. Gordanier.
C. L. Phillips.
John Grinage.
Solon Haughton.
Paul Kunkle.

SPENCER.

William Taylor.
J. C. Vaughn.
Thomas Tunison.
Peter Miller.
D. C. Tunison.
Emanuel Butts.
Levi Munson.
Shubal Munson.
Caleb Crissey.
Phillip Dennis.
John Murbach, Sr.
Alex. Crissey.
Charles N. Curtiss.
H. Murbach.
C. Young.
John Miller.
John Wairs.
M. Rohrbossy.
Sebastian Durker.
Simon S. Pemberton.
Wm. H. Morry.
John Breick.
John Clum, Jr.
Andrew Miller.
John Clum, Sr.
Peter Lumbriser.
Abner D. Debolt.
Samuel Devine.
John Barnes.
Peter Raab.
John Farner.
Abram Johnson.
Ezra C. Tunison.
James Patten.
Henry Williams.
Adam Brown.
Alonzo Fairchild.
Prosser Coon.
Willard Barnes.
Frederick Peters.
William Collitt.
Charles Nichol.
John Nichol.
James S. White.
Jefferson Fairchild.
Elisha Bard.
Isaac Dennis.
Joseph Cunningham.
David Dennis.
Joseph Dennis.
George Dill.
John All.
William Brown.
A. B. Johnson.
Fayette H. Coon.
Francis S. All.
Solon Morei.
Harrison Farns.
Emanuel Shrock.
Ezra C. Tunison.
Abram Seyler.

SWANTON.

B. T. Geer.
Sebastian Brown.
Abram Kaley.
W. D. Herrick.
Erastus Brown.
Adam Weizel.
David Mills.
Arthur Mills.
Oscar F. Mills.
George Girdham.
Wilber Brace.
Thomas Russell.
A. B. Waltz.
Wm. McNamara.
James Pegden.
James Egnew.
J. G. Holbrook.
Jonathan Gilbert.
Jacob Brown.
John H. Adams.
W. S. Mills.
Abraham Deck.
Silas Zeigen.
Henry Kiser.
William Allman.
J. C. Mills.
James Herzig.
Oscar Brown.
Charles Brockway.
George Curtis.
Adam Brown.
Robert W. Taylor.
John Atkinson.
J. W. Deck.
Thomas Tunison.
Charles Lampman.
James C. Wales.
Daniel Allman.
John Shepler.
Joseph Shepler.
Jacob Herzig.
George N. Gardner.
John G. Wales.
Charles Brown.
John C. Sherwood.
Woodruff A. Curtis.

ADAMS.

Hiram Haughton.
J. G. Kellogg.
W. Woodard.
C. Dugan.
J. Warner.
Daniel Kaley.
M. Carney.
James Patten.
J. J. Dugan.
Robert A. Haynes.
P. Vandenhoff.
Isaac B. Ellis.
Anthony Herrick.
Cyrus Davis.
Michael Phalen.
John Halpin.
Harvey Kellogg.
B. F. Cunningham.
C. F. Bates.
L. Merickel.
John McMillen.
G. W. Cunningham.
Frederick Newbitt.
John Patten.
Josiah Clark.
G. S. Monelly.
Jacob Hunt.
Patsy Fotie.
John Jeall.
Frederick Hoffman.
Gilbert Jacobs.

RICHFIELD.

Pliny Lathrop.
C. C. Lathrop.
Henry Metcalf.
Asaph Ely.
George F. Ford.
Levi Ford.
Wallace R. Ford.
Otis Ford.
Eugene F. Ford.
Charles Ford.
Lucius L. Ford.
E. Buck.
M. P. Sanderson.
Menzo Grover.
James J. Lathrop.
L. C. Lathrop.
Lorenzo Lathrop.
Wm. W. Wilson.
Henry C. Ely.
James Wood.
M. Bennett.
Alanson Bennett.
William Swift.
James Farley.
David Mangel.
Stephen Green.
Henry Chule, Jr.
M. F. Collins.
Daniel Brint.
Peter Waterman.
James Talva.
William Gray.
George Polly.
Jonas Wolfinger.
George Wickham.
A. Bordeaux.
W. M. Whitney.
P. C. Turner.
R. Sawyer.
L. W. Hendrickson.
David Hendrickson.
A. Buck, Sr.
G. W. Hughes.
T. Vetter.
Thomas Gorman.
G. B. White.
Martin Perky.
Wm. L. Bennett.
Charles D. Sprague.
Elias Welch.
D. H. Farley.
D. D. Hawes.

In this connection, the following admirable production, from the pen of Professor W. A. C. Converse, then Principal of the Toledo High School, is deemed pertinent and fitting for preservation:

THE SOLDIERS' APPEAL.

[Suggested at the Union Meeting, Toledo, March 2, 1863.]

Hear ye the voice that speaks afar,
From every blood-stained field of War—
In strife—above the bugle blast;
In dying tones, when strife is past.
Hear ye, the words our Brothers speak,
Who stand for us within the fight—
"O, for the helpless and the weak,
Ye Patriot Men, Unite—Unite!"

Brave Men from the Atlantic's strand
Meet Braves from the far "Golden Land;"
The Heroes from the Mountain side
Greet Heroes from the Prairies wide.
Behold them, partisans no more,
Contending side by side for right,
Oh, hear their million tongues implore—
"For love of God, Unite—Unite!"

From Ellsworth's grave, from Baker's blood—
From fields where fallen thousands stood—
Thousands, who fondly hoped to be
Shrined in a Nation's memory—
From twice ten thousand graves, there comes
The earnest voice we hear to-night -
And twice ten thousand mourning homes
Echo the words, "Unite—Unite!"

Nay, from graves the older Heroes fill—
From Yorktown, Trenton, Bunker Hill—
From Vernon's Tomb, from Marshfield's sage—
From Ashland and the Hermitage—
The gray-haired men from every tomb,
Potent where our shattered armies fight;
List to the countless tones that come—
"For Country, Home, and God, Unite!"

Great God in Heaven! before Thee now,
We register our holy vow:
Our Party names—we spurn them all,
And swear, whatever may befall,
While Traitors raise a flag on high,
We'll aid our Brothers in the fight;
"For Union, we will *live* and *die*—
So help us God, we will Unite!"

The purpose of this movement in response to the appeal of the Ohio Soldiers, was met in a high degree. Probably no popular movement in this section during the war, was more timely or more potent in arousing the spirit of loyalty, which for some time had seemed latent, and thus without proper influence in maintaining an active co operation at home, while tending to depress and discourage the Soldiers in the field. The effect of the appeal of the Ohio Soldiers was by no means limited to their own State, but it was accepted by loyal citizens throughout the country, as no less addressed to them, and with them it had corresponding influence in awakening a desired spirit of loyalty and activity. The result was a general stimulus to the Union cause through the North, whereby was made more free needed recruits for depleted Regiments, while the hearts and nerves of the Soldiers at the front were greatly strengthened by such timely assurance of home support. As a consequence largely of this state of things, the campaign of 1863 early developed features of renewed energy, and was marked with corresponding efficiency and success. Grant's Army was permitted to celebrate the 4th of July in Vicksburg. The brilliant success at Gettysburg, and the capture of Port Hudson, with other signal victories, united to mark the change in the situation which loyal citizens had so greatly desired; the people of Ohio having special satisfaction in the defeat and capture of John Morgan, on his mad raid within this State. The reverse in feeling which these successes produced, is indicated by two editorial articles in the Toledo *Blade*, the one of June 30th, when the culmination of long-delayed military operations in different directions had wrought the popular feeling to the highest pitch of anxiety and apprehension of defeat; and the other—just one week later—when Gettysburg and Vicksburg had electrified the North with their brilliant victories for loyal arms.

From the Toledo *Blade* of June 30, 1863:

DON'T CROAK!

If we could utter but two words, at an hour like this, we think they would be, "Don't Croak!" Croaking does nobody good—especially the croaker. It sours his mind and feelings toward everybody, and the Government in particular, while it more or less discourages and disheartens all who listen to him. If there be a man in the community, whom we feel like going round a block to avoid, it is one of these "birds of ill-omen"—these dog-in-the-manger characters—who, seeing no good they can do, consider themselves as specially commissioned to carp and find fault with every one who tries to do good without consulting them. We submit, if this be the part of patriots at a time like the present? The Government needs the best help the people can render, to extricate the Nation from its present difficulties. Does croaking furnish such help? We are not to stop here to wrangle about men or past mistakes, but to enquire where we can strike the most effective blow for our bleeding country. If errors in leaders would justify the Civilian in withholding aid from the Government, then would such also warrant the Soldier in abandoning his post; for the obligation of the man in the field to stand by the Government, in defeat and in reverses, is no stronger than is that of the man at home. What would excuse the one, would excuse the other. The Soldier is daily called to make sacrifices and hazard his life to correct the errors of leaders. Why should not others do the same?

From Toledo *Blade*, July 7, 1863:

VICTORY!

Thank God, for the occasion for again writing that word! We never doubted that such grateful privilege would be granted us. Our faith in the darkest hours of recent dark days, never failed us. Still, the portentous, gloomy present, was painful and oppressive. And what a relief, to have it changed! How the heart rebounds, when the weight of disappointment and reverses is removed, and faith gives place to reality! How grateful to every true patriot, is the thought, that all the immense preparations and stupendous plans of the enemy for ravaging the peaceful, prosperous North, and seizing the National Capital, have been not only frustrated and safety restored where imminent danger threatened; but the invading hosts terribly punished, if not totally annihilated. The lesson we desire to draw from this experience, is, that we should cultivate a more rational, and consequently, a more abiding faith in the ultimate success of our cause. We should, so far as possible, avoid extravagant expectations of success, and thereby be the better prepared for reverses which we have reason to expect. The authorities and the gallant men in the Army and the Navy, have enough to do to meet and thwart the consummate skill and desperate efforts of the enemy, without the "fire in the rear" with which unreasoning croakers harass them. If the latter cannot afford to *do*, can't they afford to *wait?*

In July, 1862, a series of public meetings were held in Lucas County, under the auspices of the Military Committee, for the purpose, chiefly of promoting enlistments in the Union Army. These were held in every Township, and were addressed by different citizens, including R. C. Lemmon, Wm. Kraus, E. P. Bassett, M. R. Waite, D. E. Gardner, F. Henig, Sr., Thomas Dunlap, S. A. Raymond, W. C. Earl, L. H. Pike, Nathan Reeve, J. R. Osborn, J. C. Hall, J. M. Ritchie, Wm. M. White, D. R. Austin, B. T. Geer, Wm. Baker, Rev. E. B. Morrison, Rev. Ambrose Hollington, R. C. Marksheffel, Geo. R. Haynes, Andrew Young, F. A. Jones, Wheeler French, John J. Manor, and A. G. Clark. The result of these meetings was materially to awaken a popular sense of the needs of the Government and of the obligation of loyal citizens promptly and effectually to meet such want.

March 20, 1863, in pursuance of a call signed by several hundred citizens of Toledo, a large meeting was held at White's Hall, when a Loyal National League was organized. The nature and purpose of the organization was set forth in the call, as follows:

We pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States—to an unwavering support to its efforts to suppress the Rebellion—and to spare no endeavor to maintain, unimpaired, the National Unity, both in principle and in territorial boundary. The primary object of this League, is, and shall be, to bind together all Loyal Men—of all trades and professions—in a common Union—to maintain the power, the glory and the integrity of the Nation.

The meeting was called to order by Wm. Baker, on whose motion Mayor Manor was made Chairman, W. C. Earl being appointed Secretary. Wm. Baker, Geo. W. Davis, Wm. Kraus, Chas. Pratt and Chas. Dodge, were appointed a Committee to prepare a constitution for the League; and A. G. Clark, D. E. Gardner, J. A. Scott, J. M. Ritchie and Jacob Landman, a Committee to recommend officers for the same. Mr. Baker read a letter to the Union demonstration of March 18th, from General J. B. Steedman, when three cheers were given for its author. The Committee presented the following list of temporary officers for the League, which was adopted, to wit: President, Denison B. Smith; Vice Presidents, Augustus Thomas, Wm. Baker, J. J. Manor; Secretaries, C. H. Coy, Ernst Greiner; Cor.-Secretary, Wm. C. Earl; Treasurer, Denison Steele. John R. Osborn and Captain C. W. Moulton, upon call, addressed the meeting, when it adjourned to meet March 30th, at which time the constitution was adopted, and the League was addressed by E. D. Nye, Esq., then recently from the South. April 6th, the League again met, when permanent officers were chosen, as follows: President, Denison B. Smith; Vice Presidents, 1st Ward, Wm. Baker; 2d Ward, Matthew Brown; 3d Ward, Peter Lenk; 4th Ward, Wm. C. Huffman; 5th Ward, James C. Hall; 6th Ward, Alonzo Rogers; Rec. Secretaries, C. H. Coy, Ernst Greiner; Cor. Secretary, Darwin E. Gardner; Treasurer, Wm. Kraus. A letter was read from Judge James Myers, Representative, at Columbus, approving of the movement.

Pursuant to the call of a number of German citizens, a large and enthusiastic meeting of that nationality was held at Philharmonic Hall, Toledo, March 28, 1863, of which Dr. Valentine Braun was President, and Ernst Greiner Secretary. Guido Marx read an address and resolutions from Company H, 14th Ohio Infantry, when the following committee was appointed to draft an address in response to the same, to wit: Dr. Hohly, Dr. Plessner, Geo. Weaver, Ignace Wernert and Guido Marx. Jacob Landman, A. Bunert and Guido Marx were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the organization of a German Loyal League. The meeting was addressed by Wm. Kraus, J. M. Ashley, Dr. Plessner, Andrew Stephan and G. Marx. The meeting was regarded as a success.

In 1863, for the purpose of provision for whatever demand might be made for men in support of the Government, the State was thoroughly enrolled and largely organized as the Ohio National Guard, nine Districts having been created for such purpose, the Ninth consisting of the Counties of Lucas, Fulton, Wood, Williams, Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Putnam, Van Wert, Allen, Hancock, Seneca, Huron, Erie, Sandusky and Ottawa. In July, elections of Company officers were held in the several Counties, and Regiments organized. The following officers were chosen in Lucas County:

FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY	LOCATION	CAPTAIN	FIRST LIEUTENANT	SECOND LIEUTENANT
A	1st Ward, Toledo	E. B. Bronson	E. P. Eaton	Geo. Kapp
B	" "	J. M. Wigton	John Tollman	John Dougherty
C	" "	John Nauman	Harlow J. Boice	Artius Weil
D	" "	S. W. Freeman	Ed. Stephan	Jacob Beach
E	2d Ward, "	C. H. Allen	Fred. Ingold	Michael Weber
F	" "	Chas. Hennessey	John H. Fork	Chas. H. Harroun
G	" "	James A. Boyd	Dan. J. Mattocks, Jr.	Ernest Kibbe
H	" "	Chas. W. Hall	Joseph B. Fisk	Henry Bruksieker
I	" "	Wolfgang Fox	John Ascheubrenner	John Schumaker
K	" "	Jacob Gelzer	John Kessler	John Boyer

SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY	LOCATION	CAPTAIN	FIRST LIEUTENANT	SECOND LIEUTENANT
A	3d Ward, Toledo	Wm. B. Welles	Geo. A. Bishop	Chas. P. Boardman
B	" "	Calvin Cone	Wm. O. Brown	B. H. Hitchcock
C	" "	Stephen W. Dyer	Julius Parcher	Jas. W. Clarke
D	" "	Chas. C. Starr	G. Goldsmith	Chas. C. Miller
	" "			
F		John G. Burbank	Leander Burdick	Jas. Dority
G	4th Ward, "	Timothy B. Mellay	M. Dooley	Thos. Gregory
H	" "	[No return]		
I	" "	Wm. H. Dyer	Jesse Burke	Chas. Woodbury
K	" "	Ed. Malone	James Mattimore	Patrick Waters

THIRD REGIMENT.

COMPANY	LOCATION	CAPTAIN	FIRST LIEUTENANT	SECOND LIEUTENANT
A	5th Ward, Toledo	Alfred W. Gleason	J. Paul Jones	E. Yardley
B	" "	[No return]		
C	" "	James Coyle	Ferd. Johnson	Henry Thoensing
D	6th " "	James Ford	Richard Garner	John Downey
E	Manhattan	Edward Chase	Samuel Jacobs	E. S. Wynn
F	Washington	[No return]		
G	"	Ed. Upton	N. A. Cone	Upton McLain
H	Sylvania	Wm. D. Moore	H. H. Warren	Nathaniel Cooper
I	"	[No return]		
K	Adams	Hiram Haughton	Alonzo Lane	J. Reynolds

FOURTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY	LOCATION	CAPTAIN	FIRST LIEUTENANT	SECOND LIEUTENANT
A	Richfield	W. Tunison	Wm. Gowman	G. F. Ford
B	Spencer	[No return]		
C	Springfield	C. B. Holloway	J. W. Cressey	Edward Carroll
D	Maumee	W. R. Hull	John Miller	Frank Witzler
E	"	Wm. Robertson	Louis Kaiser	Geo. H. Blaker
F	Monclova	Martin Strayer	Philip Ruchel	H. C. Norton
G	Swanton	Wm. A. Scott	Oscar F. Mills	Thos. Russell
H	Waterville	D. W. Shamberger	P. H. Pray	R. W. Gillette
I	"	J. Farrington	A. Walp	M. W. Pray
K	Providence	R. C. Quiggle	D. G. Crosby	Levi Stutts

Captains E. B. Bronson. N. M. Howard, James Ford and C. B. Holloway, were detailed to act as Colonels until the election of field officers.

Subsequently, Luther Whitney was elected Colonel, Geo. W. Merrill, Lieutenant-Colonel, and E. Kibbe, Major, of the 1st Regiment; Captain N. M. Howard, Colonel, C. C. Starr, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. H. Dyer, Major, of the 2d Regiment; James Ford, Colonel, Stephen S. Kingsley, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. H. Huling, Major, of the 3d Regiment; and J. Farrington, Colonel, C. B. Holloway, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. A. Scott, Major, of the 4th Regiment.

Camps for drill were established in the several Districts, that for the Ninth having been located at Toledo, the ground selected being out Cherry street, about two miles from Summit street, and the time September 18th–23d, inclusive. In camp were about 10,000 men, divided into three Brigades, commanded as follows: 1st Brigade, Colonel D. F. DeWolf; 2d Brigade, Colonel Stearns; 3d Brigade, Colonel Kelsea, the latter including eight Companies of 1st Regiment, Lucas County, Colonel C. B. Phillips. The staff officers of General Hill, as instructor of the Camp, were as follows: Colonel C. B. Phillips, Chief; Colonel N. M. Howard and Captain Richard Waite, Aides-de-Camp; Colonel Luther Whitney, Inspector; Lieutenant M. H. Austin, Assistant-Inspector; Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Starr and Lieutenant Fielding S. Cable, Acting Assistant Adjutant-Generals; S. S. Thorn, M. D., and Chas. Cochran, M. D., Surgeons. Other details were made, as follows: Lieutenant Chas. N. Stevens and Frank McGinniss, Clerks to General Commanding; Lieutenant JamesW. Clark, Clerk to Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant Pomeroy, Postmaster; Lieutenant Jeffrey Wheeler and Wm. Clark, Orderlies to General Commanding; J. Burgoon, Orderly to Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Sergeant S. W. Hart, Orderly to Inspector. On the 23d, the Camp was visited by Governor Tod, who there reviewed the troops and addressed them at some length, expressing his high gratification at both the numbers present and the progress made in their drill. He said it was possible, that before the season was ended, they might be called upon to cross the State to meet a Southern foe. If General Rosecrans should be compelled to fall back, the Soldiers then in camp would be needed, and he assured them he would give them an opportunity to "show their steel." This announcement was received with prolonged cheering, the men swinging their hats. He said that in March previous, Ohio was found to be 30,000 men ahead of her proper quota. The Governor closed with a call for three cheers for General Hill, in recognition of his success as Commandant of the Camp, and of his prominent service in the inception and organization of the State Militia. From 10,000 to 12,000 persons were reported as present on the occasion. The Camp broke up on the 24th of September, and at 1 P. M. the troops marched to the Union Railway depot, passing through the City. The streets were very generally adorned with stars and stripes and other marks of respect for the soldiers. At the corner of Summit and Monroe streets, they were halted, when in an appropriate farewell order, General Hill took leave of them.

As a train on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, bearing Volunteer Infantry on their way for drill at Camp Lucas, Toledo, was passing around the curve in that Road, in East Toledo, in September, 1863, a "pony" engine collided with the train, killing John Scott and William Philo, of Wood County, and injuring many others more or less seriously. A fund for the benefit of the families of the deceased, was raised by contributions of the soldiers at the Camp, which amounted to about $725.

In August, 1862, Major Lewis Butler, commanding 67th Ohio, wrote a letter in which he said: "I will send our old flag to the citizens of Toledo at the first opportunity. It is so completely riddled, that it is no longer serviceable to us. Let it be preserved as a token of their generosity, and let all who look upon it, breathe a silent prayer for those brave defenders of their country, who fell fighting for its protection" October 1, 1863, this flag was formally delivered to the Toledo City Council, by Mayor Dorr, with a letter from Colonel A. C. Voris, making fitting mention of the scenes through which the banner had passed, without a stain or reproach on those who gallantly bore it. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the Council, accepting the flag and recognizing the heroism of the Regiment.

March 31, 1864, the Toledo Board of Trade appointed the following named persons as a committee to visit Cleveland, to meet the committee on Naval Affairs of Congress, and to submit for its consideration the advantages of Toledo as a location for a Navy Yard, to wit:

Harry Chase, T. C. Stewart, J. W. Scott, Richard Mott, M. R. Waite, Wm. Baker and S. M. Young. At this time Congress was seriously considering the policy of more adequate means of protection for the Lakes from attack by Rebel forces, Canadian sympathizers and disloyal combinations within the Northern States. The rebellion collapsed before definite measures were adopted to that end.

In view of apprehended raids by Confederates operating from Canada, attention was called to the policy of temporary defense at different points on Lake Erie. In accordance with such purpose, Colonel T. J. Cram, of United States Corps of Engineers, made report to the War Department in January, 1864, of a plan for the mouth of the Maumee River and harbor of Toledo. Among other provisions, he suggested for the outer harbor, 20, 30 and 100-pound Parrott guns, and 8 and 10-inch Columbiads *en barbette*, for Turtle Island; a co-operative Battery at North Cape Ridge, and a Battery on Cedar Point. For the inner harbor, he recommended three Batteries, two one side, and one on the other, of the River, between its mouth and the Middle Ground in the City. November 10, 1864, Major-General Joe Hooker visited Toledo, and by invitation, briefly addressed the Board of Trade. The object of his visit was to examine the harbor and Bay, with reference to any defenses that might be feasible. He expressed the opinion that a Battery located on the bluff at the West point of Presque Isle, and another on a point opposite on the main land, would afford ample protection. This opinion was based on examination then made. No steps ever were taken toward carrying out either of the above suggestions.

Under an arrangement between the War Department and the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, these States were to furnish 85,000 men for 100 days' service. Pursuant to this arrangement, Governor Brough by proclamation called out 30,000 of the Ohio National Guard, for May 2, 1864. He said: "Our armies in the field are marshaling for a decisive blow, and our Citizen-soldiery will share the glory of the crowning victories of the campaign, by relieving our veteran Regiments from post and garrison duty, to allow them to engage in the more arduous duties of the field." So prompt was the response to this call for 30,000 troops, that within one week 38,000 were ready, and nine days later, 35,000 were in and on the way to the field. In a letter of June 1, 1864, the Secretary of War wrote Governor Brough as follows: "This prompt and energetic action of yourself and staff and the loyal people of Ohio, exhibits an *unmatched* effort of devoted patriotism and stern determination to spare no sacrifice to maintain the National Government and overthrow the rebellion." The credit for such results was largely due to Adjutant-General Charles W. Hill, through whose foresight and energy, in a great measure, the National Guard were put in shape to make such prompt response possible. Pursuant to this call, Colonel C. B. Phillips, 1st Regiment Ohio National Guard, ordered his command to report May 2d, in Toledo, which was done, and the Regiment, as the 130th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, left for Johnson's Island, Erie County, May 12th. The force then included four Companies from Fulton County, and numbered over 1,000 men. It was officered as follows: Colonel, Charles B. Phillips; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Faskin; Major, E. B. Hall; Surgeon, S. S. Thorn; Assistant-Surgeon, Calvin Hathaway; Adjutant, Will. B. Dicks; Quartermaster, Minot I. Wilcox; Chaplain, James W. Alderman. Company A—Sylvester Brown, Captain; Wesley Chamberlin, First Lieutenant; James C. Messer, Second Lieutenant; 80 men. Company B—Dan. A. Collins, Captain; Wm. C. Cheney, First Lieutenant; Fred. Ingold, Second Lieutenant; 75 men. Company C—Richard Waite, Captain; John J. Barker, Second Lieutenant; 81 men. Company D—L. Jay Carrell, Captain; L. D. Mason, First Lieutenant; Erwin M. Fenner, Second Lieutenant; 79 men. Company E—Geo. W. Reynolds, Jr., Captain; Louis Kaiser, First Lieutenant; 80 men. Company F—Louis Koeppel, Captain; John C. Wuerful, First Lieutenant; Louis Rieger, Second Lieutenant; 78 men. Company G—Warren D. Moore, Captain; L. W. Hendrickson, First Lieutenant; Jos. Warren, Second Lieutenant; 75 men. Company H—S. L. Spencer, First Lieutenant; J. B. Fashbaugh, Second Lieutenant; 82 men. Company I—Samuel Leybourn, Captain; Henry Brown, First Lieutenant; Geo. Curson, Second Lieutenant; 72 men. Company K—Wm. O. Webb, Captain; Geo. P. Bristol, First Lieutenant; Henry Lange, Second Lieutenant; 80 men.

The non-commissioned officers of Company C, were as follows: Orderly, Fred. B. Shoemaker; Sergeants, Geo. Durringer, John Nagley, Henry G. Totton and Horatio S. Young; Corporals, Fred. P. Waite, Ralph H. Waggoner, F. W. Moellenburg, Conrad Weil, Edward Sexton, Fred. A. Stevens, Elijah P. Crane, Chas. H. Coffin. For a time the Regiment did guard duty at that place, and while there the rebel prisoners attempted an escape by tunneling, but were discovered and defeated. June 4th, the Regiment left the Island for Bermuda Hundred, in the James River, *via* Washington, where it remained three days, calling on President Lincoln, who spoke to them as follows: "Soldiers: I understand you have just come from Ohio—come to help us in this, the Nation's day of trial, and also of its hope. I thank you for your promptness in responding to the call for troops. Your services were never more needed than now. I know not where you are going. You may stay here and take the place of others who will be sent to the front, or you may go there yourselves. Wherever you go, I know you will do your best. Again, I thank you. Good bye." The Regiment was placed in the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 10th Army Corps, Brig.-General O. S. Terry, commanding. It was ordered to Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox, and soon returned to the left of the intrenchments at Bermuda Hundred, where it was occupied in drilling, digging rifle-pits, and picketing the lines until June 21st, when it moved to Deep Bottom, again doing picketing and digging. June 22d, the Regiment participated in a skirmish with Rebel pickets, losing one man wounded. August 11th, it proceeded to Fort Powhatan, where it remained until mustered out, its term of service having expired. September 7th, it took the transport Keyport, on the James River, the boat encountering a severe storm, and barely escaping wreck. On the 12th, it reached Toledo, where it was enthusiastically, though informally received. The ladies of the National Covenant, under direction of Mrs. S. R. L. Williams and Mrs. Palmer, had made arrangements with Mr. R. P. Ainger, of the Island House, for a supper for such of the men as might desire it. Company A, Captain Brown, had already proceeded to East Toledo, where a supper awaited them.

Rev. Seth G. Clark, Chaplain of the 10th Ohio Cavalry, addressed a meeting in Toledo, October 30, 1864. He had then recently been released from a rebel prison, having been captured near Lovejoy's Station, South of Atlanta, while with Kilpatrick on his raid.

In May, 1864, Governor Brough issued an urgent appeal to the people of Ohio for supplies of fruits and clothing for the wounded Union Soldiers on the Potomac. In response to that call, a meeting of citizens of Toledo was held May 20th, of which Chas. M. Dorr was Chairman and W. C. Earl the Secretary. Rev. E. F. Platt offered prayer. Two committees, each consisting of two citizens of the different Wards of the City, were appointed; the one to secure money contributions, and the other to collect supplies. The Money Committee was constituted as follows: First Ward—David Smith, E. B. Hyde: Second Ward—T. C. Stewart, Alex. Reed; Third Ward—A. L. Kelsey, D. H. Miner; Fourth Ward—W. H. Dyer, Robert Cummings; Fifth Ward—J. N. Drummond, J. T. Newton; Sixth Ward—Alonzo Rogers, M. T. Huntley. The Committee on Supplies, were: First Ward—C. A. King, J. R. Osborn; Second Ward—John Sinclair, M. D. Carrington; Third Ward—D. B. Smith, H. S. Walbridge; Fourth Ward—A. W. Barlow, Wm. Kraus; Fifth Ward—James C. Hall, Matthew Shoemaker; Sixth Ward—A. Rogers, Richard Garner. An Executive Committee, consisting of R. H. Bell, Thomas Hamilton, and J. Austin Scott, was appointed. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Thomas, M. R. Waite, H. T. Niles and D. E. Gardner. The result of this movement was the provision of liberal supplies of both money and articles needful for the wounded soldiers.

The cause of the Union was called to a special crisis during the Summer of 1864, to meet which, President Lincoln, much against his choice, was constrained to call for additional re-inforcements of men for the National Army. At the time no State had a better account with the War Department, than had Ohio; while no portion of the State was on better footing in that connection, than was the Northwest. These facts however, in no way lessened the patriotic response to such call, to be made in this section. Immediate steps were taken for supplying the requisite re-enforcements. A meeting of the County Military Committee of this Congressional District was held in Toledo, August 26th, when it was resolved to issue an address to the people, urging prompt action in filling up the quota called for. M. R. Waite was invited to prepare such address, which he did. The character of the paper may be judged from the following extract:

> This is no time to stop and enquire whether all has been done that could have been done with the men and means already furnished. It is enough for all true patriots to know, that the one great object of the contest has not been accomplished. *The integrity of the Union has not been restored.* All the old United States do not recognize the Constitution under which we have so long lived and prospered. Our flag does not float respected over the old Union. When that great end is attained, it will be time enough to enquire whether more remains to be done. The Government says it must have the men, and without them, we know our cause *may* fail. Shall we give them? Only a few days remain in which to do the work, but enough for the purpose, if each man in the District does his duty. Heretofore the Soldiers from our District have been *Volunteers.* Let them be such hereafter.

By proclamation of July 18, 1864, the President called for 500,000 additional troops, for one, two and three years. For these the Government offered bounties for Volunteers, of $100, $200 and $300. To this, Toledo added $100 for Volunteers. Counting the quota under that call, the account of Lucas County stood as follows:

SUB-DISTRICTS	QUOTA July, '64	DEFICIENCY	SURPL'S	DUE Aug. 1st
Toledo				
1st Ward	96	6	--------	102
2d "	117	--------	6	111
3d "	111	--------	30	81
4th "	127	39	--------	166
5th "	96	17	--------	113
6th "	28	7	--------	35
Oregon Township	31	1	--------	32
Washington	39	--------	9	30
Manhattan	22	5	--------	27
Sylvania	35	3	--------	38
Richfield	20	7	--------	27
Spencer	13	--------	3	10
Adams	24	--------	3	21
Monclova	13	--------	7	6
Springfield	8	--------	2	6
Waynesfield	39	--------	10	29
Waterville	37	--------	--------	37
Swanton	8	--------	2	6
Providence	18	--------	--------	18

In December, 1864, the following local Committees were appointed for the purpose of correcting errors in the Enrollment lists, to wit:

TOLEDO—*First Ward*—S. W. Freeman, L. H. Pike, Geo. Platfoot. *Second Ward*—A. G. Clark, Charles Pratt, John Kessler. *Third Ward*—B. H. Hitchcock, D. H. Miner, M. I. Wilcox, John H. Gherkins. *Fourth Ward*—John Paul Jones, C. H. Eddy, Matthias Kessler. *Fifth Ward*—Mathew Shoemaker, Fred. Witker, Henry Brand. *Sixth Ward*—P. B. Porter, Augustus Brown. *Washington Township*—Samuel Blanchard, Joseph Chambers, Joel W. Kelsey. *Sylvania*—Peleg T. Clark, W. D. Moore, Isaac Thorp, J. Warren, R. C. Thompson. *Richfield*—C. C. Lathrop, H. C. Ely, Isaac Washburn. *Adams*—Harvey Kellogg, J. G. Cass, J. Reynolds, Henry Miller. *Springfield*—Perry Wood, C. B. Holloway, Hiram Wiltsey. *Waterville*—James M. Brigham, Yarnell Rakestraw, J. G. Isham. *Monclova*—J. McDonald, F. J. Evans, ——— Metzger. *Spencer*—Wm. Taylor, Jacob Surbeck. *Providence*—A. B. Mead, John Wilson, Frank Manor. *Swanton*—Dr. W. A. Scott, James C. Wales, W. D. Herrick, B. T. Geer. *Manhattan*—Jonathan Wynn, Peter J. Shaw, Henry Martin. *Oregon*—Sylvester Brown, James Rideout, Henry Phelps, Anthony Reihing, J. Tippen. *Waynesfield and Maumee City*—Geo. W. Reynolds, R. B. Mitchell, Joseph Hull, Joseph Langenderfer.

The following exhibits the number of men due from the several Sub-Districts in Lucas County, March 1, 1865:

First Ward, Toledo,	0	Sylvania,	2
Second Ward, "	0	Richfield,	6
Third Ward, "	0	Spencer,	0
Fourth Ward, "	10	Waynesfield,	1
Fifth Ward, "	12	Waterville,	1
Sixth Ward, "	5	Providence,	3
Oregon Township,	0	Washington,	0
Manhattan,	8	Swanton,	0
Monclova,	0	Springfield,	0

March 13, 1865, the total deficiencies of Lucas County anounted to only 24, to wit: Fourth Ward, Toledo, 9; Fifth Ward, 8; Manhattan, 3; Richfield, 3; Providence, 1.

This was the last showing published, and the account could not have been materially changed after that date. At that time the deficiencies in the other Counties of the Tenth Military Districts, were as follows: Wood, 29; Fulton, 42, of which 35 were in German Township; Henry, 29; Putnam, 43, of which 22 were in Blanchard Township; Williams, 101; Defiance, 50; Paulding, 57. Total for the District, 375, which may justly be regarded as a very creditable showing for Northwestern Ohio. Few if any sections of the country more promptly or more fully responded to the calls of the Government for Soldiers in its defense, than did this.

Two modes for promoting the raising of recruits for the Union Army, were adopted during the Rebellion. One was by providing individual substitutes, and the other by the co-operative efforts of loyal citizens. The latter class were not limited to those liable to military duty, but embraced also many who were exempt from such liability. Organizations for such purpose were formed in the several Wards of Toledo, in December, 1864, whose chief immediate object was to raise funds for use as bounty to Volunteers. In this way, enlistments were greatly aided, with the result, that with the other bounties paid, the City quota was kept exceptionally well complete. The reported operations of the several Ward Clubs, were as follows:

First Ward.—The Club for this Ward was organized December 28, 1864. Fred. A. Jones was the President, C. T. Wales the Secretary, and J. R. Osborn the Treasurer. The Executive Committee consisted of L. H. Pike, F. A. Jones, C. T. Wales, Wm. Baker and M. W. Day; and the Finance Committee of T. J. Brown, H. Samson, Geo. Platfoot, Dennis Sullivan, Wm. Essing, John Tolman, M. Rall, R. Dunnigan, A. Rutherford, F. Licher, Joseph Wernert, and Geo. R. Rogers. The work of soliciting contributions of $25 and over not proving satisfactory, a meeting of subscribers to the fund was held in January, when a "Mutual Protection Society" was formed, under which the funds raised and to be raised were made available solely for the benefit of the members of the Club. Its Executive Committee consisted of Wm. Baker, F. A. Jones, C. T. Wales, L. H. Pike and Geo. Platfoot; and its Finance and Advisory Committee of M. R. Waite, C. A. King and Col. J. S. Norton. The final report of the Treasurer, made May 27, 1865, showed the total receipts to have been $10,611.50—$7,811.50 from subscribers, and $2,800 from City bonds. The expenditures were—for 28 recruits, to fill quota, $9,680; and $273.20 for expenses; total, $9,953,20; leaving a balance of $658.30. This balance was given to the wounded Soldiers and the families of Soldiers of the Ward.

Second Ward.—The Club of this Ward was formed December 28, 1864, with Chas. Pratt as President, and A. G. Clark as Secretary, and Nehemiah Waterman as Treasurer. The bounty fixed upon was $28 per man. This was under the call of December 9th, for 300,000 men. The Finance Committee consisted of Richard Waite(Chairman),John Sinclair, T. B. Casey, L. F. Hubbard, J. T. Southard, E. C. Smith, Henry Spielbush, Henry Williams, John Aschenbrenner, John Byer, Henry Pfefferly, Rev. Father Boff (St. Francis de Sales Church), John O'Farrell and John Gildea. The Recruiting Committee consisted of John J. Barker, A. J. Sprague, Ernest Kibbe, W. C. Cheney, Fred. B. Dodge, H. T. Cook, Geo. Tanner, W. W. Whitney, Fred. Eaton, S. B. Roshong, Fred. M. Burton, P. C. Moross, Chas. J. Burton, Robert A. Wason, James H. Maples, T. B. Casey, A. W. Colton, Ralph H. Waggoner. The final report of this Club was published February 10, 1865, showing the receipts from citizens liable to draft to have been $8,703; from those not so liable, $831; from City bonds issued as bounty, $3,000; and from other source, $15; making a total of $12,549. Of this sum, $10,620 was paid for 30 recruits to fill the Ward's quota on last 300,000 call; $25 for former recruits; $26 for expenses; and $60 as discount on bonds; making $10,731, and leaving a balance on hand of $1,818.

Third Ward.—For this Ward a Club was organized January 5, 1865, for the mutual protection of its members. Its officers were: President, H. S. Walbridge; Vice President, Dr. J. G. Nolan; Secretary, Don. A. Pease; Treasurer, James R. Strong. The Executive Committee consisted of M. I. Wilcox, R. H. Bell, Dr. J. G. Nolan, Edward Knapp and T. Wegener; and its Finance Committee of D. H. Miner, Calvin Barker and Milo Bashare. The final meeting of the Club was held February 11, 1865. At that time its funds amounted to about $7,500, in contributions, and $3,000 in City Bonds. Before final adjournment, the Club, in strong terms tendered its thanks to D. H. Miner, for his services on the Finance Committee. After all was closed up, this Club had a balance of $1,500, the disposal of which is stated elsewhere.

Fourth Ward.—The Club in this Ward was organized in November, 1864, with John Paul Jones as President, and C. M. Woodbury as Secretary. A report, published January 5, 1865, showed receipts to the amount of $3,485, of which $2,485 consisted of subscriptions, and $1,000 of City bonds. Included in expenditures was $3,000 for 10 recruits. Owing to backwardness of subscriptions, a Mutual Protection Club was organized March 9, 1865. March 10th, the Club had published the names of 175 persons enrolled and liable to draft, who had not contributed funds for the provision of recruits to save the Ward from draft. The final report of the Club, made April 13, 1865, showed its receipts to have been $13,126.80, including $10,068 from members, and $3,000 in bonds. The expenditures embraced $12,572 for 30 recruits. There was on hand a balance of $137.44, which was turned over to the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society. Wm. Markscheffel was Treasurer of the Club.

Fifth Ward.—"The Fifth Ward Recruiting Club" was organized February 1, 1865, with Wm. Hall as President; O. W. Dawson as Secretary; J. T. Newton as Treasurer, and Fred. Witker as Assistant-Treasurer. The emergency of an impending draft, stimulated action. Of $8,000 needed, $4,000 was raised on the spot. February 4th, was published the names of enrolled men who had not contributed in aid of the Club. June 2d, was published the final report of the Club, showing receipts to the amount of $14,521.00, of which $10,781 was from subscriptions, and $3,300 in City bonds. Among expenditures, were $13,895, and $283 discount on City bonds. Of the contributions, $3,055 was from citizens of the Ward not liable to draft.

Sixth Ward.—Two reports from this Ward were published. The first in February, 1865, showed receipts to the amount of $2,283, including $1,725 in subscriptions, and $558 as City bounty. Of this,

$2,100 was paid for six recruits. The second report, in March, 1865, showed, receipts, $2,492.33, and expenditures, $2,712.50, including $2,655 for 14 recruits; leaving a deficiency of $220.17. The Treasurers of the Club were R. I. Skidmore and James Raymer.

In 1862, Provost Marshals were appointed at different points in Ohio, Charles Kent, of Toledo, being among those selected, who served until the close of the War.

On occasions of different drafts for Army recruits during the Rebellion, more or less of residents of the County, filed with Provost Marshal Kent, claims for exemption from Military Service, on the grounds of over-age, physical disability, subjection to foreign powers, Railroad employment and Government Civil Service.

To October 1, 1862, Lucas County had furnished 2,562 recruits for the Union Army; all of them having been Volunteers—a large portion having received bounties from public and private sources.

When the 14th Ohio Regiment passed through Norwalk on its way to the field, a private Soldier stepped from the car to the platform at the depot, when a young Miss, quite lame, approached and presented him with a bouquet of fresh flowers, to which was attached the name, "Nellie Mason." Deeply affected by this unexpected mark of respect from one so entirely a stranger to him, he accepted it gratefully, and, as he returned to the car, he said: "You shall hear from me." He passed on to the camp and the field, and months elapsed before anything was heard from him. Finally he sickened, and after wearisome days he became satisfied that he never should return to his friends. But he did not forget his promise to Nellie, and when the end seemed near, his mind returned more and more strongly to the scene at the Norwalk depot, longing more and more that his pallid brow might feel the gentle hand that bore to him the sweet bouquet. And then, how could he redeem his pledge? When life was nearly extinct, and the honorable discharge so many gallant Soldiers receive was nearly his, he settled his accounts, and finding about $60 of his wages left, he placed it in the hands of a fellow-soldier, with his dying injunction to bear to Norwalk and personally deliver it to Nellie. Inquiry was recently made as to the donor of the bouquet, when it was found that she was the daughter of Alexander Mason, formally of Norwalk and Tiffin, and now of Lima; that her present name is Mrs. Nellie McConachie; and that she never received the Soldier's gift, nor otherwise heard from him.

November 14, 1864, Governor Brough issued an earnest appeal to the Military Committees of the several Counties of the State, in behalf of the needy families of Soldiers in the Army. In response to such call, the committees of Lucas met and resolved to take immediate action in the case. They appointed a special committee, consisting of General J. E. Hunt, D. E. Gardner, C. A. King, L. L. Morehouse, Wm. Taylor, and H. D. Warren, to prepare and issue an appeal to the people of the County in behalf of such object. This duty was performed. November 26th was set apart as a day of festival, for the distribution of such contributions of money, food, clothing and fuel, as should be made. Local Committees, in the several wards and townships, were appointed to solicit donations. These were as follows:

TOLEDO—*First Ward*, Wm. Baker, C. A. King, Colonel J. S. Norton, A. Stephan; *Second Ward*, T. B. Casey, E. Kibbe, Rev. E. B. Raffensperger; *Third Ward*, H. S. Walbridge, D. B. Smith, Paul Jones; *Fourth Ward*, Wm. Kraus, L. M. Skidmore, W. W. Griffith; *Fifth Ward*, M. Shoemaker and J. J. Baird; *Sixth Ward*, James Raymer and D. A. Brown.

Maumee—R. B. Mitchell, Joseph Hull and Wm. Limbrick.

Waterville—J. M. Brigham, C. C. Brainard, John Batt, Alex. Walp and Y. Rakestraw.

Providence—John Wilson, A. B. Mead and Mr. Crosby.

Swanton—W. A. Scott, W. D. Herrick and J. C. Wales.

Monclova—J. McDonald, John Weible and Louis Metzger.

Spencer—Wm. Taylor, Wm. Shaffer and —— Cole, Jr.

Richfield—Pliny Lathrop, Isaac Washburn and Benjamin Farley.

Sylvania—Peleg T. Clark, Wm. H. Huling and E. Gordinier.

Springfield—Hiram Wiltse, Perry Wood and Dennis Sage.

Washington—S. L. Collins, J. W. Kelsey and N. Ashley Whitney.

Adams—Harvey Kellogg, Hiram Haughton and P. Larkins.

Manhattan—P. J. Latshaw, Jonathan Wynn and J. L. Chase.

Oregon—C. A. Crane, James Messer and Luther Whitmore.

On the 3d of June, 1865, at the Toledo Board of Trade rooms, and in the presence of a large number of members and other citizens, a gold watch was presented to Colonel P. S. Slevin, on behalf of the officers and men of the 100th Ohio Infantry, that gentleman having been compelled by a severe wound, to relinquish the command of the Regiment.

No part of the grand and multiform work of the suppression of the Rebellion and the preservation of the Union, will stand out in history more noble and heroic, than will that borne by the loyal Christian Women of the United States, in the moral and physical care of the Soldiers of the Union. It is without the approach of a parallel in human experience in the magnitude and munificence of its provision. It is due as simple justice to the memory of Florence Nightingale, and the true Women of England who co-operated in her heroic and unprecedented work during the Crimean War, to say here, that their noble example operated largely in suggesting the more ample and extended service of their worthy American Sisters. This is not the place to attempt a history of that branch of the country's patriotic Army; but it is proper briefly to recognize something of what was done in that direction by a few of the loyal Women of Lucas County, which may be taken as but a sample of like devotion throughout the loyal States.

On the 9th of October, 1861, a few of the Women of Toledo met and organized THE TOLEDO SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY, under circumstances not the most assuring of success. It was a movement so entirely new in this country, that the mass of the people had to be educated to a just understanding of its importance and of its methods. But the Toledo pioneers had faith in both the merits of their plan and the final approval and co-operation of their neighbors. For means for operations, reliance was at first had on the membership fee of any sum over 25 cents; but this soon proved to be inadequate, when (November 5th) a festival was given, and on the 6th, a dinner. In the Winter a "Continental Tea Party" met with good results. In April following, $321.50 was collected, which, with other receipts, aggregated for the first year, $1,852.91. Before that year closed, the plan of the Society was made to embrace the care of Soldiers' families at home, as well as of the Soldiers in the field. Among the items of expenditure for the first year, were these: For hospital stores, $1,142.74; for articles for hospitals, $105.37; money to Soldiers' families, $112.98; money to invalid Soldiers, $34.50; hotel bills of invalid Soldiers, $89.22. Hospital supplies were sent to the following Camps: Oliver, Toledo; Worcester, Norwalk, Ohio; and Calvert, Ky.; to hospitals at Nashville, Louisville, Lebanon, and Pittsburg Landing; to the Cincinnati Sanitary Committee, and the Ohio Relief Association, Washington, D. C.; and to the following Regiments: The 14th, 25th, 27th, 38th, 49th, 67th, 84th, 100th, and 111th Ohio Infantry, and to the 1st and 2d Tennessee Regiments. In addition to the $1,852.91 stated, the County, through this Society, disbursed to Soldiers' families the sum of $1,266.

The first year's trial was hopeful and encouraging in its results, and the second year proved even more so. The popular appreciation of the work was increased, with corresponding readiness to aid, the total receipts being $3,652.84, of which $815.07 was from donations, including $500 from "a gentleman unknown," and $423.93 as proceeds of a Fourth of July dinner, prepared by the members of the Society, with assistance. This year closed with $1,163.27 in the treasury. During this year supplies were forwarded to the 55th, 27th, 111th, 67th, and 14th Ohio, and the Anderson Guards; to the Ohio Association at Washington; to Union Refugees at Cairo (care of Chaplain John Eaton), for destitute "Contrabands;" to Union Refugees at Springfield, Mo.; to General Hospital, Lexington, Ky.; and to Cumberland (Md.) Hospital. Special mention is made of the fact, that Mr. John Gavin (with Bell, Holcomb & Co.) had, during the year, mailed and marked every box and barrel of stores sent away by the Society, refusing compensation for such service.

At the suggestion of the Toledo Soldiers' Aid Society, the citizens of Toledo furnished the 14th Ohio Regiment with a superb stand of colors, manufactured to order at Chicago, and costing $130. The same was presented in March, 1862.

The Secretary's report for the third year (1863–64), said:

> As members of the Toledo Soldiers' Aid Society, we may congratulate each other on the marked success which has attended our efforts during the year. The average attendance at the general meetings has

> been greater than ever before; the donations have been larger and more spontaneous; and the work accomplished far beyond our expectations. Our Auxiliary Societies have been untiring in their efforts, and very liberal in their contributions, and have rendered most efficient aid, in the making of hospital garments. * * Barrels of Blackberry Syrup have been made by our Auxiliaries, they, in most cases, supplying the juice of the roots and berries, and we furnishing the sugar, spices and brandy.

Most of this year's contributions went to the Cincinnati Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, but all special calls for aid were met. In November, 162 families of Soldiers were provided with Thanksgiving dinners, the cost of which was about $900. The rooms of the Society were kept open on Wednesdays and Saturdays throughout the year, with ladies in attendance to wait upon calls and receive donations. The receipts of the year amounted to $2,696.81, and the disbursements, $1,537.07, leaving a balance of $1,159.74. Shipments were made to the 55th, 67th, 100th, 111th, and 130th Ohio Regiments; to hospitals at Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Camp Nelson; to the Cincinnati Branch of the U. S. Sanitary Commission; to Ohio Military Agents at Washington and Louisville; and to Quartermaster-General of Ohio.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1863, the Toledo Soldiers' Aid Society furnished such of the 175 families of Union Soldiers in the City as were accessible, with a dinner. The donation consisted of 8 lbs. fresh meat (as preferred), 2 lbs. butter, 2 lbs. ground coffee, 4 lbs. sugar, 1 head of cabbage, 1 peck of potatoes, and 10 lbs. of flour.

January 8, 1864, a levee was held at the Oliver House, J. D. Bourne, Manager, for the benefit of the Toledo Soldiers' Aid Society, the net receipts of which amounted to $600. The thanks of the Society were tendered to different parties contributing to the success of the occasion, including James C. Hall, proprietor of the Oliver House, and Misses Mary Hamilton, Lottie Steele, Anna Colton and Lottie Haskell, who acted as ticket-sellers.

With the fourth year of the Society's labors but half completed, the War, and with it, largely, the demand for such labors, had ceased; but its operations were maintained until the close of that year (1865). The Secretary's report very justly congratulated the members of the organization on the work accomplished. It said:

> In all the demands made upon our time, our labor and our money—in all the inconveniences and annoyances, which, of course, are inseparable from efforts of this kind—we have had one great source of joy and satisfaction. We have never doubted the utility of this and kindred organizations. We know that our work was not in vain. We were strong in the consciousness that our "Boys" *did* enjoy the comforts we provided. We look back upon the days and weeks in which we have been associated here, as the golden period of our lives. The almost unbroken companionship of four years is now closed. Let us never forget those whose necessities have occupied so large a share of our time and thoughts. Let not the sight or the name of a Union Soldier ever fail to command our highest respect—our deepest gratitude. They all deserve a thousand times more than we gave them; for they have secured for us the freedom of our bondsmen, the safety of our homes and country, and the respect of the civilized world.

In her final report, the Corresponding Secretary (Mrs. E. P. Osborn) said:

> Much of our success as a Society, is due to the untiring energy and singular self-devotion of our first President (Mrs. Samuel A. Raymond). Quick to devise and prompt to execute, she gave all her time and ability to the duties of her office. Her strength failed, and with health seriously impaired, she was compelled to see others complete the work she had so judiciously and faithfully begun. Her mantle fell upon worthy shoulders, and those who have since assumed the duties of the principal offices, have served faithfully and ably.

While eulogy is not a special work of the compiler of this volume, it cannot be improper here to say, that the above recognition of the services of Mrs. Raymond was just. Many names might properly be added to hers in the same connection; but those of two should not here be omitted. First, that of Mrs. E. Perigo, whose long, diversified and self-sacrificing works of labor and personal kindness, are in the memories and hearts of very many Soldiers and Soldiers' families. She has passed from the scenes of earthly needs and earthly cares, and it cannot be indelicate to say, that to no resident of Toledo were the Soldiers more indebted for the good offices of this Society, than to her. Second, it now becomes eminently fitting in behalf of the memory of the faithful, untiring and efficient Secretary who penned the foregoing testimony to the Society's first President's faithfulness, and who also has passed from earthly labors, to bear witness in this connection to her fidelity and great usefulness. The name of Mrs. Osborn will long be recognized by Soldiers and families of Soldiers, as that of a true and sympathizing friend. Many other true women—some dead and some yet living—though less prominent, were no less devoted to the cause of the Republic and to the support and comfort of the Republic's defenders.

The total of cash receipts of the Society for the four years, was $10,079.90, with disbursements amounting to $9,653.55; leaving a balance on hand of $376.35. Among the donations to Soldiers' families, and to sick and disabled Soldiers, was $1,923.62 in cash, and orders for provisions, $224. Included in the hospital stores prepared by the Society, were 239 bed-ticks, 295 pillow-ticks, 677 pillow-cases, 625 sheets, 2,448 shirts, 1,092 pairs drawers, 1,219 pairs socks, 16,210 yards (9 miles) of bandage, 145 rolls cotton and linen, 629 cans fruit, 25 barrels dried apples, 2½ barrels blackberry syrup.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

PRESIDENTS.—Mrs. S. A. Raymond, one year; Mrs. J. T. Newton, one year; and Mrs. J. M. Gloyd, two years.

VICE PRESIDENTS.—Mrs. E. Perigo, four years; Mrs. J. N. Stevens, one year; Mrs. J. M. Gloyd, one year; Mrs. E. S. Phelps, one year; Mrs. Calvin Bronson, one year.

SECRETARIES.—Corresponding—Mrs. E. P. Osborn, three years; Miss Mary D. Chase, Secretary one year and Assistant one year. Recording—Mrs. Alex. Reed and Mrs. M. R. Waite, first year; Mrs. Alonzo Godard, two years; Mrs. E. B. Atherton, one year.

TREASURERS.—Mrs. Chas. E. Winans, and Miss E. R. Bissell, first year; Miss E. R. Bissell and Mrs. M. R. Waite, second year; Mrs. Waite, third and fourth years.

DIRECTORS.—Mesdames M. D. Carrington, Wm. Kraus, Chas. Cochran, Fred. Eaton, Geo. R. Haynes, S. H. Bergen, J. T. Newton, Calvin Barker, John J. Barker, Dr. Bigelow, T. C. Mayhew, Ebenezer Walbridge, C. A. Crane (East Toledo), H. A. Ensign (East Toledo), L. L. Morehouse (Waterville), John Sinclair, A. D. Pelton, Dennison Steele, E. P. Bassett, Wm. Baker, D. E. Merrill, M. Rathbun (Maumee), G. W. Reynolds (Maumee), Limbrick (Maumee), Perrin (Perrysburg), Westcott (Perrysburg), C. O. Brigham, Edson, Mary Walbridge, N. M. Landis, G. W. Davis, Wm. Taylor (Java); and Misses Cannie Mott, Dicks (Maumee), Tracy (Tremainsville), Emily J. Raymond, Belle Hammell, and Kate Shoemaker.

ON COMMITTEES.—Mrs. Nehemiah Waterman, Mrs. W. W. Williams, and Messrs. John Gavin, Geo. Haskell, J. H. Moulton, and D. H. Miner.

The following names of ladies contributing articles for the Soldiers' Aid Society of Toledo, in November, 1861, will show who then were among the friends of the Soldiers in that City:

Mesdames Joseph K. Secor, Chas. E. Winans, J. J. Hunker, Lyman Casey, Fred. Eaton, Denison Steele, D. E. Gardner, J. G. Fulton, J. E. Hunt, Edson Allen, J. R. Osborn, F. J. King, J. McKenster, Mary Walbridge, H. S. Walbridge, Wm. Roff, W. W. Hunt, J. M. Gloyd, E. S. Hanks, E. D. Nye, John Kauffman, E. B. Raffensperger, W. W. Sherwood, Geo. R. Crane, David Smith, T. C. Stewart, D. E. Merrill, Calvin Bronson, G. Bush, Alfred Wilkin, D. C. Baldwin, E. M. Smith, Luther Whitney, Geo. F. Dunning, B. F. Mallett, A. Godard, P. B. Truax, A. D. Pelton, Clark Waggoner, Mayor Brigham, S. H. Bergen, B. W. Rouse, A. H. Newcomb, Wm. Kingsbury, Henry Bennett, John Sinclair, F. J. Scott, H. D. Kingsbury, F. L. Nichols, J. N. Stevens, Harry Chase, Wm. Mack, Wm. Bolles, Chas. Kent, M. R. Waite, R. P. Ainger, Ira E. Lee, A. L. White, S. A. Raymond, T. B. Casey, C. B. Phillips, E. B. Hyde, Geo. Stebbins, D. B. Scott, C. S. Crossman, J. W. Walterhouse, A. W. Maddocks, Peleg T. Clark, C. H. Parsons, H. B. Hall, C. D. Woodruff, Thos. Daniels, Henry McHenry.

Misses Elizabeth R. Bissell, Sarah Brown, Jessie Jones, Alice Carrington, Julia Fitch, Tinie Bidette, Mattie Hoffman, Maggie Tredwell, Lena Morton, Mary Blackwell, Ann Sisson, Cannie Mott, Sophie Hill, Lottie Haskell, Carrie R. Waggoner, Hattie Mather, Eliza Spencer, Mary Kingsbury, Martha Biddle, Nellie Collamore, Julia Steele, Lottie Steele, Mary Hayes, Lucy Hamilton, Abbie Sexton, Maria Thomas, Maggie Tronsill.

The work of the Toledo Society after the first year, was materially promoted by the generous co-operation in labor and contributions from the several Auxiliaries, to wit: Those of Maumee City, Waterville, Sylvania, Whitehouse, Swanton, Bryan, Monclova, Genoa, Washington Township (Districts Nos. 6 and 8), Springfield and Adams, Juvenile Aid, Young America Aid, and Excelsior Aid.

The untiring zeal of the ladies was also materially stimulated by the constant return to them of thanks for their unremitting devotion. These came in letters from both officers and men—in camp, in field, and especially in hospital. Among the articles forwarded to the Louisville Hospital in June, 1864, were a lot of "Comfort Bags," containing different articles useful to the invalids. These were contributed by young misses of Toledo, and one of them contained the name of the maker, with the request that the invalid into whose hands it might fall, should address to her a letter. In due time, such response came, from which the following is taken, to wit:

> LOUISVILLE, KY., June 30, 1864.
>
> *To Miss Maria Raymond, Soldiers' Friend, Toledo, O.:*
>
> Through the kindness of Captain Horn, the worthy Military Agent of the noble State of Ohio, your package, containing many needful articles, fell into my hands, and in accordance with your request, I now write to acknowledge its receipt. You can scarcely imagine how much it pleases us Soldiers, to see that we are remembered by our ever-thoughtful lady-friends at home; and when you contrast their behavior with that of the secesh ladies (?) in this and in every other Southern Town, can you wonder in whose favor we are prepossessed? If you could only sit in the office of your Agent here for half a day, and see the anxious crowds to whom he deals out your Sanitary stores, you and your co-laborers would be pleased with the results of your work. The sick and wounded are being sent here in large numbers from the Army of the Cumberland, and as a general thing, each one needs some little thing for his comfort; and if the giver could only see the smile that lights up his wan countenance, as he receives his share, all trouble would be repaid.
>
> Hoping this will find you laboring in the good cause, I remain, in unshaken confidence in the integrity of the old flag,
>
> Your Unknown Soldier Friend,
> H. S. —— Private, Co. G, 21st Wisconsin.

On the 28th of October, 1864, "Sergeant R. H. W." forwarded from Toledo to the Soldiers' Aid Society, Zanesville, Ohio, an empty "Comfort Bag," with a letter, stating how much good the contents of the bag had done to the sick comrades to whom he had given them, while serving about Petersburg and Richmond, the preceding Summer. The letter was published in the Zanesville *Courier*, with a reply forwarded to the Toledo correspondent, by Mrs. D. C. Smith, Secretary of the Zanesville Society, in which she said:

> When our men are bravely defending our homes and rights, I feel that we, too, have a work to do; and I believe the women of America are doing much to alleviate suffering humanity, so that it may be said of very many, "She hath done what she could." Our own Society has done well—so well, that the Secretary of the Christian Commission at Cincinnati writes me that we have done and are doing, more than any other Society in the State; and yet, nearly all the work devolves on about six ladies.

In January, 1865, the ladies of the First Congregational Church, Toledo, organized a Christian Commission, Auxiliary to the United States Commission, for the Army and Navy, and elected officers as follows: President, Mrs. Mary Walbridge; Vice President, Mrs. J. Austin Scott; Secretary, Mrs. J. S. Lyman; Treasurer, Miss Carrie Eaton. The amount raised by memberships was $150, of which $140 was turned over to the Branch of the United States Commission for Northwestern Ohio.

In December, 1861, the ladies of Waterville organized a Soldiers' Aid Society, of which Mrs. W. C. Daniels was the President, and Sarah E. Morehouse the Secretary. Among the contributors to the Society, were Messrs. L. L. Morehouse, H. H. Wakeman, George Reed, John Batt, J. H. Stadden, John A. Flagg, C. N. Brewster, J. F. Taber, John Webb, Abner Brainard, A. Rakestraw, C. E. Schneider, R. W. Gillett, Jacob Christman, Geo. Beis, Oscar Ballou, Geo. Latham, Thos. Pray, J. E. Hall, James Marston, Paris H. Pray, S. C. Brainard, Wm. H. Dyer, Wm. Morehouse, Phillip Boyer, E. W. Lenderson, Henry Bernthistle, J. Winters, A. Cobleigh, R. Starkweather, J. M. Brigham, Harry Hanford, and E. Burchard; and Mrs. Mary Sly, Mrs. John Hain, Mrs. Dr. Pray, Mrs. E. Hutchinson, Mrs. Hilton, Miss Maria Haine, Miss Catharine Haine, Miss Alice Morehouse, and Miss Malina Whitcomb.

The loyal men and women of Washington Township organized a Soldiers' Aid Society, October 11, 1861, of which the following named were members:

Mary P. Whitney, Horace P. Whitney, Wm. Richards, Mrs. W. R. Richards, Noah A. Cone, Milton Whitney, Edwin Richards, Carrie Whitney, Henry Richards, Sarah Goodrich, Lucy Whitney, F. C. Bush, Libbie Bush, Maria Bush, Mary Richards, Dr. B. H. Bush, Mrs. Dr. Bush, Cornelia Stebbins, W. T. French, B. B. Roberts, Mary Bishop, Edwin Bishop, Charles Green, H. F. Sturtevant, George Jones, Frank Lane, J. W. Clark, H. C. Nicholas, Mr. Copeland, J. D. Pomeroy, A. H. Clark.

The officers of the Society were:

President, Mrs. Mary P. Whitney; Vice President, W. T. French; Secretary, F. C. Bush; Treasurer, Amelia Bishop.

Committees.—Purchasing—H. P. Whitney, and Mrs. W. Richards. Cutting—Mary Bishop and Lucy Whitney.

The first anniversary of this Society was held in October, 1862. The annual report showed the following articles to have been sent to Ohio Regiments in the field:

Bed ticks, 21; pillow ticks, 21; pillow cases, 28; sheets, 8; quilts, 3; filled pillows, 6; shirts, 87; arm pads, 20; socks, 5 pairs; mittens, 25 pairs; towels, 10; napkins, 4; handkerchiefs, 2; bandages, 3,024 yards; lint, 92 boxes; old linen, 12 rolls; old cotton, 2 rolls; dried apples, 58 pounds; fruit, 14 cans; concentrated chicken, 42 quarts; grated horse radish, 10 bottles; wine, 10 bottles; dried cherries, 8 packages; cloves, 1 package; farina, 1 package; soap, 1 package; ginger snaps, half a bushel; toast, 1 barrel; volumes, 14; papers and magazines, 27 packages; stationery, 1 package.

In this connection the following list of articles contributed for Company K, 25th Ohio Infantry, chiefly by ladies of Washington Township, with assistance from Adams Township, in October, 1861, will be appropriate, as showing how such supplies were gathered for the Soldiers of the Union by their friends at home:

Solon Haughton, 1 Soldiers' blanket, overcoat and shoes.
Miss Adelia Haughton, cash, $5.00.
Miss Ruth Haughton, cash, $5.00.
Lyman Haughton, 3 undershirts, 3 blankets, 1 pair drawers, 1 pair boots, pants, coat and 2 vests.
W. Haughton, cash, $3.00.
S. Haughton, cash, $5.00.
Miss O. Haughton, cash, $1.00 and 1 blanket.
O. Haughton, 1 flannel shirt and $2.00.
Electa and Frank Haughton, 15c each.
Hiram Haughton, $10.00.
M. Chittenger, cash, $5.00.
C. Waterbury, cash, $5.00.
D. Covert, cash, $1.00.
Mrs. Thomas Secor, 1 pair socks, 1 woolen blanket and 50c.
Mrs. Acres, 2 pair socks.
Mrs. J. White, 1 pair socks and 50c.
Mrs. Comstock, 1 woolen blanket.
Mrs. Foreman, 1 pair woolen blankets.
Miss W. Parker, $3.00.
Mrs. L. Parker, 1 pair shoes.
Mrs. H. Miner, 1 quilt, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. S. Miner, 1 pair woolen blankets, 1 pair wool socks, and 1 neck comfort.
Mrs. Hoag, 1 pair socks, 1 wool quilt.
F. Linencole, cash, 25c.
Mrs. Holcombe, 1 pair socks and 50c.
Mr. Kellogg, 50c.
Joseph Kellogg, 8c.
Mr. Covert, cash, $1.00.
J. Hooker, cash, $1.00.
E. N. Smith, cash, $3.00.
Al. Morgan, cash, $2.00.
Mrs. Lane, 2 pair socks.
Mr. Schramer, cash, $2.00.
Wm. Richards, 3 blankets, 1 pair boots, and cash, $8.00.
Mrs. Bush, 1 quilt, 2 pair socks.
H. Brown, $2.00.
Samuel Blanchard, $1.00.
Mrs. Evans, 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers, 1 pair boots, 3 pair shoes, 1 blanket.
J. Aiken, cash, $1.00.
C. Covell, cash, $1.00.
H. Leybourne, cash, $1.00.
J. Potter, 1 blanket, 1 pair socks, 2 shirts.
J. G. Cass, 1 quilt, 1 rubber coat, 2 pair socks, 1 pair drawers, 1 shirt, 1 quire paper, 1 package envelopes, 1 neck comfort.
C. Crabbs, cash, $2.00.
E. Thomas, cash, 50c.
J. Glan, 1 blanket and cash, $1.00.
H. Glan, 1 blanket and cash, $3.00.
J. Hoag, $1.00.
Mr. Searls, $1.00.
Cone Brothers, 2 pair drawers, 4 pair socks, 2 shirts, 1 quilt, 1 undershirt and 2 yards of oilcloth.
Ira Haughton, 1 coat, 1 pair pants, 2 pair drawers, 1 quilt, 1 pair boots, 1 pair mittens, 2 pair socks.
Mrs. J. S. Whitney, 2 wool quilts, 2 pair socks, and $1.30.
Mrs. Trowbridge, $1.00.
Mrs. Knights, 1 quilt and 25c.
Mr. Green, 1 blanket.
Mrs. Porter Whitney, 2 oil capes, 2 quilts, 1 pair socks and $1.00.
Mrs. N. A. Whitney, 1 quilt, 1 pair socks.
S. S. Ketcham, 1 pair socks, 2 shirts, 1 pair pants, and 50c.
J. Lester, $1.00.
A. Johnson, $2.00.
M. Whitney, $1.00.
Mrs. Green, 1 blanket.
S. Green, $1.00.
E. Cone, $1.00.
Miss Miller, $1.00.
Mrs. West, $2.00.
R. E. Richards, $1.00.
Mrs. Bishop, 1 pair socks.
Mr. L. Bissell, 1 blanket.
J. Micham, $2.00.
Mrs. S. Ten Eyck, 1 pair socks.
Mrs. C. Ten Eyck, 1 quilt.
Mrs. B. F. Joy, $3.00.
Mrs. Hasty, 1 blanket.
Mrs. Wilson, 1 quilt.
Mrs. Barga, 1 quilt.
Mrs. D. Mills, 1 quilt.
Mrs. H. Miller, 1 quilt.
Mr. Etting, $2.00.
H. Stebbins, 65c.
W. R. Richards, 1 pair drawers, 2 pair socks.
J. Reynolds, 1 undershirt.
G. Goettell, 1 pair socks.
H. A. S. and A. M., 2 pair socks.
Mrs. C. F. Johnson, 11 pair socks; by contributions solicited, 18 pair socks, 2 pair drawers, 2 wool undershirts, 2 pair mittens, 1 scarf, pins, needles, thread, etc.

Mrs. Merrill, 1 bundle, to son.
Mrs. Mulliken, 1 pair socks.
Mr. Sisson, 5 pair socks.
Mrs. Daum, 1 bundle, to son.
Mrs. Mulholland, 1 shirt, 2 pair socks, 1 neck comfort.
H. B. W. and W. R., 75c.
N. C. Kellogg, 1 pair boots, 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers, 2 pair socks, 3 pair gloves, paper, envelopes, and $1.00.
D. A. Merrill, 1 box and $1.00.
Mrs. Sprooleken, 1 shirt, 2 pair drawers.
Mrs. Baker, 1 shirt, 1 pair drawers, 2 pair socks, 1 pair gloves.
F. Whitney, 2 pair socks.
F. Lang, 1 pair drawers, 4 pair socks, 1 blanket, and $1.00.
L. Beoghold, 1 blanket, 3 pair socks, 1 pair drawers, and $1.00.
Mrs. Lang, 1 shirt.
Mrs. Graham, 2 blankets, 2 pair socks.
Mrs. Wilkinson (collected), 15 pair socks, 3 shirts, 9 pair drawers, 4 quilts, 1 oil-cloth, 6 packages, 1 overcoat.
Mr. Grant, 1 oil-cloth, 1 quilt, 3 pair socks, 1 pair drawers, 1 shirt.
Mrs. R. A. Scott, 1 shawl, 2 pair drawers, 2 shirts, 2 pair socks, 1 pair mittens, 1 pair overshoes, 1 pound tobacco.
C. Woehler, 2 shirts and 25c.
Mrs. Love, 25c.
Mrs. J. Brown, 1 pair pants, 1 shirt, 2 pair socks, 1 pair boots.
Irwin Brown, 50c.

The express charges on these articles to Grafton, Virginia, amounted to $26.66, which sum was contributed by different persons.

In 1864, the President of the Washington Township Soldiers' Aid Society, received letters from Army Hospitals in the South, acknowledging receipt of supplies sent by that organization. Extracts from these will indicate something of the character of the work the loyal women of the North were then doing for the "Boys in Blue." A letter from Mary Jewett, of Division Eight, Nashville General Hospital, under date of March 27th, said:

> Would that you might know how acceptable were the pickles and apple sauce. I have just sat down from a tour through the wards, and the men all think there never were such pickles made before. The dried apples are furnished in part, at least, by the Commissary, but the other articles are luxuries indeed. Oh! you cannot know how it goes to my heart to have a patient ask for a thing I cannot give him, or how my heart gives a bound when he calls for something our little stores afford.

April 22d, the same writer said:

> Yesterday came your nice, little tightly-packed box, in splendid condition. Miss Chase was unable to be up, so I went with an Orderly into the lower hall where we unpack goods, and it was not long before there was a circle around me of "our Boys." Contrary to our usual custom, I gave out some of them as I unpacked them. They were all *most acceptable.* Taking an armful of the horse-radish, I distributed the bottles around on the convalescents' tables, so the Boys had a good relish for their dinner. The papers I immediately distributed among the men. The socks are much nicer than those we get at the Commission, and are worth a dozen pairs of "Government." The currant wine (a little of it), I put with ice, and a poor low patient, whose father was watching anxiously by him, was cheered and strengthened by it. The barberry preserves put a "good taste" into the mouth of more than one patient.
>
> The ladies at the North are doing more than they think or dream of. Many a patient from this hospital has been saved to friends and country by the thousand-and-one little articles prepared by Northern Aid Societies.
>
> The stores from your Society have come through more directly than from other places. In the name of our many Soldiers let me thank you and your Society for the acceptable shipments already received.

A meeting of ladies of Washington Township was held at the Prairie School House, October 3, 1863, for the purpose of adopting measures for procuring a flag for Company G, 1st Regiment, O. V. M., raised in that Township. Mrs. A. C. Harris was President, and Mrs. H. C. Perry the Secretary. The chair appointed the following committee to circulate subscription papers for the purpose named: Mrs. Geo. Mallett, Mrs. Giles Mallett, Miss Miranda Granger, Miss Sarah Dixon, Miss Anna Poseland, Miss Cobb, Miss Sarah L. Bailey, Miss Ann Aldrich, Miss Carrie Leybourn, Miss Clara Bush, Mrs. Thos. Secor, Miss Haughton, Miss Lucy Whitney, and Mrs. N. Haughton. A committee, consisting of Miss Haughton, Mrs. N. Haughton, and Miss Cousins, were appointed to make arrangements for the flag. Miss Ruth Haughton was the Treasurer.

The Ladies' Freedmen's Aid Society of Toledo was organized March 27, 1865, with the following officers: President, Mrs. W. W. Griffith; Vice Presidents, Mrs. John Sinclair, Trinity Church; Mrs. Matthew Brown, First Congregational Church; Mrs. Geo. Tanner, German M. E. Church; Mrs. Fred. Valentine, Ames Chapel; Mrs. R. R. Foulkes, St. Paul's M. E. Church. Treasurer, Mrs. Plympton Buck, St. Paul's M. E. Church. Secretary, Mrs. Alonzo Godard, First Congregational Church. This Society was auxiliary to the Western Freedmen's Aid Commission. At one time it forwarded goods and money of the value of $1,610.15, for the use of the Freedmen of the South. There was at that time also in Toledo, the Colored Ladies' Freedmen's Aid Society, which made contributions to the same object, as also did the Colored School, then separate from the Schools provided for white children, but which ceased to exist when colored children were admitted to all Schools in 1871.

From the beginning of the War until the Summer of 1862, the Government had been enabled, with the effective co-operation of loyal citizens, to fill its Army by volunteering. At the latter date, however, the demands for recruits became too great to be met in that way, and the coercive agency of the draft was found necessary, chiefly as stimulation to volunteering and the provision of substitutes by those liable to draft. On the 1st of July, the President had called for 300,000 three-years' troops, which call was in progress of execution, when, early in August, he issued a requisition for 300,000 one-year men. The effect of this last call, was greatly to alarm such persons subject to draft as had expected to escape through volunteering by others; and they were moved to devise ways and means for relief from such unpleasant situation. Along the Northern border, Canada at once became a locality of interest to this class; and soon a manifest tide of emigration Northward set in, which increased with the increasing danger of a draft. The Government, by the order of the Secretary of War, sought to check this movement, and to some extent succeeded in such object; but it could not be wholly repressed. The "Skedaddlers," as they soon came to be called, in greater or less numbers found their way "over the border," under the flag of Britain. The local authorities of Cities on and near to the Canada line, did what they could to co-operate with the Government; but it was not practicable to accomplish very much in that direction. On the 9th of August, 1862, the Toledo City Marshal arrested at the Union Depot, 13 passengers arriving by the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, and took them to the Police Station. They were *en route* for Canada. At the Police Court, each gave an account of himself and the object of his journeyings; but none confessed to "skedaddling." No evidence being presented that they were deserters from the Military Service, they were discharged.

This sudden emigration to Canada, was largely made up of Irish residents, some of whom were naturalized citizens, and many were not. For the purpose of relieving their nationality of such shame, a number of prominent Irish citizens of Toledo, August 11, 1863, had published the following card, to wit:

> *To the Public:*
>
> The undersigned, citizens of Toledo of Irish birth, having heard that, in anticipation of a draft to fill the Armies of the Union, large numbers of persons are leaving or attempting to leave the country for Canada, take this method of expressing our utter condemnation and detestation of such conduct, so cowardly and treacherous.
>
> Beneath the glorious flag of the Republic, citizens of Irish birth have enjoyed protection and immunity for life, property, and religious opinions and worship —freedom, which, in the oppressed land of their nativity, they could not expect to enjoy; and we recognize in its fullest extent, the duty of defending the honor of that flag, wherever or by whomsoever assailed. We hope that no Irishman has attempted or will attempt to evade the call of his adopted country, when his arm is needed to defend her.
>
> The undersigned would advise and request the Irish citizens of Toledo to put their shoulders to the wheel, and help the great and glorious old flag—the Stars and Stripes—out of her present trouble, by raising one or more Volunteer Companies to fill the call made by the President. That flag has at all times stretched the hand of Liberty to the oppressed of all Nations. Irishmen! come to her aid! She has called for your help, to put down the Traitors who are ready to sell our liberties back to the hated of all flags—the British flag. Let there be no more saying, "This is an Abolition War." The President has stood, and is bound to stand by the Constitution, and like good citizens, let the Irish stand by the Constitution and the President in his noble effort to put down the Rebellion.
>
> Dennis Coghlin.
> James McGallaghan.
> Thomas Tuey.
> Thomas O'Neil.
> John Mulhenny.
> James Callaghan.
> Thomas Tiernan.
> John Gildea.
> Dennis Hart.
> Barney O'Farrell.
> Wm. Larkins.
> Patrick Flynn.
> Edward Connelly.
> Declan Allen.
> John D. Crennan.
> P. H. Blake.
> M. Howard.
> Wm. J. Finlay.
> Patrick Gavin.
> Charles Sinclair.
> Fred. J. Cole.
> Patrick Clear.
> Thomas Morris.
> Morrough O'Brien.
> Thomas Henry.
> Charles O'Hara.

John McKinney.
John T. Maher.
John H. Moore.
Edward Malone.
Michael B. Doyle.
Barney Mahon.
F. O'Farrell.
Thomas Gregory.
Patrick Conlisk.
Patrick Malone.
John Byrne.
Patrick Galloway.

Toledo, August 11, 1863.

The "Skedaddler" was recognized in verse by a poet of the time, as follows:

LAY FOR SKEDADDLERS.

AIR—*All the Blue Bonnets Over the Border.*

Run, run, Yankee and foreigner—
  Run, run, my lads, never mind going in order.
Run, run, conscripts and colored men—
  All Skedaddlers *en route* for the border—
    Many a Copperhead,
    Not liking steel or lead;
Many a "Unionist," famous for bluster.
    Mount and make ready, men;
    Here comes the draft again;
Fly for security over the Border.
        Run, run, etc.

Come from your homes where you are sure to be drafted—
  Trust to your heels to escape from the foe;
Come to the land where you will only be laughed at;
  Come where you still can continue to blow.
    Trumpets are braying
    Conscripts are praying;
Gird up your loins and run in good order:
    Canada 'll many a day
    Tell of the funny way
Many a Skedaddler went over the Border.

Here is an original contribution from the Toledo *Blade* of December 24, 1864, written at a point in the Rebellion when the final success of the cause of the Union was well assured:

VICTORY!

We sing to Thee, O God! this night,
A song of praise, that in Thy might
Thou strikest down the foes of right
    And Freedom's cause;
That from the chaos of the hour
Thou bringest forth a beauteous flower—
An Olive—from the peaceful bower
    Of higher laws;—

That from the blood-stained battlefield,
Where centre hopes we'll never yield,
So long as Thy right hand shall wield
    Thy Sword of Truth—
Assurance comes that Freedom's stars
Shall still bedeck the crown she wears;
While 'neath her lustre lurk no scars
    To mar her youth.

Let mourner, who for hero weeps,
Who loves the spot where valor sleeps,
Or tender watch 'round loved ones keeps,
    Come join our song:
God save the Union! Save the land,
Blighted not by treason's hand,
Firm in Thee, a Sister band,
    Forever Strong.   QUIZ.*

The true poet could hardly have more fitting subjects or more inspiring incidents to awaken his muse, than were furnished by the events of the struggle for the Nation's life; and most frequently and fittingly were these improved. Among the products of the occasion, was the following, which made the rounds of the press without due credit to its author:

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

Into a Ward of the white-washed halls,
  Where the dead and dying lay,
Wounded by bayonet, shells and balls,
  Somebody's Darling was borne one day.
Somebody's Darling, so young and so brave,
  Wearing yet in his pale sweet face,
Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave,
  The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold,
  Kissing the snow of the fair young brow;
Pale are the lips of delicate mold—
  Somebody's Darling is dying now.
Back from his beautiful blue-veined brow,
  Brush all the wandering waves of gold;
Cross his hands on his bosom now—
  Somebody's Darling is still and cold.

Kiss him once, for Somebody's sake;
  Murmur a prayer both soft and low;
One bright curl from its fair mates take—
  They were Somebody's pride, you know.
Somebody's hand hath rested there—
  Was it a Mother's, soft and white?
And have the lips of a Sister fair,
  Been baptized in the waves of light?

GOD knows best! He was Somebody's love:
  Somebody's heart enshrined him there;
Somebody's wafted his name above
  Night and morn, on wings of prayer.
Somebody wept, when he marched away,
  Looking so handsome, brave and grand,
Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay,
  Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Somebody's waiting and watching for him—
  Yearning to press him again to her heart;
But there he lies with his blue eyes dim,
  With his smiling child-like lips apart.
Tenderly bury the fair young dead,
  Pausing to drop on his grave a tear;
Carve in the wooden slab at his head—
  "*Somebody's Darling slumbers here.*"

Nor should the "Contrabands" of the South, who in 1864 had risen to the dignity of "Freedmen," be passed without recognition of the jubilant literature with which they gave expression to the joy which President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, brought to them. Here is a sample of such, which was sung by that class in Mississippi:

OLD SHADY.

Oh! ya, ya! Darkies, laugh with me;
For de White Folks say old Shady's free!
Don't you see dat de jubilee
    Is comin', comin'! Hail mighty day!

CHORUS.

Den away, den away; for I can't stay any longer;
Hurra, Hurra! for I am going home. [*Repeat.*]

---

* Judge J. H. Doyle, of Toledo.

Massa got scared, and so did his lady!
Dis chile broke for ole Uncle Aby;
Open de gates out! here's old Shady
Comin', comin'! Hail, mighty day!

CHORUS—*Repeat.*

Good-bye, Massa Jeff! good-bye, Missus Stevens!
'Scuse dis Nigger for taking his leabins'.
'Spec, pretty soon, you'll see Uncle Abram's
Comin', comin'! Hail, mighty day!

CHORUS—*Repeat.*

Good-bye, hard work, and nebber any pay—
I'm goin' up Norf, where the White Folks stay;
White wheat-bread and a dollar a day!
Comin', comin'! Hail, mighty day!

CHORUS—*Repeat.*

I've got a wife, and she's got a baby,
Way up Norf in Lower Canady—
Won't dey shout when dey see ole Shady
Comin', comin'? Hail, mighty day!

CHORUS—*Repeat.*

No less appropriate here, will be the following ditty, sung by Uncle Sam's Colored Infantry, on their joyous march into and through Petersburg and Richmond, early on the morning (April 19, 1865) following the surrender of Lee at Appomatox:

Say, Darkies, hab you seen de Massa,
Wid de muffstash on his face,
Go 'long the road some time dis mornin',
Like he's goin' to leab de place?
He seen de smoke way up de ribber
Where de Linkum gunboats lay;
He took his hat and leab berry sudden,
And I 'spose he's gone away.
De Massa run, ha! ha!
De Darkey stay, ho! ho!
It must be now de Kingdom Comin',
An' de yar ob Jubilo.

He's six foot one way and four foot todder,
An' he weighs six hundred poun',
His coat's so big he couldn't pay de tailor,
An' it won't reach half way roun'.
He drills so much dey calls him Cap'n,
An' he gits so mighty tan'd,
I spec he'll try to fool dem Yankees
For to tink he's "Contraband."
De Massa run, ha! ha!
De Darkey stay, ho! ho!
It must be now de Kingdom Comin',
An' de yar ob Jubilo.

The song, "John Brown's Body," first became known soon after the opening of the Rebellion. This came about chiefly through the singing of the medley by Union Soldiers. It received a special send-off from the Webster Regiment, made up chiefly of the more cultivated young men of Boston, who surprised the conservative people of that City by singing it through their streets in August, 1861. As then produced, it was as follows:

John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave;
John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave;
John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave;
His soul goes marching on!

Chorus—Glory Hally Hallelujah! Glory Hally Hallelujah!
Glory Hally Hallelujah!
His soul's marching on!

The substratum of the balance, omitting the repetition and refrain, was:

He's gone to be a soldier in the army of the Lord—
John Brown's knapsack is strapped upon his back—
His pet lambs they will meet him on the way—
They will hang Jeff. Davis to a sour apple tree!
Now, three rousing cheers for the Union!
As we are marching on!

Cho.—Glory Hally Hallelujah! Glory Hally Hallelujah!
Glory Hally Hallelujah!
Hip, Hip, Hip, Hip, Hurrah!

While it might be invidious and unjust to claim that any one State of the Union did more, in proportion to its means, than did any other State, for the defense of the Union in the hour of its sorest trial, it is deemed entirely safe to assert, that in such respect Ohio stands abreast the foremost of her Sisters. She did her *duty*, and that is all the best possibly could do. From the first signal of rebellion rung out at Charleston Harbor, the Buckeye State was alive with both indignation towards the treason and activity and earnestness for its suppression. And the sentiment of loyalty and promptness in action which marked her course at the outset, were not the mere ebullition of the moment; but were shown throughout the four years of persistent rebellion. While prompt in response to calls for men and means for the support of the Military operations of the Government, she was no less conspicuous in the maintenance of the no less essential aid of a sound public sentiment. No State did more to cheer the hearts of the Soldiers of the Union, by the assurance of an earnest sympathy and devoted co-operation, than did Ohio. It was claimed—with what justice cannot here be asserted—that the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteers, was the first Regiment accepted by the Government; while her force of Volunteers recruited for the three-months service, was fully one-fourth in number of the entire call of the President.

The report of the Provost-Marshal General, prepared after the close of the War, showed, that from April, 1861, the date of the President's first call, until December, 1864, when the last call (for 300,000 men) was made, Ohio had furnished 311,433 men. These were enlisted for different periods of service—from 100 days to five years—but reduced to a three-years standard, they represented 237,076 men.

Under the call of May, 1864, the State furnished 84,116 men, although her quota was only 67,365. Under the call of July 2, 1862, she furnished 58,325 men, when her quota called for but 36,858. The number of Colored men enlisted in the State was 5,002, and of Sailors, 1,016.

Of the 317,433 Ohio Soldiers, 78,219 suffered some casualty or left the field before the expiration of their terms of service, as follows: Killed, 11,237; died of disease, 13,554; honorably discharged, 16,031; deserted, 12,609 (less than four per cent.); dishonorably discharged, 105 (less than one-third of one per cent.); discharged for disability, 21,880. Officers resigned, 4,804; officers dismissed, 157; officers cashiered, 16.

The citizens of Ohio paid $4,908,087.53 commutation to escape liability to draft and to avoid service when drafted. In addition to her share of $300,000,000, which it cost the General Government to obtain 2,500,000 of Soldiers, Ohio, in her State capacity, and through county and other organizations, paid $23,500,000. The total vote of Ohio in 1860, was 442,441. Comparing this with the number of troops furnished, it will be seen that the equivalent of about 75 per cent. of her voting population were in the field in defense of the Union. Including those from Ohio who enlisted in other States, it would probably be found that the number would nearly, if not quite, reach the entire voting population.

During the War of the Rebellion, the readers of home papers were largely indebted to intelligent and observing Soldiers for reports of movements in the field, so far as these could properly be given. The Toledo *Blade* was highly favored in that respect. Among those who, to greater or less extent, sent such correspondence, were the following named persons:

Chaplain John Eaton, jr., 27th Ohio, as "J. E. Jr."
Charles E. Bliven, as "Pen Lever."
Chaplain E. B. Raffensperger, 14th Ohio, as "E. B. R."
Samuel S. Read, Secretary of General J. B. Steedman, as "Erie."
Wm. A. Ewing, Battery H, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, as "Wanderer."
Captain Reed V. Boice, 67th Ohio, as "R. V. B."
Henry T. Bissell, Adjutant 111th Ohio Infantry, as "H. T. B."
Ralph H. Waggoner, 130th Ohio, as "Dolphus."
Lieutenant Geo. M. Ballard, 67th Ohio, as "G.M.B."
Captain John C. Cochran, 67th Ohio, as "J. C. C."
Chaplain Geo. A. Adams, 11th Ohio Cavalry, as "G. A. A."
Colonel J. W. Paramore, 3d Ohio Cavalry.
Major Lewis Butler, 67th Ohio.
Captain James A. Chase, 14th Ohio.
Dr. Robert Johnson, Assistant Surgeon 100th Ohio.
Rev. J. Crabbe, Chaplain 67th Ohio.
Jonathan Wood, 14th Ohio.
Colonel H. N. Howland, 3d Ohio Cavalry.
Henry G. Burr.
Martin B. Ewing, Battery Shields.
Wm. H. Perigo, Battery H.
Captain J. Kent Hamilton, 113th Ohio.
Captain Henry G. Neubert, 14th Ohio.
Rev. L. M. Albright, from Chattanooga.
Dr. Charles Cochran, Volunteer Surgeon, at Pittsburg Landing, April, 1862.
Captain Hartwell Osborn, 55th Ohio.

The surrender of Lee's Rebel forces at Appomattox, took place April 9, 1865. The next day a meeting of citizens of Toledo was held at the Board of Trade Rooms, to consult in regard to the manner of complying with the request of Governor Brough, for proper commemoration of the close of the Rebellion. Harry Chase was the Chairman, and Chas. T. Wales of the *Blade*, and Stephen J. Meaney of the *Commercial*, were the Secretaries of the meeting. Measures were taken for such object, but ere the time arrived for the proposed exercises, the assassin's hand laid President Lincoln in death, whereby the day of rejoicing and thanksgiving was suddenly changed to one of sorrow and sadness. Accordingly, the day appointed for celebrating the great National victory in the defeat of armed Rebellion, was devoted to an extent of mourning never before known in Toledo. The *Blade's* report of the occasion was substantially as follows:

> The request of the authorities that the people of this City should observe a portion of the day in appropriate religious exercises, was complied with, but the time mentioned did not suffice for such an expression of the public feeling as the majority deemed appropriate, and, instead of a suspension of business for four hours during the middle of the day, from morning until night the stores on Summit street were closed, and employers and employes engaged in the exercises on the street and at the different houses of worship, and afterward refrained from all worldly pursuits for the remainder of the day.
>
> From early morn until evening the City presented a most gloomy appearance. Nearly every building on Summit street was draped in black—flags in the City and of the shipping in the harbor floated at half-

mast, and many of them were draped in mourning, while on all the back streets, the dwellings showed that the inmates partook of the general sorrow, and in whatever direction the eye turned there was evidence of universal grief.

At the hour specified the members of the First Regiment National Guards assembled at the corner of Summit and Cherry streets, and each company assumed its appropriate place in regimental line. While this was being done, citizens were arriving at the place designated for organizing the procession, and when the military arrangements were completed, there were several thousand on the ground awaiting assignment to places in the procession. Among these were several Fire Companies and other Civic Societies, some of them wearing the regalia of the Order to which they belonged, and all wearing crape on the left arm.

Under the direction of Colonel John R. Bond, Marshal of the Day, and his assistants, Colonels D. F. DeWolf and N. M. Howard, the procession was soon completed, and the word being given, the march commenced in the following order:

Union Silver Band.
Field Officers 1st Regiment O. N. G.
First Regiment Ohio National Guards.
Provost Marshal and Assistants.
Mayor and Council.
The Toledo Board of Trade.
Fire Department.
Wapaukonica Lodge No. 37, I. O. O. F.
German Saengerbund.
German Shooting Society.
Ancient Order of Druids.
Father Matthew Temperance Society.
Disbanded Fire Companies.
Citizens.

The procession marched up Summit Street to Perry, thence to St. Clair, down St. Clair to Monroe, Monroe to Summit, and thence to Madison street, in front of the Post Office, where it was massed for the purpose of hearing addresses. The streets through which the procession passed were densely crowded with men, women and children, all of whom seemed to partake of the solemnity of the occasion, for there was an entire absence of that frivolity and noise which usually attend large gatherings of the people. The bells were tolled between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and their melancholy tones, mingled with those of the Union Silver Band, added to the solemnity of the occasion. The various organizations, which constituted the larger part of the procession, made a fine appearance. The members of the First Regiment Ohio National Guard, by their martial bearing, showed that their military experience of last summer had not been forgotten, and, both as regards numbers and display, their turnout yesterday was exceedingly creditable. The different Civic Societies were out in full numbers. Having arrived in front of the Post Office, Mayor Dorr called the meeting to order, and Hon. J. M. Ashley, Rev. Father Edward Hannin, Capt. Charles Kent and Louis H. Pike, Esq., addressed the audience. The speaking concluded, the immense concourse united in singing "Old Hundred," the benediction was pronounced by Rev. E. B. Raffensperger, and the members of the different congregations repaired to their respective places of worship.

At the Churches the deepest solemnity prevailed. In each, the altar, pulpit and walls were draped in black, the effect of which, combined with the mournful state of the public mind, rendered the occasion the most impressive ever witnessed in this City. The discourses in the Churches were listened to with marked attention. The subject chosen by each Clergyman had reference to the loss which the Nation had suffered in the death of Mr. Lincoln, and the necessity of entrusting to Him who rules among the nations of the earth for the accomplishment of His own wise purposes, the guidance of our affairs, and looking to Him for the preservation of the Republic and the fulfillment of our long cherished hopes of a permanent peace.

In connection with the foregoing report, the *Blade* of April 20th had the following appropriate tablet:

To the Memory of Abraham Lincoln

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Who died a Martyr to his Country,
Falling under the hands of a Traitor Assassin,
On the night of the 14th day of April, 1865,
The Fourth Anniversary of the beginning of the great
WAR OF REBELLION,
Through which he had led the Nation to a Glorious Triumph,
Just completed, when the Dastardly Revenge of
Vanquished Treason was wrought in his monstrous murder.

The Great Republic loved him
As its Father,
And reverenced him as the Preserver of its National Life.
The oppressed People of all Lands looked up to him
As the Anointed of Liberty, and hailed in him the consecrated
Leader of her Cause.
He struck the chains of Slavery from Four Millions
Of a despised Race, and with a Noble Faith in Humanity,
Raised them to the admitted dignity of Manhood.
By his Wisdom, his Prudence, his Calm Temper, his Steadfast Patience,
His lofty Courage and his loftier Faith,
He Saved the Republic from Dissolution;
By his Simple Integrity he illustrated the neglected Principles
Of its Constitution, and Restored them to their just Ascendancy;
By all the Results of his Administration of its Government,
He Inaugurated a New Era
In the History of Mankind.
The Wisdom of his Statesmanship was excelled
Only by its Virtuousness.
Exercising a Power which surpassed that of Kings,
He bore himself always as
The Servant of the People,
And never as its Master.
Too sincere in the Simplicity of his Nature to be affected by an elevation
The Proudest among Human Dignities,
He stands in the ranks of the Illustrious of all Time as
The Purest Exemplar of Democracy.
While Goodness is beloved,
And Great Deeds are Remembered,
The World will never cease to Revere
The Name and Memory
OF

Abraham Lincoln.

"If God wills that this mighty Scourge of War continue until all the wealth piled by the Bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, that the Judgments of 'the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

March 4th, 1865. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CHAPTER VII.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION — FIELD WORK.

THE compiler of this Volume is not insensible to the extreme delicacy of the duty devolved upon him in the preparation of the second branch of Lucas County's record in defense of the Union. Full justice could be done the County, only by doing full justice to every citizen thereof who took an active part as a Soldier of the Union; and that would be impracticable. Record the most complete possible would not supply the data requisite for such a work; for the reason that human testimony could not reveal the qualities of such service which, after all, most truly bear witness to the Soldier's real merits—those of the *heart*. The best to be done is to present the *action* of those who "went to the front," in such just light as may be practicable, leaving the reader to judge therefrom as to the motives which, in each case, controlled such action. The greater prominence of particular individuals, is by no means conclusive proof of either superior service or superior merits. The obscure private, with nothing but the "enlisting papers" to bear witness even of his presence in the Army, often is entitled to higher honors than he whose promotion was sounded through the ranks and proclaimed by the public press; but proof of this fact, is denied the world, and may never have been known beyond the modest, unpretending consciousness of the obscure hero. It was the *Private Soldiers*—not their commanders—who suppressed the Rebellion; and this fact cannot be too fully recognized. It was not the giving, so much as the execution of orders, that controlled results. It is to the brave men who made the charges—not those who directed them—that the country is indebted chiefly for the many signal advantages, and the final triumph, over treason's cohorts. Hence the writer's great regret that so little can be done toward the record so eminently due to the untitled heroes of the Union Army. It is a source of satisfaction, however, that to so large extent it has been found practicable now to present the names of Lucas County's "Enlisted Men" in that patriotic force; the only regret being, that the list cannot be made more complete. With the imperfect sources of information, it is not possible to secure the names of all; while in some cases those shown may not be correctly given.

The special reference here made to the service of the Private Soldier, cannot properly be taken as in any sense depreciation of the qualities and record of those placed in command, whether from this County or elsewhere. Officers and enlisted men are alike indispensable to efficient work; and both classes in their respective spheres are entitled to credit according to the fidelity of their action. Lucas County may justly point with pride to her representatives in both. With exceptions very rare, they loyally and efficiently met duty, as the same was made known, and thus contributed to the good record made.

It will be the purpose briefly to present the organization and service of such Regiments and Companies as were raised in or largely contributed to from this County. In doing this, the most ready and reliable source found for information, is the work of Whitelaw Reid ("Ohio in the War"), which, though published soon after the close of war, is yet recognized as the most full and correct presentation yet made of the State's share in the vindication of American Nationality. The rosters given of the several Regiments and Companies, are supplied mainly from the records in the State Adjutant-General's office, which are as complete as the returns of muster-out rolls made practicable. Omissions no doubt occur, as do errors in names, which are unavoidable from the imperfect data furnished by returning officers, and the repeated copying of papers. Notwithstanding these facts, it is believed the record here given will be found serviceable in showing something of what Lucas County did for the "Union and Liberty."

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The official list of battles in which this Regiment bore an honorable part is not yet published in orders of the War Department, but the following has been prepared after careful research:

IN THREE-MONTHS' SERVICE.

Philippi, W. Va.	June 2, 1861.
Laurel Hill, W. Va.	June 7, 1861.
Carrick's Ford, W. Va.	June 12, 1861.

IN THREE-YEARS' SERVICE.

Wild Cat, Ky.	October 21, 1861.
Mill Springs, Ky.	January 19-20, 1862.
Shiloh, Tenn.	April 6-7, 1862.
Corinth, Miss. (Siege of)	April 30, 1862.
Hoover's Gap, Tenn.	June 27, 1863.
Chickamauga, Ga.	September 19-20, 1863.
Mission Ridge, Tenn.	November 25, 1863.
Ringgold, Ga.	November 27, 1863.
Dalton, Ga.	May 9, 1864.
Resaca, Ga.	May 13-16, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	June 9-30, 1864.
Utoy Creek, Ga.	August 5-7, 1864.
Jonesboro, Ga.	September 1, 1864.
Goldsboro, N. C.	March 21, 1865.

First in order of time, and first in proportion of Lucas County recruits, stands the Fourteenth Regiment, which was raised almost wholly in the Toledo Congressional District, and very largely in Toledo and vicinity. In less than three days from the President's call for 75,000 men, this Regiment was ready for the field, being, as believed, the first Regiment accepted by the Government. On the 25th April, 1861, and only 12 days from the attack on Fort Sumpter, this command left Toledo for Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, for completion of organization and thorough drill. Until May 18th it was a State Regiment, and on that day was transferred to the General Government. May 22d, it left Camp Taylor for Columbus, where it was provided with arms, and at once left for the field, reaching Zanesville and Marietta on the 23d. At the latter place, it went into Camp Putnam, and remained there until the 27th, when it embarked for Parkersburg, Virginia, where it first set foot on Rebel soil, and without opposition. A Company was double-quicked along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the bridges of which had been fired by retreating Rebels, upon the appearance of Union troops. On the 29th the Regiment advanced into Virginia, reaching Clarksburg on the 29th, having repaired the Railroad to that point, when trains were put in operation for bringing in supplies.

June 2d the Regiment took rail for the Town of Webster, whence it marched to Philippi, 13 miles, on a dark, dismal, rainy night. Arriving at 5 A. M., a force of 2,000 Rebel Cavalry in camp were surprised by the cannonading of the unexpected Union troops. Owing to a mistake which deprived the movement of a co-operating force from an opposite direction, it was not as successful as had been hoped for. But the superior Rebel force were most thoroughly frightened, and at once, in great disorder, took to the bushes and hills for escape, leaving their clothing behind. A few prisoners and several wagon loads of war material were taken by the invading force.

On the 3d of June, the Fourteenth, in connection with the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Ohio, the Sixth and Seventh Indiana, and the First Virginia Infantry, went into camp near the Town of Philippi; whence expeditions were sent in different directions against guerrilla bands. On these marches, the men suffered severely from excessive exhaustion and lack of essential supplies—made the more severe by their entire lack of preparation for such service. These expeditions seemed to amount to little, having been induced by unwarranted alarm and false reports in regard to Rebel movements.

The Rebels under General Garnett, began to show themselves at Laurel Hill, on the 7th June, when works were thrown up at Bealington to repel their attacks, which soon followed, but were promptly repulsed. On the 12th the Rebels suddenly retreated, when the Union force moved out, the Fourteenth Ohio in the lead, and took possession of a Rebel fort, and rapidly advanced in pursuit. So severely were the Rebels pushed, that they left baggage and supplies of every kind on the way. At Carrick's Ford they were overtaken, and compelled to make a stand. The advance guard of the Fourteenth first reached them, when a shower of balls from the bluff above and opposite the stream, met the advance. The Fourteenth promptly responded in an effective volley, and in 20 minutes, and just as the first

Regiment of the main column of the Union force came up for action, the enemy gave way in confusion, throwing away whatever could impede their retreat. Among the fruits of this occasion, were 30 baggage wagons, well-laden, three stands of colors and 250 prisoners taken from the Rebels. The next day the Regiment started for Philippi, where it arrived on the 15th July, on the way fording six streams, swollen by heavy rains.

As a sample of the experience to which the Fourteenth was then subjected, it may be stated, that on Friday noon, June 14th, the Regiment was ordered from Philippi to Buckhannon, 20 miles distant, over one of the worst roads in the State. At Buckhannon they cooked breakfast, and rested for two hours only, when they were ordered back to Philippi, and left at 11 A. M. Saturday, getting into camp at that place at 2 A. M. Sunday. Saturday was an intensely hot day, and so prostrated were the men, that the moment they were within camp they dropped on the ground and were soon all asleep. During their return trip they had no food, save a single cracker apiece. And all this, because a fleeing young Rebel had written from Beverly to his girl in Grafton, that Gen Wise was in Beverly at the head of 9,000 Virginia troops. The girl showed the letter to Col. Dermont, of an Indiana Regiment, who thereupon gave the order for the march referred to.

At Laurel Hill the Fourteenth remained in camp until July 22d, when its term of enlistment having expired, it returned to Ohio. On the way, it was the object of much attention, including many expressions of kindness. At Toledo, where the Regiment arrived on the 25th, a meeting of citizens had made arrangements for a fitting reception; but such was the throng in attendance and the excitement of the occasion, that the programme provided could be but partially carried out. The Regiment was received with every manifestation of pride and joy. Not the people of Toledo only, but many persons from other localities represented in that command were present.

The loss of the Regiment in service consisted of the following: In battle, two—Frank Gero and Samuel Mills. Accidentally killed, two—Captain Andrew Crawford and Lieutenant J. D. Belknap. The circumstances of Captain Crawford's death were very painful. While as officer of the day, making the guard rounds one dark night, passing through a dense thicket he came suddenly upon a soldier on duty as picket guard, who, greatly frightened by such sudden appearance, at once fired at the Captain, killing him instantly. The deceased was from Napoleon, Henry County, where he practiced law, and was much esteemed.

Immediately upon the return of the Regiment, measures were taken for the enlistment for three years of such of its members as saw fit to "veteranize," and on the 25th September it again left for the field, via Cincinnati. The day before its departure, a picnic was held at Camp Oliver, out Cherry Street, when 5,000 to 6,000 people were on the ground, the Soldiers' tables being abundantly supplied by the ladies of Toledo. Crossing the Ohio to Covington, Ky., it took cars for Lexington and Frankfort. On the way the train was assaulted with stones, which broke windows and injured a few of the men. Two of the offenders were arrested, one of which in passing along the streets of Frankfort as prisoner, drew a large knife across his throat, which did not prove fatal. The incident shows something of the spirit of disloyalty then in the South. From Frankfort the Regiment moved by cars to Nicholasville, where three weeks were spent in drill. The next stopping place was Camp Dick Robinson, which was reached October 2d. At this point, it is said a Regiment of loyal East Tennesseeans arrived, but to do so, the men were compelled to crawl on all-fours through the Rebel lines. With these were Andrew Johnson, United States Senator, and Horace Maynard, Congressman, from Tennessee, on their way to Washington. The former of these spent some time as a guest of the Fourteenth.

While the Regiment was at Camp Dick Robinson, word came that a Union force at or near Wild Cat, a desolate locality some 60 miles to the Southward, were surrounded by Rebels. With Barnet's First Ohio Artillery, the Fourteenth started for that point, on forced march, through mud and rain, arriving at 9 A. M. October 21st. Approaching they heard the sound of artillery and musketry, when amid great excitement they rushed to the point of attack. It was found that five Companies of the Thirty-Third Indiana, on a wild knoll, were almost surrounded by Rebels. Under cover of a brisk fire by Barnet's Battery two Companies of the Fourteenth, with shovels and picks, crawled through the bushes over a ravine, to the knob which they soon fortified so effectually, that the enemy abandoned the siege, and retreated toward London, Ky., leaving about 30 of killed and wounded. The Union forces pursued the Rebels, who were commanded by General Zollicoffer, a prominent politician of Kentucky, to a point near London, where the Union troops went into camp for two weeks, when they proceeded to Lebanon, via Crab Orchard and Lebanon, and there went into winter quarters.

December 31st the Camp at Lebanon was broken up and the march resumed, taking the route toward Somerset or Mill Springs. Zollicoffer's force was met at Logan's Cross-Roads and defeated, in which action but one Company (C, Captain J. W. Brown of Toledo) participated. The Union troops pursued the Rebels, and drove them into their fortifications at Mill Springs. The night of January 19th was spent in cannonading the enemy's works, preparatory to the assault which followed early the next morning, whereby the Rebels were overwhelmed, with the loss of one Regiment captured, 20 pieces of Artillery, and their entire camp equipage. The main body of the enemy escaped across the Cumberland River, burning their Steamer as they left. The Fourteenth led the assault on the Rebel works, and was the first to enter; as it also led in the pursuit of the flying enemy. This movement was among the most important, as it was among the most brilliant of the War to that period; and as such it did much toward bringing the Fourteenth Ohio into honorable recognition.

The Union forces remained at Mill Springs till February 11th; when, with five days' rations, the line of march was resumed for Louisville, where they arrived on the 26th. Thence, with 20,000 other troops, it left by steamer for Nashville, which was reached March 4th. Here they remained until the 20th, the meantime being employed in building fortifications, and perfecting the drill of the men. At the date named, with General Buell as Commander, they left for the relief of Grant at Pittsburg Landing, where they arrived April 7th. A portion of the command participated in the desperate fight which turned the tide against the enemy; but the Fourteenth was not there in time to take part in the battle, much to the disappointment of officers and men.

The Regiment started on the night of the 12th April on an expedition to Chickasaw Landing, near which five bridges were destroyed, amid severe skirmishes, whereby the enemy failed of expected re-enforcements. Thence the Regiment returned by steamer to Pittsburg Landing. On board was General W. T. Sherman, who publicly thanked the men for the service they had rendered. Rejoining its Brigade, the Fourteenth constituted a portion of the large command under General Buell, on its march to Corinth. The only death in the Regiment during the siege, was that of Frank Callern, Fifer, of heart disease.

June 23, 1862, the Fourteenth, with other troops, was sent to Iuka, Mississippi, whence it marched to Tuscumbia, Alabama. After the performance of different kinds of service in that vicinity, it took the line of march toward Nashville, Tennessee. On the way, and near Waynesburg, Tennessee, General Robert L. McCook was murdered by guerrillas. September 7th Nashville was reached. On the 14th marching orders for Bowling Green, Kentucky, were received, the object being the pursuit of Bragg's Rebel command, then moving on Louisville, which point was reached on the 26th. On this march the Fourteenth was under command of Major Paul Edwards, Colonel Steedman having been assigned to General R. L. McCook's late command, and Lieutenant Colonel Este being absent on furlough. This march, owing to extreme heat and dry and dusty roads, was very severe on the men.

October 1, 1862, General Buell's Army left Louisville, in pursuit of Bragg, the Fourteenth being in the advance. Bardstown was reached on the 3d. On the 9th the Brigade was detailed as headquarters and ammunition train-guard, and they were permitted to take part in the battle of Perryville on that day. Continuing the pursuit of Bragg, Buell marched through Danville and Crab Orchard, where the movement was abandoned, and the forces turned their faces toward

Nashville. At Gallatin the Brigade, embracing the Fourteenth, went into winter quarters November 15th. While there the Regiment was repeatedly detailed for scouting duty against guerrilla (John Morgan's) Cavalry, with which several skirmishes were had, involving the loss of some men. Morgan was badly whipped at Rolling Fork, whereby a raid on Louisville was believed to have been prevented. January 13, 1863, the Regiment left Gallatin and arrived at Louisville the 15th. On the 17th the Regiment marched for Murfreesboro, as guard to an ammunition train, and returned to Lavergne, where the Brigade was engaged in fortifying against the enemy.

June 3, 1863, the Fourteenth and Brigade left Lavergne for Triune, Tennessee, as a portion of General Rosecrans' advance on Tullahoma and Chattanooga. Twenty days were consumed at Triune in rigid drill, while awaiting the arrival of necessary supplies. Hoover's Gap was reached on the night of June 26th, where the Brigade participated in a brisk engagement, losing 30 men in killed and wounded. On the 28th the vicinity of Tullahoma was reached. That night Captain Neubert's picket detail of the Fourteenth drove in the enemy's line of pickets, whereby he was enabled to get so near the Town as to discover that the enemy were evacuating the place, which information led to the advance of the Union force early the next morning. Elk River was crossed with great difficulty, that stream being quite deep, with a swift current, causing the drowning of several men. The command reached Sequatchie Valley, near Sweden Cove, August 18th. On the 31st the Army crossed the Tennessee River by means of rafts, pontoons not being at hand. On the 19th the enemy were discovered in force on Chickamauga Creek, when the Fourteenth, under Lieutenant Colonel Kingsbury, was immediately deployed in line of battle, and were in hot and close contest with the enemy from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., when, being relieved it replenished its ammunition and again entered the fight, which was continued until sundown. All this with the men badly exhausted by the arduous march they had just made, but they were ready and cheerful in duty, despite such untoward condition. The following morning at 9 o'clock, the Regiment had a desperate encounter with a portion of Longstreet's Rebel Division. In consequence of a gap in General Thomas's line, the whole Union force was compelled to fall back to avoid severe defeat. It stopped at Rossville.

September 21, 1863, the Fourteenth with its Brigade and Division, was all day in line of battle, but were again forced to fall back near to Chattanooga, the enemy closely following. The Regiment went into battle with 499 men, of which it lost 233 killed, wounded and missing—14 enlisted men being captured by the enemy. Of 14 officers in the engagement eight were severely wounded, including Captains Albert Moore, Company A; H. W. Bigelow, Company I; Dan Pomeroy, Company D; W. B. Pugh, Company H; J. J. Clarke, Company C; and Lieutenant James E. McBride, Company F. Colonel Croxton, of Tenth Kentucky, commanding the Brigade, was severely wounded.

During the ensuing beleaguerment at Chattanooga, a detail of 100 men of the Fourteenth, under Captain Neubert, was sent to Stevenson, Alabama, to procure rations, crossing the rugged mountains for such purpose. The force set out on a march of 11 days with but one day's rations. The service was very severe, and after subsisting on parched corn, leaving more than half their wagons and 20 dead mules on the road, the detail reached Stevenson. Ten of the 60 wagons with which they started out, were loaded with "hardtack," and the return journey commenced. November 9th, and at the end of 25 days' absence, the detail reached Chattanooga, where its precious supplies were gladly welcomed by their famished comrades.

The Fourteenth bore a gallant part in the memorable assault on Mission Ridge, charging a Rebel Battery of three guns, under personal direction of General Hardee, losing 16 killed, 91 wounded, and three missing.

The Union forces started November 26, 1863, in pursuit of the Rebel Army toward Ringgold, where the enemy made a stand. General Hooker's forces, being in advance, made a charge on the Rebels, but were repulsed. The Fourteenth Corps then came up and forming in line of battle, charged the Rebel position; but the enemy had fled toward Buzzard's Roost. The Fourteenth Ohio on the 29th November, returned to Chattanooga, where it was reviewed by General Grant December 1, 1863.

The Three-Years' enlistment of the Fourteenth having expired, all but 30 eligible men of the Regiment re-enlisted for a second like term on the 17th December, 1863. Christmas-day was spent most actively in mustering in the men, and by hard work the rolls were completed that night. The Regiment left for Bridgeport on the 31st December, where it took cars for Nashville, arriving there January 2, 1864. This trip was made during the extraordinarily sudden and extreme change in the temperature on the night of the 31st December, which, though most severe at the North, was not there near as distressing as at the South, and especially with the soldiers unprovided with requisite clothing. On the trip to Nashville the feet of several colored servants belonging to the Regiment were so badly frozen as to require amputation.

From Nashville the Fourteenth, by cars, went to Louisville, and thence by boat to Cincinnati, arriving there January 4th. From that city it came to Toledo, arriving there January 5th. It was met at the Railway depot by a large concourse of citizens, and welcomed home in a speech by M. R. Waite, Esq., when they marched down Summit street to Adams, whence they returned to the Island House for dinner. The field officers at that time were: George P. Este, Colonel; H. D. Kingsbury, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. W. Wilson, Major; Joseph B. Newton, Adjutant; Dr. George E. Sloat, Surgeon; Dr. Charles A. Ames, Assistant Surgeon; John W. Beecher, Quartermaster; Quartermaster's Sergeant, A. J. Morse; Commissary Sergeant, David Bowker; Musicians, Nathaniel G. Pierce and Henry Weitzel. The Regiment left 110 wounded and 38 sick in hospital at Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati. Sixty-six members did not re-enlist; out of these 24 were rejected, largely from disabilities arising from wounds. Every wounded man having an opportunity, re-enlisted.

The officers and privates of the Fourteenth Ohio in December, 1864, contributed the sum of $210 for the benefit of the family of Private Peter W. Disbrow, Co. C, of that Regiment, who was killed in the trenches near Atlanta, August 7th. Captain H. G. Neubert forwarded the amount to the widow.

At the expiration of its 30-days' furlough, the Fourteenth left Toledo (February 6, 1864) for Cleveland, and there went into camp, remaining about a week, when it started for Cincinnati and the field, reaching Nashville February 23d, and Chattanooga the 29th. March 5th the Regiment moved to Ringgold, where it had severe duty—the construction of corduroy roads, pickets, outposts, etc., between that place and Chattanooga. May 9th, with its Brigade, it moved on Dalton, driving the enemy's videttes to the vicinity of Tunnel Hill, where the enemy in force was encountered. Here began the protracted and exhausting march of the Union forces for Atlanta, in which the Fourteenth bore its full share of fatigue and privation, as well as of frequent and severe skirmishing. It lost heavily in both officers and men. At Atlanta the Regiment lost 20 men in killed and wounded.

August 26, 1864, commenced a flanking movement in the direction of Jonesboro, which reached the Atlanta and Western Railroad, five miles from that point, on the 31st, where 200 prisoners were captured. The next day the Third Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, in which was brigaded the Fourteenth, continued the advance, destroying the railroad track as it progressed. At 4.30 P. M. the Third Division (General Baird in command) confronted the enemy's works about Jonesboro. Third Brigade, in command of Colonel Este, of the Fourteenth Ohio, was drawn up in immediate rear of a regular Brigade of General Carlin's Division, which had just made an unsuccessful charge on the Rebel works in the edge of the woods on the opposite side of a large cornfield. Colonel Este's Brigade (embracing the Fourteenth and Thirty-Eighth Ohio, Tenth Kentucky and Seventy-Fourth Indiana) was ready for action, when its commander gave the order, "Battalions forward! Guide center!" General Baird at the same time waving his hand for the "forward." Amid an intense shower of rebel balls the lines moved forward. Soon a battery of grape and cannister opened, but the Brigade did not hesitate. The edge of the timber was gained, when, amid cheers and yells, the charge was made, the enemy's works gained, and a hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The Rebel force (of

General Pat Cleburne's Division) contested the ground inch by inch, and surrendered only after many had been killed in the desperate fight. The Fourteenth took as many prisoners as its own force numbered, together with a battery of four guns, several stands of colors and two lines of trenches full of men. This substantial success was not won except at heavy cost. The Third Brigade lost one-third of its number. In the ranks of the Fourteenth Ohio were 100 brave men whose term of enlistment had expired, but who willingly volunteered for the desperate struggle in which some of them gave up their lives for their country. Stronger or nobler proof of patriotism or heroism could not be furnished. The names of men capable of such patriotic devotion should not be forgotten.

The Third Brigade did not join in the pursuit of the enemy from Jonesboro. The Fourteenth Ohio followed in pursuit of Hood's troops, on their advance into Tennessee, as far as Rome, Ga., when, the chase being abandoned, the Brigade returned to Kingston, Ga., on the 6th November. Joining Gen. Sherman's forces at Atlanta, the Regiment participated in the " March to the Sea," and through the Carolinas to Goldsboro and Raleigh.

At Raleigh was promulgated to the Union forces the glorious news of the surrender of Lee and the Rebel Army near Richmond, assuring the collapse of the Rebellion. Soon came like tidings of General Johnston. Nothing more being left of field service, the Fourteenth and its heroic associates started for Washington, where it joined the Grand Armies of the Union in the review before the President and his Cabinet.

June 15, 1865, the Fourteenth Ohio left Washington by rail for Parkersburg, Va., arriving there the 18th. Thence by boats it proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where it was in camp until July 11th, when, having been mustered out, it left for home, reaching Cleveland, Ohio, July 14, 1865.

At Cleveland the Regiment was received with special manifestations of enthusiasm. Arriving at the Park, a welcoming address was delivered in behalf of the citizens by Rev. Dr. Goodrich, of the First Presbyterian Church, in the course of which the eloquent speaker said :

> We bless the day which has brought you home. The country now needs just such citizens as you have been soldiers. We know your services, how in the very dawn of the conflict you won an honorable name, and in the first campaign in West Virginia struck blows which forever after kept back from our own borders the invading hosts.
>
> We remember Carrick's Ford, where the day was won by a single charge of the Fourteenth Ohio, and we know the long course of toil and conflict and victory in which you have borne your part with the bravest, and whose record is on your banners. And we remember that it was because you thus stood in the brunt of battle that we have dwelt in undisturbed security, and possess all these liberties untouched. We have lain down in peace and slept because you were resting only on your arms, or pacing the weary round of the sentinel. We have gathered in these sanctuaries on the Sabbath and enjoyed the consolations of a Christian worship, because you, knowing no day of rest, have marched or fought or waited the assault, as the God of Hosts appointed to you. All these peaceful industries have been ours ; these schools, these courts of law, unbroken in their course of usefulness, because you stood a serried rampart between us and anarchy.
>
> This has been your glorious work, and for it all we give you this day our public tribute of gratitude. In old Rome, when peril came to the Commonwealth, the resort was always to a Dictator. One man, the strongest and ablest, was found, and to him it was given solemnly in charge that the Republic should receive no detriment. But we are not saved by one man. Our hope in the great emergency did not, would not, turn to any single soul, however great. It was to you we looked to save the Nation. To you, the volunteers of our Army, who stood forth, the land over, to defend the country, to all of you we gave the Republic in keeping. And your work is done—a greater work than you or we yet know. Generations must pass before the true history of this war can be written, or the worth of your labor reckoned up.
>
> In the name of your fellow-citizens, I thank you and bid you welcome. As a Minister of Religion, I thank you for your defense of Christian justice, and your maintenance of Christian institutions. God be with you evermore. God bless you all.

The Regiment was paid off at Cleveland and disbanded, a large portion of its members reaching Toledo July 21st. Although no formal demonstration was made on the occasion, the veterans were received amid warm expressions of admiration and thanksgiving by their families and citizens generally.

ROSTER THREE MONTHS' SERVICE.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

James B. Steedman,	Colonel.
George P. Este,	Lieut.-Colonel.
Paul Edwards,	Major.
Edwin D. Bradley,	Adjutant.
Henry D. Kingsbury,	Quartermaster.
Marshall Davis,	Quartermaster Sergeant.
James McDemiller,	Principal Musician.
Israel A. Coons,	Surgeon.
Waldo C. Daniels,	Surgeon's Mate.

COMPANY A.

S. Backus Moe, Captain; Wilbur F. Stopford, Lieut.; Frank N. Marion, Ensign; Newton J. Doolittle, 1st Sergeant; Jas. H. Boggis, 2d Sergeant; Josiah W. White, 3d Sergeant; Robt. F. Just, 4th Sergeant; Edmond Paine, 1st Corporal; Henry Roemer, 2d Corporal; Alpheus R. Rogers, 3d Corporal; Benj. F. Card, 4th Corporal; Samuel H. Anderson, Drummer; Arthur L. Callard, Fifer.

COMPANY B.

Louis Von Blessingh, Captain; John A. Chase, 1st Lieutenant; Wm. Schultz, 2d Lieutenant; Louis Koeppel, 1st Sergeant; Henry Seignier, 2d Sergeant; Phillip Breidt, 3d Sergeant; Ithamer Smith, 4th Sergeant; Solon Haughton, 1st Corporal; Caspar Peters, 2d Corporal; Anton Kraft, 3d Corporal; Frank M. Fleck, 4th Corporal; Gottfried Milverstedt, Drummer; Henry J. Hermance, Fifer.

COMPANY C.

Benjamin H. Fisher, Captain; Edwin J. Evans, 1st Lieutenant; Edgar M. Deucher, 2d Lieutenant; Charles Greenwood, 1st Sergeant; James H. Queen, 2d Sergeant; Henry Reichelderfer, 3d Sergeant; Jas. H. Long, 4th Sergeant; Samuel Hausey, 1st Corporal; Benjamin F. Conrad, 2d Corporal; Charles Mallory, 3d Corporal; Henry Marshall, 4th Corporal; John W. Bowlin, Fifer.

COMPANY D.

Sidney I. Sprague, Captain; William Irving, 1st Lieutenant; Charles Kahlo, 2d Lieutenant; Ransom P. Osborn, 1st Sergeant; William N. Rogers, 2d Sergeant; David A. Gleason, 3d Sergeant; Elijah Karnes, 4th Sergeant; Demetrous L. Bell, 1st Corporal; Amiel Peachin, 2d Corporal; Jeremiah Hall, 3d Corporal; Lewis Cohlman, 4th Corporal; Christian M. Graham, Drummer; John W. Wilson, Fifer.

COMPANY E.

Amon C. Bradley, Captain; David S. Talerdy, 1st Lieutenant; Orrin G. Doughton, 2d Lieutenant; Henry Rust, 1st Sergeant; Sanders M. Huyck, 2d Sergeant; Oscar Mott, 3d Sergeant; Samuel Donaldson, 4th Sergeant; John Rogers, 1st Corporal; Andrew W. Grice, 2d Corporal; Aquilla Coonrad, 3d Corporal; James L. Ashcrof, 4th Corporal; Israel E. Kintigh, Drummer; Daniel Ridenour, Fifer.

COMPANY F.

Enoch Mann, Captain; Samuel Pomeroy, Lieutenant; Lay W. Richardson, 1st Sergeant; Samuel Homan, 2d Sergeant; David H. Perrin, 3d Sergeant; Washington W. Bowen, 4th Sergeant; Benjamin S. Pender, 1st Corporal; Thaddeus Lemmert, 2d Corporal; Remus Howard, 3d Corporal; William Brownell, 4th Corporal; George D. Steedman, Drummer; William S. Potts, Fifer.

COMPANY G.

John S. Snook, Captain; Alfred M. Russel, 1st Lieutenant; John Crosson, 2d Lieutenant; Patrick H. Mooney, 1st Sergeant; Dennison S. Hughs, 2d Sergeant; Elijah Luvart, 3d Sergeant; William C. Haukins, 4th Sergeant; Samuel G. Robinson, 1st Corporal; Joseph S. S. Champion, 2d Corporal; Henry B. Ferguson, 3d Corporal; David Ankney, 4th Corporal; William Cuddy, Drummer.

COMPANY H.

Ephras L. Barber, Captain; Thomas M. Ward, 1st Lieut.; Reason A. Franks, 2d Lieut.; Hiram McClutchie, 1st Sergeant; Jacob Bartlett, 2d Sergeant; Erastus W. Briggs, 3d Sergeant; Emmet Losure, 4th Sergeant; Worling R. Leggett, 1st Corporal; Albert R. Stranahan, 2d Corporal; Emanuel B. Cantlebury, 3d Corporal; Samuel Hartley, 4th Corporal; Ithamer Culbertson, Drummer; John B. Mikesell, Fifer.

COMPANY I.

Caleb Dodd, Captain; Dennis C. Lehan, 1st Lieut.; James Marston, 2d Lieut.; Reuben Hall, 1st Sergeant; Paris H. Pray, 2d Sergeant; James H. Cooper, 3d Sergeant; Sedgwick Rathburn, 4th Sergeant; Alfred R. Hill, 1st Corporal; Joseph Hain, 2d Corporal; John Reston, 3d Corporal; James Carroll, 4th Corporal; Charles N. Brewster, Drum Major; Joseph Hutchinson, Fifer.

COMPANY K.

George W. Kirk, Captain; John F. Wallace, 1st Lieut.; Samuel Sherman, 2d Lieut.; William Griffin, 1st Sergeant; Franklin Warner, 2d Sergeant; Edward S. Dodd, 3d Sergeant; George W. Harding, 1st Corporal; Augustus Shaminfell, 2d Corporal; Ebenezer Tillottson, 3d Corporal; Julius Hipel, 4th Corporal; Andrew Marshall, Drummer; Walter B. Kirk, Fifer.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS.—*Adjt.*—Adjutant. *A. Q. M.*—Acting Quartermaster. *As.*—Assigned. *A. Surg.*—Assistant Surgeon. *Brig.*—Brigadier. *Co.*—Company, or County. *Ctf.*—Certificate. *Col.*—Colonel. *Corp.* or *Cpl.*—Corporal. *Capt.*—Captain. *Chap.*—Chaplain. *Cap*—Captured. *Chick.*—Battle of Chickamauga. *D.*—Died. *Disc*—Discharged. *Disa.*—Disabled, or Disability. *Exp. term*—Expiration of term of service. *Frank.*—Battle of Franklin. *Hos.*—Hospital. *Jones.*—Battle of Jonesboro. *K*—Killed. *Lt.* or *Lieut.*—Lieutenant. *M. O.*—Mustered out. *M. O. Co.*—Mustered out with company. *Mus.*—Musician. *Nash.*—Battle of Nashville. *Pro.*—Promoted. *Pvte.*—Private. *Q. M.*—Quartermaster. *R. Q. M.*—Regimental Quartermaster. *R. to R.*—Reduced to ranks. *Surg.*—Surgeon. *Sgt.* or *Sergt.*—Sergeant. *Tr.* or *Trans.*—Transferred. *Vet.*—Veteran.

ROSTER THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
James B. Steedman	Colonel.	43	Aug. 16, 1861	Promoted to Brig.-General July 16, 1862.
George P. Este	“	31	Aug. 16, 1861	Pro. from Lt.-Col. July, 1862; m. o. July, 1865.
Paul Edwards	Lt. Col.	38	Aug. 16, 1861	Pro. from Major July 17, '62; res. Nov. '62.
Henry D. Kingsbury	“	42	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. from Capt. co. A to Maj. July, '62; Lt.-Col. Dec. '62; m. o. Nov. '64.
Albert Moore	“	33	Aug. 16, 1861	Pro. from Capt. Co. A to Lt.-Col. Nov. '64; m. o. July, '65.
John W. Wilson	Major.	27	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. from Capt. Co. E Jan. '63; died Oct. '64, from wds. Jonesboro.
Waldo C. Daniels	Surgeon.	29	Aug. 16, 1861	Resigned Nov. 7, 1862.
George E. Sloat	“	37	Sept. 9, 1861	Pro. from Asst.-Surg. Nov. '62; m. o. Nov. '63.
E. King Nash	“	34	April 10, 1863	Pro. from Asst.-Surg. Nov. '64; m. o. Regt. July, '65.
Charles D. Ames	Asst. Surg.	----	Dec. 30, 1862	Pro. to Surgeon 60th O. V. I. May 1, 1864.
Charles M. Eaton	“	----	Aug. 21, 1862	Resigned March 4, 1863.
Thomas J. Cronise	“	----	July 30, 1864	Mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865.
Edwin B. Raffensperger	Chaplain.	37	Sept. 17, 1861	Resigned Feb. 24, 1863.
Horatio L. Sargent	“	----	May 28, 1864	Mustered out with regiment July 11, 1865.
Seth B. Moe	Adjutant.	29	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. to Capt. and A. A. G. of Vol. Aug. '62.
Joseph B. Newton	“	23	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. to Sgt.-Maj. from Corp. Co. A, Feb. '62; pro. to 2d Lt. as. to Co. B, Nov. '62; 1st Lt. as. to Co. H, Feb. '63; ap. Adjt. Aug. '63; pro. to Capt. as. to Co. A, Nov. '64.
Andrew J. Morse	“	30	Aug. 28, 1861	Pro. Q. M. Sergt. from private Co. F, Dec. '63; to 1st Lt. Nov.'64, Co. I; Adjt. Jan. '65; as. Co. G, May, '65.
John E. Teal	“	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Pro. Sgt.-Maj. from 1st Sgt. Co. I, Feb. '63; pro. 1st Lt. Apr.'65, as. Co. G; Adjt. May,'65; m. o. Regt. July,'65.
Daniel H. Nye	R. Q. M.	34	Aug. 21, 1861	Assigned to Co. K April 1, 1862.
John Dixon	“	40	Aug. 25, 1861	Pro. from 2d Lt. Co. K, Apr. '62; res. Dec. '62.
Ezra B. Kirk	“	31	Aug. 15, 1861	As. from Co. C, Dec. '62; pro. Capt. and Asst. Q. M. Feb. 1864.
William T. Bennett	“	20	Aug. 21, 1861	Ap. Act. R. Q. M. from 2d Lt. Co. E, June, '64; pro. 1st Lt. Co. B, Nov. '64; Regt. Q. M. May, '65; trans. from Co. B; m. o. Regt. July, '65.
Marshall Davis	Sergt. Maj.	25	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. 2d Lieut. Sept. '61; as. Co. E.
Charles B. Mitchell	“	22	Sept. 5, 1861	Pro. from Sergt. Co. I, Jan. '63; 2d Lt. Co. E, May, '64.
Jesse Thrapp	“	24	Sept. 5, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sergt. Co. I, July, '64; 1st Lieut. Co. I, Jan. '64; vet.
Livingston E. Beardsley	“	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. from Sergt. Co. A, May, '65; m. o. Regt. July, '65; vet.
Horace M. Parmelee	Q. M. S.	27	Sept. 5, 1861	Red. ranks, and trans. to Co. A, Nov. '61.
Saunders M. Huyck	“	35	Nov. 1, 1861	Red. to ranks, trans. to Co. I, March, '62.
George W. Westerman	“	30	Aug. 28, 1861	Pro. from private Co. F, Mar. '62; dis. Feb. '63, Surg. ctf. disab.
Smith Cadwalader	“	21	Sept. 4, 1861	Pro. from Sergt. Co. D, Dec. '63; dis. Jan. '65, Surg. ctf. disab.; vet.
William A. Tanner	“	19	Aug. 26, 1861	Pro. from Sergt. Co. G, Feb. '65; m. o. Regt. July, '65; vet.
James Bloom	Com. Ser.	50	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. from private Co. A, Sept. '61; dis. Apr. '62, Surg. ctf. disab.
Chauncey M. Reynolds	“	18	Sept. 6, 1861	Pro. from private Co. A, May, '62; dis. June, '63, Surg. ctf. disab.
David K. Bowker	“	22	Sept. 4, 1861	Pro. from private Co. D, Dec. '63; 1st Lt. Co. B, Nov. '64; vet.
Isaac J. Bogart	“	33	Aug. 25, 1861	Pro. from private Co. K, Dec. '64; red. ranks Co. K, Apr. '65; vet.
William P. Elwell	“	22	Aug. 25, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sergt. Co. K, Apr. '65; m. o. Regt. July, '65; vet.
Elijah W. Greene	Hos. St'd.	35	Aug. 25, 1861	Discharged June, '62, on Surg. ctf. disab.
James B. Smith	“	39	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. Sergt. Co. A, July, '62; died June 23, '63, Nashville.
Warren S. Johnson	“	27	Sept. 5, 1861	Pro. from private Co. E, Dec. '63; m. o. Regt. July, '65; vet.
Stephen H. Anderson	Prin. Mus.	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Assigned to Co. H, Oct. 1, 1862.
Henry Wetzell	“	44	Mar. 1, 1862	Pro. from private Co. H, June, '63; dis. Mar. '65.
Andrew Jackson	“	19	Aug. 26, 1861	Pro. from mus. Co. G, May, '65; m. o. Regt. July, '65; vet.
Nathaniel G. Pierce	“	15	Aug. 26, 1861	Pro. from mus. Co. G, May, '65; m. o. Regt. July, '65; vet.
Christian Milverstedt	Leader.	28	Sept. 1, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
James D. McMiller	Musician.	27	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
Isaac Lamb	“	26	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Alexander Miller	Musician.	30	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
Nicholas Bink	"	27	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
John Altraper	"	29	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
Joseph Williams	"	19	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '65, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
John W. Hannon	"	36	Oct. 5, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
Adolph Rapp	"	19	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
Bernard Stum	"	18	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
Leonard Long	"	18	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
Samuel Sidlinger	"	18	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept, '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
John Allen	"	31	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Apr. '62, Lebanon, Ky.; Surg. ctf. disab.
Daniel Keefer	"	38	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Apr. '62, Lebanon, Ky.; Surg. ctf. disab.
Charles Myers	"	30	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
John Sidlinger	"	39	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
George W. Harving	"	33	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
Godfrey Milverstedt	"	35	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Sept. '62, Bowling Green, Ky.; ord. W. Dept.
Francis A. Rockwood	"	37	Sept. 12, 1861	M. o. Apr. '62, Lebanon, Ky.; Surg. ctf. disab.

COMPANY A.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Henry D. Kingsbury	Captain.	42	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. to Major, July, 1862.
Albert Moore	"	33	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. 1st Lieut. Aug. '62; Lieut.-Col. Nov. 18, 1864.
Joseph B. Newton	"	23	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. Sergt.-Maj. from Corp. Feb. '62; to Adjt. Nov. '64; m. o. Co. July, '65; vet.
Marshal Davis	1st Lieut.	25	Aug. 21, 1861	From Co. E, March, '62; pro. Capt. Co. E, Nov. '64.
Alonzo H. Wood	"	20	Aug. 20, 1861	1st Sergt. from Corp.; to 1st Lieut. Apr. '65; m. o. Co.; vet.
William B. Pugh	2d Lieut.	25	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. to Captain Co. I, Nov. 1862.
Frank Fleck	"	32	Aug. 20, 1861	Pro. from Sergt. Co. H, Aug. 1862; res. Sept. 1864.
Nathaniel O. Cobb	1st Sergt.	26	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. 2d Lieut. Co. I, Oct. '62.
Harrison Wood	"	30	Aug. 17, 1861	Ap. from Sergt.; pro. 1st Lt. Co. H.; veteran.
Gaius B. Hanford	"	22	Sept. 3, 1861	Ap. Corp.; Sgt. June, '64; 1st Sgt. Dec. '64; m.o.Co.; vet.
Francis O. Wyman	Sergeant.	22	Aug. 19, 1861	Ap. from Corp. Sept. '64; m. o. Co.; veteran.
Thomas Scott	"	20	Aug. 21, 1861	Ap. from Corp. Dec. '64; m. o. Co.; vet.
Orlando C. Geer	"	21	Aug. 19, 1861	Ap. from Corp. May, '65; m. o. Co.; vet.
George R. Pennell	"	21	Aug. 17, 1861	Ap. from Corp. June, '65; m. o. Co.; vet.
Samuel Emery	"	35	Aug. 28, 1861	Disc. Aug. '62; Surg. ctf. disability.
James Moore	"	21	Aug. 21, 1861	Ap. from Corp.; disc. Dec. '62, on Surg. ctf. disab.
James B. Smith	"	39	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. Hospital Steward, July, '62.
John Gillman	"	31	Aug. 17, 1861	Ap. from Corp.; killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Thomas W. Gilbert	"	21	Sept. 4, 1861	Mus. as private; ap. Sgt.; wd. Chickamauga; d. Oct.'63.
Arthur D. Tarbox	"	25	Aug. 19, 1861	Mus. as private; ap. Sgt.; k. at Jonesboro, Sept. 64.
James N. Perine	"	30	Aug. 22, 1861	Died Sept. 2, 1864, wounds received at Jonesboro.
Livingston E. Beardsley	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Mus. private; ap. Sgt.; pro. Sgt.-Maj. May, '65; vet.
Thomas Glenn	Corporal.	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Ap. Corp. Nov. '62; m. o. Co. July, '65; veteran.
John H. Pugh	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. Corp. Sept. '64; m. o. Co. July, '65; veteran.
Ignatius Warner	"	19	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. Corp. Sept. 1864; m. o. Co. July, '65; veteran.
George Bennette	"	24	Aug. 25, 1864	Ap. Corp. Sept. 1865; m. o. Co. July, '65; veteran.
Albert Osborn	"	23	Jan. 25, 1864	Ap. Corp. Oct. 1864; m. o. Co. July, 1865.
William Hughes	"	23	Aug. 17, 1861	Ap. Corp. Dec. 1864; m. o. Co. July, 1865; veteran.
Joseph E. Warner	"	19	Aug. 21, 1861	Ap. Corp. May, 1865; m. o. Co. July, 1865; veteran.
William Rutherford	"	28	Sept. 8, 1861	Ap. Corp. June, 1865; m. o. Co. July, 1865; veteran.
Julius C. Bennette	"	40	Aug. 17, 1861	Disc. March, 1862, Surgeon's certificate, disability.
George Dodds	"	29	Aug. 20, 1861	Ap. Corp.; discharged Sept. 20, 1864.
John Owen	"	20	Aug. 22, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga, September, 1863.
Avery, John G	Private.	19	Jan. 19, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Anderson, William	"	27	Aug. 17, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Alcorn, William H	"	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Reduced from Corporal; disc. Sept. 1864, at Atlanta.
Bond, William	"	18	Feb. 10, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Brown, George W	"	18	Feb. 6, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Bogle, Francis	"	18	Sept. 8, 1861	
Barr, Robert W	"	18	Aug. 17, 1861	Disc. Aug. 1862, Cincinnati, Surg. ctf. disability.
Barlow, Jonathan	"	41	Aug. 21, 1861	Discharged at Nashville, Surgeon's certificate disab.
Beecher, John W	"	33	Aug. 21, 1861	Promoted 2d Lieutenant, Jan. 1863, Company C.
Brichfield, Eli	"	24	Aug. 21, 1861	Cap. Chickamauga, Sept.'63; d. Andersonville, Sep.'64.
Bloom, James	"	50	Aug. 21, 1861	Promoted Com. Sergeant, Sept. 7, 1861.
Burnes, William	"	32	Aug. 21, 1861	Wd. at Chickamauga; disc. Jan. '65, Surg. ctf. disab.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Barnes, William	Private.	22	Feb. 1, 1864	Discharged Dec. 29, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio.
Barnes, Frederick C	"	19	Aug. 21, 1861	Wounded Chickamauga; in hospital; discharged.
Boner, Francis W	"	25	Aug. 18, 1861	Missing at Chickamauga. No further record.
Burchfield, Aaron H	"	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Died May 16, 1862, near St. Louis, Missouri.
Barr, Amos	"	21	Aug. 17, 1861	Died Nov. 28, 1861, at Lexington, Kentucky.
Bames, William	"	19	Feb. 1, 1864	Discharged Sept. 1864, Surgeon's certificate disability.
Cook, Luther H	"	26	Sept. 25, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
Clark, John	"	28	Sept. 14, 1863	Discharged June 17, 1865, at Camp Chase, Ohio.
Clark, Henry H	"	28	Feb. 13, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Collins, David	"	27	Feb. 18, 1864	Captured at Raleigh, S. C. April, 1865; m. o. Co.
Cauklin, Isaac	"	26	Aug. 17, 1861	Reduced from Corporal; discharged April, 1862.
Cobb, John E	"	29	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged Oct. 1862, Nashville, Surgeon's ctf. disab.
Carman, Eli	"	33	Aug. 20, 1861	Discharged Oct. 1862, Nashville, Surgeon's ctf. disab.
Carter, John	"	23	Aug. 18, 1861	Discharged Sept. 13, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia.
Coffin, Admiral B	"	23	Aug. 21, 1861	Red. from Cpl.; wd. Atlanta, June, '63; disc. Apr. '65; vet.
Cornelius, John	"	18	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged Sept. 13, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Coalwell, William	"	18	Jan. 11, 1864	Discharged June, 1865, Cleveland, O., Surg. ctf. disab.
Dryer, George H	"	18	Jan. 12, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
D'Shanaway, Lafayette F	"	18	Jan. 21, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
D'Shanaway, John	"	18	Jan. 18, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Donavin, Richard	"	45	Mar. 5, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Davis, Abram	"	29	Aug. 18, 1861	Trans. 1st Vet. Vol. Engineers, Sept. 1864; veteran.
Davis, Andrew J	"	19	Aug. 18, 1861	Trans. 1st Vet. Vol. Engineers, Sept. 1864; veteran.
Eldridge, John E	"	20	Aug. 18, 1861	Discharged Feb. 20, 1863, Surg. certificate disab.
Frusher, James	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out with Company.
Frisbee, John C	"	20	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out with Company.
Felt, James S	"	18	Jan. 25, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Glenn, Andrew	"	25	Aug. 17, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; disc. April 7, 1865; veteran.
Glemon, Martin	"	18	Aug. 26, 1861	Wounded at Resaca, May, 1864; veteran.
Gilbert, Uriah	"	18	Sept. 4, 1861	Wd. at Chickamauga and Jonesboro; d. Sept. 64; vet.
Gates, John	"	19	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
Hathaway, William W	"	40	Sept. 30, 1864	Discharged July 4, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.
Hull, Ira	"	45	Aug. 17, 1861	Red. from Cpl.; dis. Dec. '62, Surg. ctf. disa.
Humes, Cornelius	"	25	Aug. 17, 1861	Disc. May, '63, Lavergne, Tenn., Surg. certificate.
Harbauer, Jacob	"	23	Aug. 17, 1861	Captured Chickamauga; no further record.
Hapins, Charles W	"	18	June 12, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Hines, Thomas	"	21	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out with company.
How, Adam	"	16	Sept. 24, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Heuch, Charles H	"	19	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Hepp, John	"	22	Aug. 21, 1861	Killed battle Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Harper, Benjamin	"	35	Sept. 29, 1864	Disc. June, 1865, order of War Department.
James, Ephraim	"	26	Aug. 19, 1861	Wd. Chickamauga; no further record.
Jones, Francis L	"	18	Sept. 26, 1864	Disc. June, 1865, order of War Department.
Jolly, Jared	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Wd. Mission Ridge, Nov. '63; disc. Sept. '64, Surg. ctf.
June, Reuben A	"	36	Aug. 21, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Jones, Charles H	"	18	Jan. 19, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Knapp, Wilson B	"	42	Sept. 4, 1861	Disc. March, '62, on Surgeon's certificate.
Kingsbury, Orison V	"	21	Oct. 12, 1861	Disc. June, '62, on Surgeon's certificate.
Kleinsory, William	"	18	Sept. 24, 1864	Absent sick; m. o. July '65.
Kennedy, William	"	30	Sept. 26, 1864	Discharged June 13, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.
Lanagan, Thomas	"	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Died Dec. 26, 1862, at Lebanon, Ky.
Leach, David	"	19	Aug. 19, 1861	Died Dec. 1, 1861, at Lexington, Ky.
Lafleur, Antone	"	23	Aug. 21, 1861	Died Nov. 25, 1861, at Lexington, Ky.
Lathrop, Elisha D	"	19	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Lewis, William M	"	23	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June, 1865, order War Department.
Lane, Thomas	"	26	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June, 1865, order War Department.
Landburg, Andrew	"	22	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June, 1865, order War Department.
Lendberger, George W	"	40	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June, 1865, order War Department.
Laird, F. A	"	21	Nov. 18, 1864	Mustered out June, 1865, order War Department.
Long, John E	"	23	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June, 1865, order War Department.
McVetta, Thomas	"	29	Aug. 17, 1861	Disc. March, 1862, at Louisville, Ky., Surg. ctf.
McMillin, Henry P	"	25	Aug. 17, 1861	Disc. May, 1863, Lavergne, Tenn., Surg. ctf.
Moore, Peter	"	41	Aug. 22, 1861	Disc. Oct. 1862, Columbus, O., Surg. ctf.
McHenry, Charles	"	18	Jan. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Moran, Patrick	"	33	Jan. 30, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Murk, Anthony	"	25	Jan. 8, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Mallette, John	"	18	Sept. 29, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Merrill, Levin M	"	19	Aug. 22, 1861	Died May 21, '64, from wds. at Resaca.
Miller, Ludwig	"	36	Sept. 26, 1864	Discharged June, 1865, order War Department.
Nye, Henry T	"	21	July 27, 1861	Disc. April, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn., Surg. ctf.
Nilis, Henry	"	18	Aug. 22, 1861	Wounded at Chickamauga; m. o. Co.
Parmelee, Horace M	"	27	Sept. 5, 1861	Red. from Q. M. Sgt. Nov. '61; disc. Aug. '62, Columbus, O.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Remarks.
Perry, Ezra	Private.	29	Sept. 6, 1861	Disc. March 1863, Louisville, Ky., Surg. certificate.
Phillips, Aaron	"	29	Aug. 17, 1861	M. o. Sept. '64, Atlanta, exp. term service.
Pellon, Eli	"	25	Aug. 17, 1861	
Pelky, John	"	32	Jan. 12, 1864	Mustered out June, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.
Pelky, Lewis	"	19	Jan. 12, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Pfanner, Jacob	"	18	Feb. 13, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Robinette, Narcissus	"	45	Aug. 21, 1861	Disc. May, 1862, Shiloh, Tenn., Surgeon's certificate.
Reynolds, Chauncey M	"	18	Sept. 6, 1861	Pro. Com. Sergeant May 2, 1862.
Railton, George W	"	19	Feb. 12, 1862	Discharged May 18, 1865, at Columbus, O.
Shutts, Albert A	"	36	Aug. 17, 1861	Disc. June, 1862, Columbus, Surgeon's certificate.
Stone, Homer B	"	39	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged Sept. 13, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Sifer, Abraham F	"	24	Aug. 17, 1861	Died July 29, 1862, at Pulaski, Tenn.
Seager, Francis M	"	19	Feb. 22, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Stricklin, Nathan	"	23	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Spangler, John E	"	21	Jan. 25, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Stautzenberger, William	"	20	Feb. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Sondeet, Joseph	"	18	Jan. 22, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Steffus, Mathias	"	18	Aug. 21, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Segur, William O	"	18	Jan. 12, 1864	Died Sept. 24, 1864, wounds at Jonesboro.
Sinting, John	"	19	Sept. 26, 1864	Disc. May 29, 1865, order War Department.
Seeron, Henry	"	18	Sept. 26, 1864	Disc. June 3, 1865, order War Department.
Siedke, Augustus	"	31	Mch. 10, 1862	Disc. Feb. 26, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Southwick, Charles	"	23	Nov. 22, 1863	Trans. to 1st Vet. Vol. Engineers Sept. 1864.
Thomas, Jerome B	"	18	Aug. 19, 1861	Red. from Cpl.; det. Q. M. Sept. '64; m. o. Co.; vet.
Wilder, Albert V	"	23	Oct. 12, 1861	Disc. May. 1863, Manchester, Tenn., Surg. certificate.
Wood, Jonathan	"	62	Sept. 5, 1861	Trans. from co. I, Nov. '62; disc. Jan. '64; Surg. ctf.
Waldron, Henry L	"	20	Aug. 17, 1861	Cap. Chick.; died Oct. 16, '64, Andersonville.
Wood, Samuel T	"	20	Aug. 19, 1861	Cap. Chick.; esc. March 2, '64; wd. Jonesboro; m. o. Sept. '65; veteran.
Walbridge, Charles H	"	30	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out Atlanta, Sept. 13, '64.
Williams, Cyrus M	"	18	Aug. 17, 1861	Died Oct. 6, '63, of wds. at Chickamauga.
Williams, Joseph K	"	21	Aug. 19, 1861	Died Dec. 12, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Wilkinson, Edwin R	"	19	Aug. 21, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Warner, Zophar	"	19	Oct. 18, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Warner, Levi S	"	18	Oct. 18, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Warren, Alfred N	"	18	Jan. 25, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Weller, John A	"	18	Feb. 25, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Wilkinson, Albert S	"	18	Aug. 19, 1861	Died Jan. 5, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
Wood, Francis V	"	18	Jan. 14, 1864	Disc. June, 1865, order War Department.
Zeigen, John	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Cap. Chick.; died Danville Prison, Jan. 12, '64.

COMPANY B.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Remarks.
George W. Kirk	Captain.	43	Aug. 15, 1861	M. o. Sept. '64, Atlanta, exp. term service.
Henry G. Neubert	"	20	Aug. 14, 1861	As. from Co. K, Jan. '65; m. o. Co.; vet.
Edward S. Dodd	1st Lieut.	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Assigned to Company F, February 18, 1863.
David K. Bowker	"	22	Sept. 4, 1861	Pro. from Com. Sgt. Nov. '64, Capt. Co. C, Apr. 1865.
James B. Rutledge	"	35	Sept. 12, 1861	Pro. from 2d Lt. Nov. '61; res. Sept. '63.
William T. Bennett	"	20	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. from 2d Lt. Nov. '64; ap. R. Q. M. May, 1865.
Henry A. Valentine	"	21	Sept. 1, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sgt. Co. H, Nov. 1864; m. o. Co.
Joseph B. Newton	2d Lieut.	23	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. from Sgt.-Maj. Nov. '62, to 1st Lt. Co. H, Feb. '63.
Isaac L. Van Meter	"	22	Aug. 25, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sgt. Co. K, Feb. '63; m. o. Co.; veteran.
Ebenezer C. Tillotson	1st Sergt.	31	Aug. 15, 1861	Transferred to Company K, June 16, 1862.
Walter B. Kirk	"	19	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. to 2d Lieutenant Co. H, November, 1862.
Albert Burroughs	"	24	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. to 1st Lieutenant Company C, January, 1865.
Horace Culver	"	26	Aug. 18, 1861	Appointed from Sergeant, June, 1865; m. o. Company.
James N. Cooley	Sergeant.	20	Aug. 18, 1861	Appointed from Corporal, Dec. 1863; m. o. Co.; vet.
John Cahoo	"	20	Aug. 18, 1861	Appointed from Corporal, May, 1864; m. o. Co.; vet.
John Klein	"	23	Aug. 18, 1861	Appointed from Corporal, January, 1865; m. o. Co.; vet.
Joseph Perry	"	28	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. from Cpl. May, 1864; on det. duty; m. o. Co.; vet.
Josiah T. Walker	"	26	Aug. 18, 1861	Died December, 1863, wounds Mission Ridge.
Augustus C. May	Corporal.	19	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. Cpl. Dec. 1863; pris. war 3 m.; m. o. Co.; vet.
Peter Emery	"	18	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. Cpl. Dec. 1863; m. o. Co.; veteran.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Michael Gates	Corporal.	20	Aug. 18, 1861	Appointed Corporal, Mar. 1, 1864; m. o. Co.; veteran.
Thomas Kay	“	29	May 28, 1861	Appointed Corporal, November, 1864; m. o. Co.; vet.
Henry McGrau	“	21	Sept. 7, 1861	Appointed Corporal, November, 1864; m. o. Co.; vet.
Martin Culver	“	21	Aug. 20, 1861	Appointed Corporal, November, 1864; m. o. Co.; vet.
Frederick McEllight	“	18	Sept. 1, 1861	Appointed Corporal, November, 1864; m. o. Co.; vet.
Lewis Schampaign	“	23	Sept. 1, 1861	Appointed Corporal, November, 1864; m. o. Co.; vet.
Reed Wetmore	“	49	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. Cpl. Sept. 1861; d. hospital, Nashville, Mar. 1863.
Daniel Craig	“	33	Sept. 23, 1861	Ap. Cpl.; disc. Apr. 1863, Surgeon's certificate.
Charles E. Davis	“	19	Sept. 7, 1861	Ap. Cpl.; died Aug. 1864, wds. Kingston, May, '64; vet.
Albert H. Huntley	“	27	Aug. 18, 1861	Died October, 1864, Nashville; veteran.
Francis M. Perry	“	23	Sept. 1, 1861	Died Oct. 6, 1864, wounds at Jonesboro; veteran.
Christopher Jacobs	“	20	Sept. 18, 1861	Died September 6, 1864, wounds at Jonesboro; veteran.
Warfield, Henry C	Wagoner.	18	Sept. 20, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
Aird, Andrew	Private.	32	Aug. 21, 1861	Discharged February, 1863, Surgeon's certificate.
Acker, William H	“	19	Sept. 28, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Bryan, George W	“	29	Sept. 1, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
Bryan, Dennis	“	18	Jan. 21, 1861	Mustered out with Company.
Bivans, George F	“	18	Jan. 5, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Burk, Jesse	“	22	Sept. 1, 1861	Red. from Corporal; disc. July, 1863, on Surgeon's ctf.
Born, Jacob	“	18	Sept. 28, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Beeler, Rudolph	“	34	Sept. 21, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Baker, Emanuel	“	22	Sept. 29, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Bowles, Thomas	“	20	Sept. 22, 1864	Discharged May 20, 1865, at Newbern, N. C.
Conger, Horace	“	18	Sept. 1, 1861	Mustered out with Company.
Carrol, John	“	43	Sept. 16, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
Cotter, John	“	39	Sept. 23, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Cochran, Clement	“	19	Aug. 19, 1861	Reduced from Corporal; disc. Sept. 1864, Atlanta.
Clark, Willis E	“	24	Aug. 15, 1861	Reduced from Corporal; disc. Sept. 1864, Atlanta.
Callard, Arthur L	“	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Died April 20, 1862, at Shiloh, Tennessee.
Cluckey, John	“	36	Sept. 4, 1861	Died December 6, 1861, at Lexington, Kentucky.
Coulton, Joseph	“	34	Aug. 18, 1861	Discharged September 18, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Cowles, Gaylord	“	37	Sept. 21, 1861	Discharged April 27, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Culver, Newton	“	27	Aug. 20, 1861	Discharged August 18, 1863, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Coulton, William	“	21	Aug. 16, 1861	Discharged Dec. 4, 1863, Surgeon's certificate.
Conner, Cornelius	“	23	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged June, 1865, Surgeon's certificate; veteran.
Cooper, Reuben	“	26	Feb. 3, 1864	Discharged June 29, 1865, order War Department.
Chrisley, George W	“	18	Sept. 27, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Crandall, Caleb	“	20	Sept. 29, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Drewior, Noah L	“	21	Sept. 18, 1861	Wounded at Mission Ridge, Nov. 1863; m. o. Co.; vet.
Davis, Charles	“	25	Sept. 7, 1861	Died Nov. 7, 1861, in hospital, at London, Kentucky.
Dudley, Joseph	“	25	Aug. 28, 1861	Died March 26, 1862, at Lexington, Kentucky.
Dellinghausey, Edward	“	19	Sept. 12, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Durall, John	“	18	Sept. 28, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Dailey, John	“	18	Sept. 4, 1861	Transferred Reserve Corps, March, 1865; veteran.
Davis, William H	“	35	Sept. 7, 1861	Killed August 8, 1864, near Atlanta; veteran.
Emerling, William A	“	----	Sept. 9, 1861	Discharged September 12, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Eaton, Nathaniel	“	44	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged July 20, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Easlin, Mathias	“	24	Feb. 6, 1864	Discharged April 13, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate.
Estell, Chauncey	“	18	Feb. 27, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Flanagan, Arthur	“	18	Sept. 23, 1861	Discharged September 22, 1864.
Fritz, John	“	29	Sept. 27, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Gillis, William H	“	23	Aug. 26, 1861	Discharged January 20, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Gleason, Matthew W	“	19	Aug. 28, 1861	
Gates, Adam	“	18	Feb. 6, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Harrison, John W	“	18	Aug. 31, 1861	Died February 20, 1864, at Cincinnati, Ohio.
Harrison, John	“	44	Aug. 30, 1861	Discharged April 18, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Helmy, Cornelius	“	20	Aug. 18, 1861	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.
Harris, Amos	“	19	Feb. 24, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Harris, Edward	“	21	Feb. 20, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Jordan, Patrick	“	28	Sept. 28, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Kastack, Frank	“	19	Sept. 21, 1861	Discharged Sept. 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Surgeon's ctf.
Kelley, Gustain	“	18	Feb. 4, 1864	Died June 29, 1864, in hospital at New Albany, Ind.
Lyons, Martin	“	21	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged Sept. 12, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
LaFontaine, Oliver	“	22	Aug. 19, 1861	Dis. Aug. 4, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Lee, David	“	33	Aug. 26, 1861	Dis. Aug. 4, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Lue, Conrad	“	42	Sept. 27, 1864	Dis. June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Laughlin, William J.	“	18	Sept. 24, 1864	Died March, 1865, near Catawba River, S. C.
Miller, Frederick.	“	32	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged Sept. 22, 1864, exp. term of service.
Miller, Levi	“	27	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged Sept. 22, 1864, exp. term of service.
McPhillips, James	“	23	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged Sept. 22, 1864, exp. term of service.
Murphy, James	“	20	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged Sept. 22, 1864, exp. term of service.
McMahon, James	“	35	Aug. 26, 1861	Discharged Sept. 12, 1864, exp. term of service.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Moon, Thomas	Private.	18	Feb. 18, 1864	Killed June 3, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
McKay, Joseph	"	37	Jan. 2, 1864	Transferred to U. S. Navy April 27, 1864.
Miller, Sylvester	"	25	Aug. 22, 1861	Killed in battle of Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.
Mark, John	"	20	Aug. 21, 1861	Died Feb. 23, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
Marsh, Lewis	"	66	Sept. 7, 1861	Discharged April 15, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Miller, Charles	"	21	Aug. 20, 1861	Discharged Nov. 29, 1863, on Surgeon's certifiate.
Monger, Frank	"	28	Aug. 23, 1861	Discharged Dec. 15, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Miller, Martin	"	40	Sept. 26, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Miller, Jacob	"	24	Sept. 24, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Mullinix, Solomon	"	20	Sept. 26, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, at Washington, D. C.
Milikee, Patrick	"	26	Aug. 30, 1861	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Moon, John W	"	32	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Munchler, Alonzo	"	28	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Merrill, Charles M	"	18	Jan. 12, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Mack, Jacob H	"	18	Sept. 28, 1864	Died May 12, 1865, at Newbern, N. C.
Noonan, Timothy	"	19	Sept. 23, 1861	Discharged Sept. 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Paddock, Miner	"	34	Aug. 26, 1861	Discharged Sept. 12, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Porter, William H	"	19	Sept. 6, 1861	Killed in battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.
Phelan, John	"	31	Sept. 23, 1861	
Price, Charles	"	29	Sept. 14, 1861	Discharged June 16, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Papman, Charles R	"	19	Sept. 24, 1861	Transferred to 4th U. S. Battery Dec. 4, 1862.
Phelps, Charles A	"	23	Oct. 27, 1862	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Quintine, Arthur	"	29	Feb. 3, 1864	Discharged June 10, 1865, by order War Department.
Reagan, Peter	"	18	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged Sept. 12, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Robedeaux, Robert R	"	22	Sept. 18, 1861	Discharged Sept. 12, 1864, at Atlanta, Ga.
Reed, Franklin	"	24	Aug. 19, 1861	Discharged Sept. 13, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Rogers, Alpheus R	"	22	Aug. 15, 1861	Discharged Oct. 7, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Rowan, William	"	21	Sept. 1, 1861	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Roberts, George W	"	24	Aug. 25, 1861	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Regan, James	"	18	Jan. 21, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Schaler, Charles	"	36	Sept. 1, 1861	Dicharged Feb. 19, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Sunkers, Jacob	"	26	Aug. 8, 1861	Discharged April 23, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Smith, Leander W	"	18	Aug. 21, 1861	Transferred to 4th U. S. Battery Dec. 4, 1862.
Sheppard, William	"	23	Aug. 22, 1861	
Tillott, George D	"	18	Aug. 15, 1861	Discharged Sept. 12, 1864, expiration of term of service.
Topliff, Charles A	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Red. from Corpl.; dis. Sept. 1864, exp. term of service.
Tuttle, Orlando	"	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged Sept. 22, 1864, expiration of term of service.
Thom, Webster	"	23	Sept. 1, 1861	Wounded at Mission Ridge; disc. Sept. 1864. Surg. ctf.
Trafler, Nicholas	"	22	Aug. 24, 1861	Discharged Sept. 12, 1864, by order War Department.
Thornton, Charles W	"	26	Aug. 21, 1861	Red. from Corpl.; disc. June, 1862, on Surg. certificate.
Tugo, Nelson	"	19	Sept. 18, 1861	Discharged July 16, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Winn, Francis	"	22	Aug. 21, 1861	
Wilson, Lewis E	"	18	Sept. 23, 1861	Killed in battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.
Williams, Geo. W	"	45	Sept. 20, 1861	Died March 2, 1862, at Louisville, Ky.
Wilson, Robert	"	34	Aug. 27, 1861	Discharged Aug. 4, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Wetmore, Nicholas H	"	26	Aug. 15, 1861	Discharged Dec. 20, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Walcott, Albert	"	19	Aug. 21, 1861	Transferred to 4th U. S. Battery Dec. 4, 1862.
Weber, Charles W	"	18	Feb. 20, 1864	Discharged June 21, 1865, by order War Department.
Wagoner, John	"	19	Feb. 14, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Wyatt, Albert	"	18	Feb. 24, 1864	Mustered out with company.

COMPANY C.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Jacob W. Brown	Captain.	37	Aug. 15, 1861	Resigned Oct. 29, 1862.
John J. Clark	"	29	Aug. 28, 1861	Pro. from 1st Lieut. Co. F, Nov., 1862; m. o. Mar., 1865.
David K. Bowker	"	22	Sept. 4, 1861	Pro. from 1st Lieut. Co. B, April, 1865; m. o. with Co.
Ezra B. Kirk	1st Lieut.	21	Aug. 15, 1861	Appointed Regimental Q. M. Dec. 19, 1862.
William B. Steedman	"	28	Sept. 4, 1861	Pro. from 2d Lt. Co. D, Dec., 1862; as. to E, June, 1863.
Henry G. Neubert	"	20	Aug. 14, 1861	Pro. 2d Lt. Aug. 1862; 1st Lt. Jan. 1863; Capt. K, Nov.'64.
Albert Burroughs	"	24	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sergt. Co. B, Jan. 1865; m. o. with Co.
John M. Hamilton	2d Lieut.	26	Aug. 15, 1861	Resigned Sept. 15, 1862.
John W. Beecher	"	33	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. from private, Co. A, Jan. 1863; res. Aug. 1864.
Henry W. Bigelow	1st Sergt.	23	Aug. 15, 1861	Promoted to 2d Lieut. Co. I, March 13, 1862.
Henry F. Morgan	"	20	Sept. 2, 1861	Mus. as private; ap. 1st Sergt.; killed at Jonesboro; vet.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Charles E. Wilcox	1st Sergt.	20	Aug. 17, 1861	Mus. as private; ap. 1st. Sergt. Sept. '64; m. o. Co.; vet.
Michael M. Goulden	Sergeant.	29	Sept. 18, 1861	Ap. from Corp.; on duty Hd. Qtrs.; m. o. with Co.; vet.
George C. Church	“	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Ap. from Corp.; cap. at Chick.; died Andr'ville, Aug.'64.
William D. Randall	“	20	Aug. 17, 1861	Mus. as private; ap. Sergt. Dec. '63; m. o. with Co.; vet.
Gilbert Applegate	“	18	Sept. 3, 1861	Ap. from Corpl. Sept. 1864; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
William Lanning	“	19	Sept. 2, 1861	Ap. from Corpl. Sept. 1864; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
Patrick O'Reily	“	18	Sept. 10, 1861	Ap. from Corpl. June, 1865; m. o. with Co. July,'65; vet.
William Krall	“	18	Sept. 2, 1861	Mus. as private; discharged June, 1865; veteran.
John Kelley	“	19	Sept. 2, 1861	Ap. from Corpl. June, 1865; discharged June, 1865; vet.
Andrew J. Morse	“	29	Aug. 15, 1861	Promoted to Q. M. Sergt. Feb. 1863.
Francis Brunhoofer	“	25	Aug. 15, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
George R. Morris	Corporal.	23	Aug. 24, 1861	Absent Sept. 19, 1863, for wds. Chick.; m. o. Sept. 1864.
John O'Conner	“	18	Aug. 26, 1861	Ap. Corp. Aug. '63; m. o. Sept. '64, exp. term.
Andrew J. Martin	“	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Wounded at Chickamauga; m. o. Sept. '64, exp. term.
James W. Stout	“	18	Aug. 24, 1861	Ap. Corp. Nov. 64; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
David Finkinbrinder	“	44	Feb. 15, 1864	Ap. Corp. Nov. 1864; m. o. with Company.
Abram Meer	“	22	Feb. 22, 1862	Ap. Corp. Nov. 1864; m. o. with Company; veteran.
Valentine Weil	“	37	Aug. 17, 1861	Ap. Corp. Nov. 1864; m. o. with Company; veteran.
Emanuel Summerlott	“	24	Aug. 15, 1861	Ap. Corp. Nov. 1864; m. o. with Company; veteran.
Henry Ralph	“	20	Aug. 17, 1861	Ap. Corp. Jan. 1865; m. o. with Company; veteran.
Leeman Straus	“	32	Aug. 24, 1861	Ap. Corp. June, 1865; m. o. with Company; veteran.
Hiram Palmer	“	32	Aug. 17, 1861	Transferred to U. S. Navy.
Lyman S. Hall	“	19	Aug. 24, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga.
Michael Lutz	“	18	Sept. 21, 1861	Cap. at Chickamauga; died Andersonville, July, '64.
Andrew Weigle	“	20	Aug. 19, 1861	Died Jan. 8, 1862, at Lebanon, Ky.
Alfred Isabel	“	23	Aug. 24, 1861	Discharged May, 1864, at Detroit, Surg. certificate.
Eli Shauteen	“	35	Sept. 2, 1861	Discharged July, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Robert H. Church	Wagoner.	23	Aug. 17, 1861	Red. from Corp.; disc. Sept. 1864, expiration term.
Anderson, Thomas	Private.	40	Sept. 2, 1861	Died Oct. 4, 1862, at Bacon Creek, Ky.
Anderson, James	“	28	Jan. 5, 1864	Killed in battle at Atlanta, Aug. 17, 1864.
Albinson, John	“	31	Aug. 21, 1861	Red. from Corp.; miss. Chickamauga; no other record.
Blumberg, Joseph	“	23	Aug. 15, 1861	Red. from Sergt.; m. o. Sept. 1864, expiration term.
Brennaman, Harrison	“	21	Aug. 17, 1861	M. o. on expiration term of service, Sept. 1864.
Benner, William	“	26	Nov. 1, 1862	Died Sept. 1864, hospital near Atlanta.
Benner, Eli	“	18	Feb. 12, 1864	Discharged June 7, 1865.
Briffy, John	“	38	Sept. 27, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.
Barnes, George R	“	18	Sept. 26, 1864	Discharged June, 1865; substitute.
Brennan, James	“	23	Sept. 26, 1864	Discharged June, 1865; substitute.
Butler, Edward	“	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Transferred to 4th U. S. Battery Feb. 1863.
Barton, James P	“	18	Aug. 21, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
Barrette, Michael	“	29	Aug. 17, 1861	Killed at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.
Butler, William H	“	18	Aug. 17, 1861	Died Sept. 9, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Burwell, James	“	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Died Nov. 1863, wounds at Chickamauga.
Bufer, Anthony J	“	24	Aug. 17, 1861	
Consine, Moses	“	18	Aug. 17, 1861	Wd. Chickamauga; m. o. Sept. '64, expiration term.
Cargette, Jacob	“	19	Sept. 2, 1861	Wd. Chickamauga; m. o. Sept. '64, expiration term.
Cuddy, William	“	20	Sept. 12, 1864	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
Carney, John	“	18	Sept. 2, 1861	Discharged July 11, 1865; veteran.
Conger, Daniel	“	39	Sept. 12, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.
Cook, John	“	19	Sept. 28, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.
Clark, Smith	“	30	Aug. 17, 1861	Disc. Feb. 16, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Cole, George W	“	18	Aug. 17, 1861	Died Feb. 6, 1862, Camp Beach Grove, Ky.
Carney, Samuel	“	21	Sept. 2, 1861	Disc. March, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate.
Campbell, Whitney I	“	21	Sept. 17, 1861	Died March 1, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
DeShetler, Hubbell	“	28	Nov. 4, 1862	Mustered out with Company.
Doran, John	“	19	Jan. 14, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Dobbon, John P	“	26	Sept. 27, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.
Doyle, Michael	“	42	Aug. 17, 1861	Disc. Dec. 24, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Dibble, Horace M	“	18	Sept. 2, 1861	Cap. Chickamauga; paroled; disc. Sept. '64, exp.term.
Disbrow, Peter W	“	37	Aug. 19, 1861	Killed in action Aug. '64, near Atlanta.
Derling, Alfred J	“	37	Aug. 17, 1861	Reduced from Corporal.
Eskin, John	“	28	Sept. 27, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.
Enfield, Jacob	“	23	Sept. 10, 1861	Died Nov. 15, 1861, at Gallatin, Tenn.
Enfield, Philip	“	20	Sept. 10, 1861	Missing at Chickamauga. No further record.
Fritch, Joseph	“	22	Sept. 26, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.
Finney, William H	“	18	Sept. 28, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.
Fry, John J	“	34	Aug. 10, 1861	Died Nov. 30, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Fox, Lawson	“	24	Aug. 27, 1861	Died Nov. 23, 1861, at Lebanon, Ky.
Foley, Thomas	“	24	Nov. 10, 1862	Missing at Chickamauga. No further record.
Gallagher, Alonson J	“	18	Sept. 2, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864, on expiration term.
Gossman, Earnest C	“	45	Jan. 29, 1864	Mustered out Feb. 1865, on expiration term; substitute.
Gorsuch, Jonathan	“	19	Sept. 29, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Remarks.
Graham, Lowery	Private.	18	Sept. 29, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.
Gilliland, Wilson S	"	21	Sept. 27, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865; substitute.
Granger, Joseph A	"	23	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged 1862, Camp Dennison, on Surg. certificate.
Herbert, Henry	"	18	Sept. 2, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
Housey, James	"	18	Sept. 26, 1864	Disc. June, 1865, order War Dept.; substitute.
Houck, Cyrus	"	22	Sept. 2, 1861	Disc. Oct. 1862, Detroit, on Surgeon's certificate.
Haynes, Anderson	"	43	Sept. 2, 1861	Disc. March, 1863, Columbus, Surgeon's certificate.
Horton, George W	"	21	Sept. 2, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 20, 1863.
Jenkins, John	"	24	Sept. 15, 1861	Trans. from Co. B, Mar. '64; m. o. Sept. '64; exp. term.
Jordan, Patrick	"	35	Sept. 2, 1861	Discharged Dec. 19, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Johnson, Alva C	"	23	Nov. 4, 1861	Discharged Nov. 19, 1862, at Cincinnati, Surg. ctf.
Kingsley, Michael	"	18	Sept. 2, 1861	Wounded Chickamauga; m. o. Sept. '64, exp. term.
Koka, Bennette H	"	45	Sept. 19, 1864	Discharged June 3, 1865, order War Dept.; drafted.
Kane, James	"	18	Sept. 2, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
Lapsley, William	"	32	Sept. 28, 1864	Disc. June 3, 1865, order War Dept.; substitute.
Leffler, David	"	18	Sept. 29, 1864	Disc. June, 1865, order War Dept.; substitute.
Leere, John	"	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged Dec. 14, 1863, order War Department.
Monimee, Paul	"	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
McKay, James	"	21	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
Martin, John M	"	18	Sept. 24, 1864	Disc. June 3, 1865, order War Dept.; substitute.
McDonald, Socrates	"	35	Aug. 15, 1861	Discharged April 7, 1862, order War Dept.
Miller, John	"	35	Sept. 27, 1864	Died May 19, '65, McClellan Hosp. Philadelphia; sub.
Owens, Michael J	"	18	Sept. 10, 1861	Mustered out with Company; veteran.
O'Neill, Simon P	"	22	Aug. 30, 1861	
Prince, Charles J	"	26	Sept. 2, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, '64, expiration term.
Pershing, William G	"	24	Sept. 10, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, '64, expiration term.
Palmer, James F	"	29	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864; expiration of term.
Phillips, Thomas L	"	18	April 30, 1862	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Plout, Joseph	"	22	Jan. 2, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Ponsee, Lambert	"	18	Nov. 14, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Pratt, Abram	"	23	Aug. 15, 1861	Died Jan. 27, 1865, near Stone River, Tenn.
Plout, Edward	"	18	Jan. 7, 1864	Disc. May 17, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate.
Phillips, Thomas H	"	44	Sept. 10, 1861	Discharged April 1, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Powell, Benjamin W	"	18	Aug. 22, 1861	Discharged April 1, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Phillips, William P	"	31	Sept. 10, 1861	Discharged Oct. 31, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Plout, Peter	"	20	Mch. 21, 1862	Died Feb. 29, 1864, at Toledo, O.
Potter, Hannibal A	"	41	Sept. 14, 1861	
Plout, Anthony	"	21	Mch. 21, 1862	
Rodebach, George W	"	34	Aug. 14, 1861	Discharged April 13, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Robideaux, Eli	"	21	Aug. 17, 1861	Killed Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
Russell, Michael	"	20	Aug. 17, 1861	In hospital May, '63, Danville; mustered out Sept. '64.
Shanteau, Anthony	"	27	Sept. 2, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Starberd, Bennette	"	39	Sept. 10, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Steiner, Christian	"	23	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864.
Sullivan, Jeremiah	"	25	Aug. 24, 1861	Wounded Chickamauga; m. o. Sept. '64, exp. term.
Stevens, John	"	18	Sept. 10, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864, on expiration of term.
Short, Frank	"	24	Sept. 2, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Shanteau, Francis	"	21	Sept. 2, 1861	Died April 8, 1862, at Toledo, O.
Shanteau, Thomas	"	28	Sept. 2, 1861	Died Jan. 22, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Sulier, David	"	18	Feb. 12, 1864	Killed Aug. 15, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.
Summerlott, John	"	22	Aug. 22, 1861	Wounded at Chickamauga; died Sept. '63.
Stout, Joseph	"	28	Sept. 10, 1861	
Smith, John	"	19	Sept. 2, 1861	Discharged Nov. 1863, at Gallatin, Tenn.; Surg. ctf.
Sheehan, Richard	"	19	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged May 17, 1864, Surgeon's certificate.
Upell, Charles	"	22	Aug. 17, 1861	Wounded Chickamauga; m. o. Sept. '64, exp. term.
Vanan, Joseph	"	34	Aug. 20, 1861	Captured Chickamauga; no further record.
Wiggins, Joseph A	"	45	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged Sept. 12, 1864, Surgeon's certificate.
Wilson, James	"	24	Sept. 10, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Wolfe, Hezekiah	"	25	Aug. 18, 1861	
Winters, Joseph W	"	20	Aug. 21, 1861	Died April 8, 1862, in hospital, at Louisville, Ky.
Wilson, Henry J	"	24	Sept. 2, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864, order War Dept.
Winsell, Frank	"	18	Feb. 4, 1864	Mustered out July, 1865, order War Dept.
Wolfe, George W	"	45	Aug. 24, 1861	Discharged April 1, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Weideman, David	"	34	Jan. 7, 1863	Discharged Jan. 1, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate.

*COMPANY E.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Remarks.
John W. Wilson	Captain.	27	Aug. 28, 1861	Promoted to Major January 20, 1863.
David A. Gleason	"	25	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. from 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 20, 1863; dis. Jan. 1865.
Marshal Davis	"	25	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. to 2d Lieut. Sept. 1861; 1st Lieut. Co. A, Mar. 1862; Capt. Co. E, Nov. '64; det. General's staff, June, '65; Brvt. Maj. May, '65; m. o. with Company.
William B. Steedman	1st Lieut.	28	Sept. 4, 1861	As. to Co. C, June, '63; Gen.'s staff, July, '61; m. o. Co.; vet.
William T. Bennett	2d Lieut.	29	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sgt. Nov. '62; ap. A. R. Q. M. June, '64.
Charles B. Mitchell	"	22	Sept. 5, 1861	Pro. from Sgt. Maj. May, '64; d. Sept. 28, '64, wds. Jones.
David F. Fortney	Corporal.	20	Mch. 6, 1864	Appointed Corporal January 1, 1865; m. o. Company.
Bidderwell, Henry	Private.	18	Jan. 18, 1864	Mustered out with Company.
Cosgrove, Samuel	"	18	Dec. 10, 1863	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Churchman, William	"	38	Feb. 23, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Christie, Frederick	"	21	Feb. 10, 1864	Discharged June 13, 1865, Dennison hospital.
Dush, Elzy	"	28	Feb. 25, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Gleason, Erastus	"	36	Feb. 10, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Hall, Adam	"	24	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Hall, Jacob C	"	30	Feb. 8, 1864	Sick at Jeffersonville, Ind., May, 1865; m. o. Company.
Hudson, James P	"	28	Feb. 15, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Haver, James	"	19	Feb. 24, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Hall, Solomon	"	20	Feb. 10, 1864	Discharged May 23, 1865, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Haynes, Wallace D	"	18	Feb. 4, 1864	Discharged March 6, 1865, at Cleveland, Ohio.
Keezer, Samuel A	"	19	Aug. 21, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
Long, John	"	18	Dec. 9, 1863	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Millhouse, Davison	"	19	Jan. 17, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Myers, Adam	"	38	Jan. 11, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Morris, Peter	"	36	Nov. 23, 1863	Mustered out with Co. July 11, 1865, War Dept.
Morse, John H	"	27	Feb. 18, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Pecliur, Armiel	"	35	Feb. 7, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Rollins, Zachariah	"	18	Feb. 8, 1864	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 27, 1864.
Roth, John P	"	33	Jan. 15, 1864	Died May 27, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Rath, Michael	"	35	Jan. 15, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Reploge, Aaron B	"	18	Feb. 8, 1884	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Rogers, Alexander	"	40	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Stoner, James A	"	23	Feb. 28, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Scarlett, Edward	"	23	Dec. 6, 1864	Mustered out with Company, July 11, 1865.
Thrailkill, Richard H	"	18	Jan. 25, 1864	Wounded Jonesboro; hospital, Phila.; m. o. July, 1865.
Woodcox, George W	"	18	Feb. 15, 1864	Discharged June 23, 1865, at Camp Dennison.

*Only members in this Company enlisting at Toledo, are given here.

COMPANY F.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Remarks.
John A. Chase	Captain.	31	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out September 13, 1864, on expiration term.
James E. McBride	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Pro. to 2d Lieut. from 2d Sgt. Nov. '64; 1st Lt. Nov. '64, Capt. Jan. 1865.; mustered out with company; vet.
John I. Clark	1st Lieut.	29	Aug. 28, 1861	Promoted to Captain Company C, November 1, 1861.
Edward S. Dodd	"	29	Aug. 28, 1861	As. from Co. B, Feb. 1863; m. o. Sept. 1864, exp. term.
William W. Moats	"	22	Aug. 21, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sgt. co. E, Jan. 1865; m. o. co.; veteran.
Josiah Johnson	2d Lieut.	32	Aug. 21, 1861	Resigned October 7, 1862.
Charles G. Tibbits	1st Sergt.	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. from Cpl. Dec. 17, 1864; m. o. company; veteran.
Sampson A. Hildreth	"	34	Aug. 28, 1861	Pro. to 1st Lieutenant, Nov. 1864; assigned to co. K.
Hezekiah Leonardson	Sergeant.	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. from Corporal, August, 1864; m. o. with co.; vet.
Edward Carrol	"	25	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. from Corporal, August, 1864; m. o. with co ; vet.
Eli Jacobs	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. from Corporal Dec. 1864; m. o. with co.; veteran.
Allen C. Collins	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. from Corporal, April, 1865; m. o. company; veteran.
Henry Sagmeyer	"	39	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. from private, Oct. '64; died May, 1862, at Toledo.
Davis Kirk	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865; veteran.
John Van Orman	"	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. from Cpl.; killed Aug. '64, in action, near Atlanta.
Miner T. Cole	"	22	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged May, '65, to Colored U. S. Troops; veteran.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Henry Archer	Sergeant.	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged June 8, 1863, Surgeon's certificate.
William Farley	Corporal.	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Appointed Corporal, August, 1864; m. o. co.; veteran.
Charles Van Orman	“	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap corporal Aug. '64; m. o. Co.; veteran.
David Slaughterback	“	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. corporal Aug. '64; m. o. Co.; veteran.
Charles I. Dennis	“	28	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. corporal Aug. '64; m. o. Co.; veteran.
John W. Cooper	“	24	Feb. 25, 1862	Ap. corporal Aug. '64; m. o. Co.; veteran.
Henry Burdo	“	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. corporal Sept. '64; m. o. Co.; veteran.
Sidney Wilder	“	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. corporal Dec. '64; m. o. Co.; veteran.
Henry C. Richmond	“	28	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. corporal April, '65; m. o. Co.; veteran.
John F. McBride	“	26	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged June 13, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Augustus L. Smith	“	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Ap. corporal Sept. 1862; m. o. Sept. 13, '64; exp. term.
Cornelius O'Callahan	“	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
James E. Fullerton	“	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Died July 30, '64, Nashville, wds. Kenesaw Mountain.
James Barrington	Musician.	16	Nov. 24, 1862	Killed at Jonesboro, September 1, 1864.
Atwell, Joseph A	Private.	39	Aug. 28, 1861	Absent sick; m. o. July, 1865.
Applegate, Aaron	“	38	Aug. 28, 1861	Killed at Pittsburg Landing, April 7, 1865.
Atwell, Martin J	“	19	Feb. 13, 1864	Discharged March 30, 1865, Surgeon's certificate.
Bennett, Thomas J	“	21	Aug. 28, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Bunting, Matthew	“	17	Sept. 16, 1863	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Bunting, Alonzo	“	20	Oct. 5, 1863	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Bordeaux, Alva	“	16	Nov. 25, 1863	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Bordeaux, Eli	“	18	Feb. 13, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Bevelheimer, Benjamin I	“	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on expiration term.
Buck, Dorman	“	33	Aug. 28, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; m. o. Jan. 6, 1865.
Brint, John	“	25	Aug. 28, 1861	Died Oct. '64, from wounds at Jonesboro.
Brint, William	“	22	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on expiration of term.
Beeker, William S	“	20	Oct. 5, 1863	Died Dec. 8, '63, wounds at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25,'63.
Bennette, Perry	“	21	Oct. 7, 1863	Killed in battle at Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.
Bucklin, Hamilton	“	29	Aug. 28, 1861	Died Dec. 5, 1861, at Lexington, Ky.
Bunting, Eli	“	36	Oct. 2, 1861	Discharged Feb. 13, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Bowker, David K	“	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Promoted to Com. Sergeant Dec. 17, 1863.
Conson, Christopher	“	30	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Capaul, Casper	“	22	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Christian, John J	“	32	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Cheeney, Uriel	“	18	Dec. 17, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Cooper, Marquis	“	20	Dec. 12, 1862	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Cressey, Alexander	“	26	Feb. 13, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Cooper, Robert	“	18	Feb. 9, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Crots, Daniel	“	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company July, 1865; veteran.
Cone, William	“	21	Jan. 13, 1864	Killed at battle of Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.
Clifford, Henry	“	28	Aug. 28, 1861	Killed at battle of Jonesboro, Ga. Sept. 1, 1864.
Carrol, James	“	33	Aug. 28, 1861	Died July 28, 1862, at Tuscumbia, Ala.
Case, John I	“	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Died April 5, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Case, Harlow W	“	25	Feb. 27, 1864	Discharged Feb. 16, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate.
Demsche, Joseph	“	28	Aug. 28, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; m. o. Sept. 1864.
Dings, Morgan	“	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Died from wounds at Chickamauga.
Edgar, William	“	18	Dec. 18, 1863	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Fox, Charles A	“	19	Feb. 13, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Fox, Albert	“	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Wounded at Chickamauga; absent sick; m. o. July,'65.
Farley, Daniel H	“	22	Oct. 24, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Frayer, Henry H	“	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on expiration term.
Garlich, Jasper	“	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on expiration term.
Gordinier, John I	“	44	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged June 17, 1863, at Detroit, Mich.
Gray, Josiah	“	21	Dec. 29, 1863	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Gee, Dominick	“	43	Jan. 18, 1864	Discharged Dec. 30, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate.
Hopkins, John	“	20	Aug. 28, 1861	
Hendrickson, Oscar	“	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; mustered out Sept. 1864.
Hardy, Joseph K	“	22	Aug. 28, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; mustered out Sept. 1864.
Hinds, Alfred W	“	50	Aug. 28, 1861	Transferred to Co. D March 24, 1864; veteran.
Hinds, Orange	“	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged April 29, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Hinds, Egbert	“	31	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged June 20, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Hulse, Lester	“	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Killed near Kenesaw Mountain June 17, 1864.
Hardy, James	“	19	Oct. 9, 1862	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Holloway, Charles O	“	18	Nov. 16, 1863	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Harty, Charles F	“	18	Nov. 23. 1863	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Ingersoll, Alva J	“	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Cap. at Chickamauga; m. o. Sept. 1864, exp. term.
Jacobs, Samuel	“	24	Feb. 2, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Johnson, John	“	27	Jan. 5, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Kanaval, John H	“	25	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged June 18, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Kilburn, Samuel	“	38	Aug. 28, 1861	Transferred to Co. D March 14, 1864; veteran.
Knapp, Adelbert	“	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Killed in battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Kitchell, William B	“	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Killed in battle of Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Kane, Alexander	Private.	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Died Dec. 16, 1861, at Lexington, Ky.
Kimball, John C	"	27	Jan. 3, 1864	Died April 22, 1864, at Ringgold, Ga.
Kanaval, Thomas	"	19	Dec. 28, 1863	Died April 10, 1864, at Ringgold, Ga.
Kanaval, Charles S	"	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Died Nov. 21, 1861, at Mt. Vernon, Ky.
Kirk, William H	"	18	Dec. 18, 1862	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Kimball, Phillip A	"	18	Jan. 27, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Lathrop, Wilson C	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Killed in battle of Utoy Creek, Ga. Aug. 5, 1864.
Lock, Simon J	"	31	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged June 1, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Messereau, Wallace D	"	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Wounded at Chickamauga; absent sick; m. o. July, '65.
McMillin, Theron	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Transferred to Co. D March 15, 1864.
Munson, Eliakim	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Killed in battle of Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.
McBride, W. H. W	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Died Dec. 8, 1861, at Crab Orchard, Tenn.
Munson, Leroy	"	34	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged June 30, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Martin, Gilbert F	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Maxfield, John	"	20	Jan. 15, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Morrow, George	"	31	Jan. 7, 1864	Absent, sick; mustered out July 11, 1865.
Mangel, Alexander	"	22	Feb. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
McBride, Wallace W	"	18	Mar. 25, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Mangle, Joseph	"	23	Aug. 28, 1861	Died Dec. 9, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Morse, Andrew J	"	30	Aug. 28, 1861	Appointed Q. M. Sergeant Dec. 13, 1863.
Mersereau, Henry P	"	18	Aug. 11, 1862	Discharged May 16, 1865, by order of War Department.
Nicholson, Archibold	"	29	Aug. 28, 1861	Cap. at Chickamauga; died Dec. 1863, Danville prison.
Navarre, Alexander J.	"	26	Aug. 28, 1861	Died June 27, 1862, at Camp Dennison, O.
Newell, Adelbert	"	18	Jan. 19, 1864	Absent from wounds; mustered out July 11, 1865.
Oot, John	"	18	Oct. 2, 1861	Died Sept. 7, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Ostrander, James N	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Transferred to Co. D, March 15, 1864.
Ostrander, Lewis	"	28	Aug. 28, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; mustered out May, 1865.
Pelkey, Louis	"	17	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged April 29, 1863, by order War Department.
Pelkey, Edward	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Died Aug. 1864, from wds. at Kenesaw Mt.; veteran.
Pierce, Charles	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged April 29, 1863, by order War Department.
Pierce, Charles	"	21	Dec. 11, 1862	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Parker, Hiram	"	26	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged April, 1864, for pro. in U. S. Colored Troops.
Runnolls, Alonzo	"	21	Aug. 28, 1861	Died Feb. 6, 1862, at Lebanon, Ky.
Ring, Lewis	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Ray, Henry	"	18	Oct. 5, 1863	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Rulapaugh, Aaron	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on exp. term of service.
Surbeck, Jacob	"	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Wounded at Chickamauga; mustered out Oct. 1864.
Smith, Ithamer T	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Absent sick; mustered out July 11, 1865.
Seymour, Geo. D	"	27	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on exp. term of service.
Smith, Joseph	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on exp. term of service.
Smith, Jesse	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on exp. term of service.
Stockford, Samuel	"	44	Nov. 8, 1862	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Smith, Milo	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Transferred to Co. D, March 15, 1864; veteran.
Smith, Porter	"	23	Aug. 28, 1861	Died April 16, 1862, at Riga, Mich.
Schumacher, John M	"	30	Aug. 28, 1861	Absent sick; mustered out July, 1865; veteran.
Stine, Peter	"	19	Jan. 13, 1864	In Rebel prison 3 mos. from Sept. 1864; m. o. with Co.
Squires, Edward H	"	19	Feb. 4, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Shanks, Lewis H	"	22	Jan. 13, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Thorp, David M	"	19	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on exp. term of service.
Tunison, John P	"	25	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on exp. term of service.
Tripp, Byron	"	22	Aug. 28, 1861	Red. from Corpl. Oct. 1863; m. o. Sept. 1864; exp. term.
Tunison, William	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged Aug. 12, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Thorp, Henry	"	18	Oct. 14, 1862	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Woodmanse, David W	"	20	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on exp. of term of service.
Westerman, Josiah	"	24	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864, on exp. of term of service.
Westerman, George W	"	30	Aug. 28, 1861	Appointed Q. M. Sergt. March 15, 1862.
Wood, John R	"	35	Aug. 28, 1861	Died March 10, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Woodmanse, John W	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Died June 18, 1862, near Corinth, Miss.
Wakely, Thomas	"	22	Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged April 24, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Washburn, Aaron	"	18	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran,
Ward, Francis C	"	36	Oct. 14, 1862	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Wilder, James S	"	18	Feb. 4, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Williams, John P	"	35	Jan. 16, 1864	Discharged May 16, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate.

COMPANY H.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Wilbur F. Stopford	Captain.	22	Sept. 1, 1861	Det. as A. A. G. 3d Brg., 3d D., 14th Corps; k. at Jones.
Henry W. Bigelow	"	27	Aug. 15, 1861	Pro. from 1st Lt. co. I, Nov. 1864; m. o. with Company.
Robert F. Just	1st Lieut.	24	Sept. 1, 1861	Resigned February 5, 1863.
Joseph B. Newton	"	23	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. from 2d Lt. co. B, Feb. '63; ap. Adjutant, Aug.'63.
Harrison Wood	"	30	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sgt. co. A, Nov. '64; m. o. with Company.
George E. Murray	2d Lieut.	25	Sept. 1, 1861	Resigned November 26, 1862.
Walter B. Kirk	"	19	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sgt. co. B, Nov. '62; killed at Jonesboro.
Henry A. Valentine	1st Sergt.	21	Sept. 1, 1861	Pro. to 1st Lieutenant, Nov. '64, Company B; veteran.
Albert H. Mohr	"	33	Aug. 20, 1861	Ap. Sgt. Jan. 1864; 1st Sgt. June, 1865; m. o. co.; vet.
Harrison Hathaway	Sergeant.	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. from Cpl. Dec. 1863; wd. Jonesboro; m. o. co.; vet.
Ambrose C. Croxton	"	26	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, on exp. of term.
George H. Rice	"	25	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Cpl. Dec. '63; Sgt. Aug. '64; m. o. with co.; vet.
John Brown	"	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Cpl. Dec. '63; Sgt. Sept. '64; m. o. with co.; vet.
John Beely	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Cpl. Dec. '63; Sgt. June, 1865; m. o. with co.; vet.
John C. Hanson	"	25	Aug. 27, 1861	Died September 17, 1862, at Tyree Springs, Tennessee.
Wolfgang Fuchs	"	33	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged January 30, 1863, Surgeon's certificate.
Frank Fleck	"	32	Aug. 20, 1861	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant, August, 1862, co. A.
John Sullton	Corporal.	29	Aug. 17, 1861	Appointed Corporal Dec. 15, 1863; m. o. with co.; vet.
William H. Miller	"	21	Sept. 5, 1864	Appointed Corporal Dec. 15, 1863; m. o. with co.; vet.
Philip C. Carrothers	"	27	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal November 1, 1864; m. o. with co.; vet.
William Kemp	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal November 1, 1864; m. o. with co.; vet.
George Metcalf	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal, November 1, 1864; m. o. with co.; vet.
William Bergin	"	25	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal, November 1, 1864; m. o. with co.; vet.
John H. Goodman	"	22	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal, May 1, 1865; m. o. with company; vet.
John G. Strawman	"	23	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal, June 1, 1865; m. o. with company; vet.
Jonathan Philo	"	29	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out on expiration term, September, 1864.
Hamond Virtel	"	35	Sept. 1, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; mustered out March, 1865.
John Harmover	"	33	Aug. 20, 1861	Died Oct. 1863, wounds at Chickamauga.
John Koon	"	21	Sept. 1, 1861	Mustered out with company, June 11, 1865; veteran.
Levi W. Lownsberry	"	19	Sept. 1, 1861	On detail duty; mustered out with company; veteran.
William Paddock	"	18	Sept. 1, 1861	Mustered out with company, June 11, 1865; veteran.
Joshua R. Lathrop	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Cpl. Sept. '64, disc. Dec. '64; wds. in action; vet.
James McCaffery	"	43	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged July 21, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Stephen H. Anderson	Musician.	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Trans. from Field and Staff Oct. 1862; m. o. co.; vet.
William Dietrich	Wagoner.	22	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Wagoner Nov. 1864; mustered out with co.; vet.
Albrecht, John C	Private.	31	Sept. 26, 1864	Mustered out, June, 1865, substitute.
Bassette, Michael	"	20	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
Barber, Hiram F	"	18	Dec. 23, 1863	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
Brandt, Frank	"	21	Jan. 15, 1864	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
Blodgette, John M	"	26	Sept. 1, 1861	Detailed in hospital, Sept. 1863; dis. Sept. 1864.
Barkley, Joseph	"	31	Sept. 26, 1864	Mustered out, June, 1865; substitute.
Bentz, Hammond	"	37	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged August 31, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Bartholomew, Frank	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Carr, Theodore	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Cotterell, Daniel	"	29	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, on expiration term.
Carson, Farlington	"	24	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, on expiration term.
Cain, Henry D	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; discharged January, 1865.
Carpenter, Lyman A	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged February 18, 1864, Surgeon's certificate.
Denicker, Henry	"	31	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865; veteran.
Dahoff, Conrad	"	31	Sept. 25, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
Ellis, Isaac B	"	39	Dec. 31, 1863	Died June 17, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Fleischman, John	"	27	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Farley, George E	"	19	Sept. 1, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, on expiration term.
Freatenborough, James	"	26	Aug. 20, 1861	Died January 1, 1862, at Louisville, Kentucky.
Forbes, Frederick	"	16	Aug. 20, 1861	Died July 18, 1862, at Tuscumbia, Alabama.
Fence, John	"	38	Aug. 17, 1861	
Frederick, George	"	38	Aug. 17, 1861	
Frey, Christian	"	24	Feb. 28, 1862	Discharged May 22, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate.
Forbes, Harry	"	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged September 17, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Fifield, Edward J	"	24	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged February 16, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Frisby, William	"	36	Sept. 5, 1861	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1,'63.
Fuchs, Lawrence	"	39	Aug. 17, 1861	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, September 1,'63.
Gunther, Francis	"	38	Aug. 20, 1861	Wd. battle of Utoy Creek; in hosp.; m. o. Sept. 1864.
Grant, Adam	"	33	Sept. 5, 1861	
Guitzell, Andrew	"	28	Aug. 20, 1861	Died June 30, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Geyer, Carl	"	19	Sept. 26, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
Henry, George	"	43	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Holmes, John Q	Private.	23	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, on expiration term.
Halbert, Otto	"	27	Oct. 23, 1862	Cap. at Chick.; d. Andersonville Prison, July, 1864.
Himmelspaugh, Anthony	"	26	Mch. 5, 1862	Discharged March 27, 1865, on expiration of term.
Hartig, William	"	26	Sept. 24, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
Hazelie, Leonard	"	29	Sept. 5, 1861	Wd. in action, June, '64; dis. June, '65, Surg. cft.; vet.
Jamison, Renwick J	"	19	Jan. 23, 1864	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
Johnson, Warren S.	"	27	Sept. 5, 1861	Promoted to Hospital Steward, June 23, 1863.
Kleindenst, John	"	37	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
Kuntz, Henry	"	19	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
Kemp, Maurice M	"	18	Jan. 23, 1864	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
Leiberman, William	"	25	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Lassner, Jesse	"	30	Sept. 5, 1861	
Langendorf, Sebastiers	"	33	Sept. 5, 1861	Wounded Aug. 7, '64; in hosp.; m. o. Sept. 12, 1864.
Motz, Joseph	"	21	Sept. 26, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
McDunel, Henry	"	40	Sept. 5, 1861	Trans. to Veteran Engineer Corps, September 10, '64.
Mann, Frederick	"	36	Aug. 20, 1861	Discharged July 5, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Meister, Jacob	"	38	Aug. 20, 1861	Discharged July 17, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
McIntie, James	"	43	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged September 16, 1862, on Surgeon's cft.
Mephis, Charles	"	32	Aug. 20, 1861	Trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 30, 1864.
McFadden, James	"	23	Sept. 5, 1861	Cap. Aug. 29, '64; escaped Nov. '64; m. o. co.; veteran.
Moletoe, Nicholas	"	26	Feb. 3, 1864	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
Maier, John	"	34	Jan. 22, 1864	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
McCarty, John.	"	44	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged July 5, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Nagley, John	"	43	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged July 17, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Nicholson, John	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Poe, Conard	"	24	Aug. 20, 1861	Wd. Chickamauga; in hospital; m. o. September, 1864.
Pelee, John	"	42	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, on expiration term.
Prummer, John	"	38	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Pechard, William	"	24	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration term.
Patterson, Eugene M.	"	18	Jan. 30, 1864	Discharged September 20, 1864, Surgeon's certificate.
Rhodie, Frederick	"	31	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Roswinkel, Christopher.	"	24	Sept. 1, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Ringle, George	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Rupp, William	"	27	Aug. 20, 1861	Killed at battle of Utoy Creek, August 5, 1864.
Rhodie, Harmond	"	24	Aug. 20, 1861	
Schaffer, John	"	34	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration term.
Seis, Jacob.	"	30	Sept. 1, 1861	Wd. Chickamauga; in hospital; m. o. September, 1864.
Spencer, Samuel	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration term.
Schenaway, Lewis	"	23	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out September 22, 1864, expiration term.
Schamberger, Michael	"	29	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Schevalier, Abraham A.	"	21	Sept. 9, 1863	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
Sheil, William	"	31	Aug. 17, 1861	
Smith, John	"	44	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged June 9, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Stevenson, James D	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 30, 1864.
Short, Frank	"	25	Sept. 1, 1861	Trans. to Co. C, 4th U. S. Cavalry, December 1, 1862.
Samse, William	"	43	Jan. 5, 1863	Cap. Chickamauga; died Andersonville, May 17, 1864.
Teiterman, Charles.	"	44	Aug. 17, 1861	Discharged May 23, 1863, Surgeon's certificate.
Vaska, Joseph	"	35	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out, August, 1865, Springfield, Ill.; veteran.
Volkstaedt, Frederick	"	32	Feb. 14, 1865	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
Winnie, Gotleib	"	44	Aug. 20, 1861	Trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, November 1, 1863.
Weitzel, Henry	"	44	Mch. 1, 1862	Promoted to Principal Musician, June 30, 1863.
Warder, John	"	18	Jan. 22, 1864	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865.
Weitzel, John	"	33	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out with company, July 11, 1865; veteran.
Waggoner, John	"	38	Aug. 17, 1861	Mustered out September 22, 1864, expiration term.
Wickham, James	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Cap. Chickamauga; died Andersonville, Nov. 16, 1864.
Wheaton, Joseph	"	26	Sept. 1, 1861	Discharged March 16, 1863.

COMPANY I.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
John W. McCabe	Captain.	59	Sept. 5, 1861	Resigned May 2, 1862.
William B. Pugh	"	25	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. from 2d Lt. co. A, Nov. '62; to A. A. G. 3d Brg. 3d Div. 14th Corps; mustered out with company.
Josiah Farmington	1st Lieut.	34	Sept. 5, 1861	Resigned May 2, 1862.
Henry W. Bigelow	"	23	Aug. 15, 1861	Pro. to 2d Lt. from 1st Sgt. co. C, Mar. '62; 1st Lt. co. H, November, 1864.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Andrew J. Morse	1st Lieut.	36	Aug. 16, 1861	Pro. from Q. M. Sgt. Nov. '64; ap. Adjutant, Jan. '65.
Jesse Trapp	“	24	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. 1st Sgt.; pro. Sgt. Maj., July, '64; 1st Lt. Jan. '65; mustered out with company; veteran.
Alexander Walp	2d Lieut.	41	Sept. 5, 1861	Resigned Nov. 15, 1861.
Nathaniel O. Cobb	“	26	Aug. 17, 1861	Pro. from 1st Sergt. A, Oct. '62; died Oct. '64; wounded at Jonesboro.
John E. Teal	1st Sergt.	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Appointed Sergt. Major Feb. 10, 1863.
Oscar N. Gunn	“	24	Sept. 5, 1861	Promoted to 2d Lieut. Co. D, Dec. 1862.
James F. Pray	“	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. from Sgt. July, 1864: killed at Jonesboro, Sept. '64.
Thomas Litchfield	“	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. Jan. 1863; Sergt. Sept. 1864; 1st Sergt. April, 1865; mustered out with company; veteran.
Charles B. Mitchell	Sergeant.	22	Sept. 5, 1861	Wounded at Jonesboro; died at Atlanta, Oct. 1864.
Edward Sly	“	25	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. from Corpl. June, 1863; captured at Chickamauga; in Richmond prison; m. o. Sept. 1864, exp. term.
George Smith	“	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Jan. 1863; wd. at Chick.; m. o. Sept.'64, exp. term.
Thomas Johnson	“	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. Feb. '64; Sergt. Sept. '64; m. o. with Co.; vet.
David Soper	“	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. May,'64; Sergt. Nov. '64; m. o. with Co.; vet.
John H. Bateman	“	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. May,'64; Segt. April,'65; m. o. with Co.; vet.
John Welch	“	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. May,'64; Sergt. April,'65; m. o. with Co.; vet.
Alfred O. Gunn	“	24	Sept. 5, 1861	Died Nov. 25, 1861, at Lexington, Ky.
Peter Breidling	Corporal	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. Sept. 1864; mustered out with Co.; veteran.
Matthew Scott	“	24	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. Jan. '63; cap. at Chick.; m. o. Co. exp. term.
Owen T. Williams	“	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. Nov. 1862; m. o. Sept. 1864, exp. of term.
William Gaunt	“	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. Jan. 1863; captured at Chickamauga; died in Andersonville, July, 1864.
Fredrick Jaberg	“	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal Sept. 1864; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
Hiram Davis	“	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal Nov. 1, 1864; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
John Cable	“	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal Nov. 1, 1864; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
Daniel Heffelbower	“	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal Nov. 1, 1864; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
Travis Adams	“	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal Nov. 20, 1864; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
Jonathan Miller	“	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corpl. Nov. '64; wd. head Jonesboro; m. o. Co.; vet.
Wiley Hamilton	“	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Ap. Corporal May, 1865; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
William O. Butler	“	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged April 30, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
John Foster	“	48	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged April 30, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Herman Hanson	“	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged Oct. 22, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Benjamin F. Kerr	“	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged Aug. 22, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
James E. Wildy	“	25	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged April 5, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
William H. Haynes	“	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged May 4, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Thomas Wolfinger	“	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Transferred to U. S. Engineer Corps, Aug. 15, 1864.
Levi McMullen	“	33	Nov. 19, 1863	Ap. Corporal Sept. 1, 1864; died Dec. 18, 1864.
Abbott, James H	Private.	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Bateman, Peter	“	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; escaped through tunnel at Libby, April, 1864; m. o. exp. of term, Sept. 1864.
Berry, Edward	“	33	Sept. 5, 1861	Captured at Chick.; in Andersonville; m. o. Jan. 1865.
Birch, Charles	“	22	Sept. 5, 1861	Captured at Chick.; in Andersonville; m. o. Jan. 1865.
Bott, William	“	18	Feb. 1, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Brown, John W	“	21	Jan. 18, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Bulger, Lorenzo	“	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Buzzard, Jacob	“	18	Jan. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Burton, George	“	18	Jan. 25, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Bloom, Charles A	“	25	Sept. 28, 1864	Absent sick; mustered out June 29, 1865.
Brown, Benedict	“	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Died March 22, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Barges, William	“	41	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged March 3, 1864, on Surgeon's certificate.
Benjamin, Nathan W	“	29	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged Oct. 28, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Bronson, John P	“	18	Feb. 12, 1864	Discharged June 21, 1865, on Surgeon's certificate.
Berger, Jacob	“	19	Sept. 28, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
Bowser, Josiah	“	18	Sept. 17, 1863	Mustered out June 23, 1865.
Cronise, Thomas J	“	32	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864, on exp. of term of service.
Cressey, Mason	“	23	Sept. 5, 1861	Killed at battle of Chickamauga, Ga. Sept. 19, 1863.
Cressey, Josiah	“	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged Sept. 5, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Clark, Leroy E	“	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Wd. at Jonesboro; left arm amputated; dis. March, '65.
Coder, Noah W	“	18	Feb. 26, 1862	Discharged Sept. 5, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Cable, George	“	18	Feb. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Clarkson, Charles	“	18	Jan. 13, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Criplive, John W	“	18	Jan. 28, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Davis, Samuel	“	18	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865, order War Dept.; sub.
Denning, William	“	23	Sept. 26, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865, order War Dept. sub.
Day, Newton	“	18	Sept. 26, 1864	Trans. to 5th U. S. Col. Infantry, May, '65; substitute.
Dark, William H	“	22	Feb. 9, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Dell, McDonald	“	26	Sept. 24, 1864	Absent, sick; mustered out July, 1865; substitute.
Dobson, Daniel	“	24	Sept. 27, 1864	Absent, sick; mustered out July, 1865; substitute.
Dorsey, Hamilton	“	30	Sept. 27, 1864	Absent, sick; mustered out July, 1865; substitute.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Evans, Thomas	Private.	40	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept 12, 1864, exp. term of service.
Ebbert, David	"	18	Feb. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Estell, Emil	"	20	Feb. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Frost, William B.	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged Nov. 30, 1861, on Surgeon's certificate.
French, Frank H	"	27	Sept. 5, 1861	Trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps April 30, 1864.
Farmer, Joseph	"	29	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
Foley, Joseph	"	24	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
Foster, Richard W	"	19	Jan. 20, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Foster, Christopher	"	19	Feb. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Greene, John	"	18	Sept. 25, 1863	Died Jan. 30, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn.
Goodwin, Oliver R	"	28	Sept. 5, 1861	Trans. to 1st U. S. Engineer Corps Aug. 1862.
Geesbach, Benedict	"	42	Sept. 5, 1861	Wd. at Chickamauga; m. o. Nov. '64, Columbus.
Grockett, Samuel	"	35	Sept. 27, 1864	Mustered out June 3, 1865; substitute.
Gunn, Leonard H	"	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Died Nov. 19, 1861, at Lexington, Ky.
Geyser, William	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Graham, William	"	26	Nov. 25, 1864	Mustered out with company; substitute.
Hepp, Jacob	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Captured at Chickamauga; mustered out Jan. 1865.
Howser, John	"	23	Sept. 5, 1861	Died July 4, 1862, at Nashville, Tenn.
Hanford, Charles	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Died Oct. 6, 1863, from wounds at Chickamauga.
Haines, Henry	"	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged July 15, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Huftill, Abraham	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	
Huyck, Saunders M	"	35	Nov. 1, 1861	Discharged March 18, 1864; veteran.
Hart, Henry C	"	29.	Jan. 29, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Hefflebower, Simon	"	18	Feb. 3, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Henderson, Edward	"	18	Jan. 28, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Huftill, Benjamin	"	27	Sept. 5, 1861	Missing Sept. 20, 1863. No further record.
Holt, William S	"	21	Feb. 3, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Jenkins, Smith	"	29	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Jay, George E	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Trans. to 1st U. S. Engineer Corps Aug. 15, 1864.
Jenkins, John	"	24	Sept. 5, 1861	Trans. to 35th O. V. I. Jan. '65; m. o. Co.; veteran.
Kerr, Thomas	"	18	Oct. 9, 1862	Trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps April 9, 1864.
Knapp, Albert	"	21	Oct. 24, 1862	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Limbrick, John	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged Dec. 31, 1861, Surgeon's certificate.
McClelland, John	"	25	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged May 22, 1863, Surgeon's certificate.
Myers, Leonard	"	25	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged Nov. 22, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Moody, Edward	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Died Nov. 17, 1861, at Lexington, Ky.
Marker, William	"	20	Jan. 18, 1864	Killed on picket line, front of Atlanta, Aug. 8, 1864.
Marker, Thomas	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Monahan, Joseph	"	18	Feb. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
McDermott, Cornelius	"	35	Nov. 20, 1862	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
McLaughlin, John	"	29	Mar. 4, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Miller, William	"	31	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Nelson, David	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Killed in battle at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.
Newton, Charles W	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Newton, John G	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Orcutt, Curtis J	"	18	Jan. 16, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Parkey, Gabriel B	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Disc. June, 1865, Surgeon's certificate; veteran.
Potter, Edgar F	"	33	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Quiggle, Ozro F	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Killed Nov. 22, 1864, near Milledgeville, Ga.
Reed, Anson A	"	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Cap. at Chickamauga; m. o. Jan. 1865, at Columbus.
Ray, Julius	"	21	Feb. 3, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Ragan, James	"	26	Jan. 11, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Reed, Edwin F	"	18	Jan. 12, 1864	Wounded in face at Jonesboro Sept. 1, '64; m. o. Co.
Roush, George W	"	18	Nov. 16, 1863	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Ruckle, Henry C	"	19	Jan. 12, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Ruckle, David	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Died of wounds at Kenesaw Mountain, June, 1864.
Richter, Julius	"	31	Feb. 12, 1864	Died Sept. 30, 1864, from wounds at Jonesboro.
Reader, Levi	"	18	Sept. 17, 1863	Killed in battle at Jonesboro Sept. 1, 1864.
Smith, Ossian W	"	21	Sept. 5, 1861	Killed June 16, 1864, at Kenesaw Mountain.
Seibring, William	"	24	Sept. 5, 1861	Died Oct. 9, 1866, wounds received at Chickamauga.
Strayer, John	"	18	Feb. 26, 1864	Died April 11, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.
Snyder, George	"	23	Sept. 5, 1861	
Swift, George	"	26	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged Dec. 12, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Slater, Daniel	"	42	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged May 2, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Sly, Robert	"	18	Dec. 15, 1863	Discharged June 9, 1865, order War Department.
Spade, Isaac	"	23	Jan. 29, 1864	Mustered out May 29, 1865; substitute.
Sly, Edward R	"	18	Jan. 22, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Stewig, William	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Wd. at Jonesboro; in hosp.; m. o. July, '65; veteran.
Strayer, Daniel	"	20	Feb. 20, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865.
Switzer, George	"	18	Oct. 24, 1862	Wounded at Chickamauga; m. o. company July 11,'65.
Trumbull, William	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864, on expiration term.
Trumbull, Rufus H	"	18	Feb. 11, 1864	Wounded at Chickamauga; m. o. company July 11,'65.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Van Fleet, Henry C	Private.	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Cap. at Chickamauga; now in Monclova.
Wagner, Benjamin F	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864, on expiration term.
West, Isaac B	"	22	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 12, 1864, on expiration term,
Wolfinger, William	"	19	Sept. 5, 1861	Wd. at Chickamauga; in hospital; m. o. Sept. 1864.
Wood, William H	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Discharged Sept. 5, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Winchell, Eli	"	22	Sept. 5, 1851	Discharged March 12, 1864, Surgeon's certificate.
Wood, Jonathan	"	62	Sept. 5, 1861	Transferred to Co. A, Nov. 1, 1862.
Wood, James	"	18	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Webber, Otto	"	20	Feb. 2, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; substitute.
Wetmore, Peter	"	13	Sept. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; veteran.
Weigel, Charles	"	21	Feb. 9, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; substitute.
Wyman, Frederick	"	21	Feb. 4, 1864	Mustered out with company July 11, 1865; substitute.
Yager, George	"	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Died Nov. 13, 1863, from wounds at Chickamauga.
Zook, Joseph	"	22	Sept. 5, 1861	

ROLL OF HONOR, FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Name.	*Co.*	*Rank.*	*Died.*	*Buried.*	*Remarks.*
Alltop, Benjamin	G	Private.	May 23, 1862	Corinth, Miss	At Hamburg, Miss.—disease.
Anderson, William	A	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Applegate, Aaron	F	"	April 14, 1862	Shiloh, Tenn	Wounds in battle April 7, 1862.
Anderson, James	C	"	Aug. 17, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed in battle near Atlanta.
Armstrong, Thomas	C	"	Oct. 4, 1862	Louisville, Ky	Disease. Cave Hill Cemetery.
Ballinger, David	G	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Bogart, William J	G	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Bowers, Stephen	K	"	July 5, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Died of chronic diarrhœa.
Bowers, Francis M	K	"	Oct. 7, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Of wounds at battle Chickamauga.
Bushing, George	K	"	July 28, 1864	Columbus, O	Disease. In Green Lawn Cemetery.
Barton, John P	C	"	Sept. 20, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Barrett, Michael	C	"	Nov. 25, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle Missionary Ridge.
Baldwin, Harlow M	E	"	Dec. 4, 1861	Lebanon, Ky	Died of congestion of lungs.
Brichfield, Eli	A	"	Sept. 27, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Cap. Chickamauga; died in prison.
Burchfield, Aaron H	A	"	May 16, 1862	Jeff. Barrracks, Mo.	Died—disease.
Boyer, Lemuel R	K	Sergeant.	Sept. 23, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Of wounds at Chickamauga, Sept.'63.
Burwell, James	C	Private.	Nov. 1, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wounds at Chickamauga, Sept. '63.
Bowen, Robert	D	"	Jan. 2, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died—disease.
Beeker, William S	F	"	Dec. 3, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Missionary Ridge, Nov. '63.
Byers, George A	G	"	Dec. 8, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wounds at Chickamauga, Sept. '63.
Belford, William	K	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Bruker, George	D	Private.	Sept. 19, 1863	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Barr, Amos	A	"	Nov. 28, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Died—disease. City Cemetery.
Bucklin, Hamilton	F	"	Dec. 5, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Died—disease. City Cemetery.
Borden, Edward	D	"	Feb. 27, 1862	Lebanon, Ky	Died in hospital, typhoid fever.
Ballinger, George	G	"	Feb. 9, 1864	Toledo, O	Died at Antwerp, O.—disease.
Brown, Henry A	G	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Beard, Daniel	E	"	Dec. 16, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Died of chronic diarrhœa.
Butler, William H	C	"	Sept. 9, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Bowers, Solomon S	K	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Brint, John	F	Private.	Oct. 12, 1864	Nashville, Tenn	Of wounds at battle of Jonesboro.
Barrington, James	F	"	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Brumhoofer, Francis	C	Sergeant.	Sept. 19, 1863	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Bennett, Perry	F	Private.	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Bennor, William	C	"	Sept. 25, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Died in hosp. near Atlanta—disease.
Black, Walter W	K	Corporal.	Nov. 29, 1863	Marietta, Ga	Wd. and cap. at Chickamauga; died in Rebel prison, Atlanta.
Bartell, Harvey B	D	"	Sept. 10, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Of wounds battle Atlanta, July, '64.
Bowers, William H	K	Private.	July 20, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle Peachtree Creek.
Brendle, Joseph E	E	Corporal.	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Brown, Benedict	I	Private.	Mar. 22, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Beal, Robert	G	"	Jan. 25, 1865	New Albany, Ind.	Disease. In City Cemetery.
Bates, Henry	E	"	Aug. 28, 1864	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Bixley, Charles W	E	"	May 9, 1862	Cincinnati, O	Disease. Spring Grove Cemetery.
Cobb, Nathaniel O	I	2d Lieut.	Oct. 3, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wd. battle of Jonesboro, Sept. '64.
Conard, John Q. A	G	Private.	July 14, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Cap. at Chickamauga; died in prison.
Cressey, Mason	I	"	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Church, George C	C	Sergeant.	Aug. 18, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Cap. at Chickamauga; died in prison.

Name.	*Co*	*Rank.*	*Died.*	*Buried.*	*Remarks.*
Carroll, James	F	Private.	July 28, 1862	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died at Tuscumbia, Ala.—disease.
Cook, Harrison	K	“	Mar. 28, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died Ringgold; wds. in bat. Nov.'63.
Cole, George W	C	“	Feb. 6, 1862	Louisville, Ky	D. at Camp Beach. Cave Hill Cem.
Cluckey, John	B	“	Dec. 6, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Died—disease. City Cemetery.
Campbell, Whitney I	C	“	Mar. 1, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Clark, Henry C	D	“	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Clifford, Henry	F	“	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Cone, William	F	“	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Collard, Arthur L	B	“	April 20, 1862	Mound City, Ill	Died at Shiloh, Tenn.—disease.
Case, John I	F	“	April 5, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Click, Joseph	D	“	Oct. 24, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Cook, George	K	“	Feb. 2, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died of chronic diarrhœa.
Clements, Andrew B	D	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Cain, John	E	Private.	Sept. 20, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Conn, James	K	“	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Davis, Thomas	D	“	Aug. 7, 1862	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed near Huntsville, Ala.
Dings, Morgan	F	“	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Dudley, Joseph	B	“	Mar. 26, 1862	Louisville, Ky	Disease. In Cave Hill Cemetery.
Davis, Charles	B	“	Nov. 7, 1861	Loudon, Ky	Died in hospital—disease.
Ditzler, John	K	“	June 19, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Disc. June 5, '63, Surg. certificate.
Davidson, Isaac	K	“	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Davit, Charles E	B	Corporal.	Aug. 8, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wds. battle Kingston, May 18, '64.
Davis, William H	B	Private.	Aug. 8, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed in action near Atlanta.
Disbrow, Peter W	C	“	Aug. 10, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed in action near Atlanta.
Davis, Andrew J	A	“	Sept. 20, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Tr. to V.V.Eng. K. at Chickamauga.
Doring, Reuben F	G	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Enfield, Jacob	C	Private.	Nov. 15, 1861	Nashville, Tenn	Died of fever at Gallatin, Tenn.
Edsul, William	D	“	Oct. 18, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Ellis, Isaac B	H	“	June 17, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died—disease.
Fry, John J	C	“	Nov. 30, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Fox, Lawson	C	“	Nov. 23, 1861	Lebanon, Ky	Died—disease.
Fox, Isaiah	D	“	Sept. 8, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died at Tuscumbia, Ala.—disease.
Featheringale, John B	K	“	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Fuller, Reuben M	K	“	July 1, 1862	Corinth, Miss	Died—disease.
Fleming, Edwin D	K	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Forest, Joseph A	E	Private.	June 6, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Fullerton, James E	F	Corporal.	July 30, 1864	Nashville, Tenn	Wds. Kenesaw Mt., June, 1864.
Frentenburg, James	H	Private.	Jan. 1, 1862	Louisville, Ky	Died—disease. Cave Hill Cem.
Forbes, Frederick	H	“	July 18, 1862	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died at Tuscumbia, Ala.—disease.
Gaunt, William	I	Corporal.	July 12, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Cap. Chickamauga—died in prison.
Gutherie, Sanford	K	Private.	Feb. 22, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died at Spring Hill, cong. lungs.
Guitzell, Andrew	H	“	June 30, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died—disease.
Glancy, David M	K	Sergeant.	Dec. 24, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Typhoid fever. In City Cemetery.
Gunn, Alfred O	I	“	Nov. 25, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Died—disease. Interred City Cem.
Gunn, Leonard	I	Private.	Nov. 19, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Died—disease. Interred City Cem.
Gordon, Jonathan C	G	Sergeant.	May 10, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Gordon Reynold	G	Private.	Aug. 3, 1864	Nashville, Tenn	Died wounds in action July, 1864.
Green, John	I	“	Jan. 30, 1865	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Gillman, John	A	Sergeant.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Grubb, Abraham	E	Private.	Sept. 2, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Gilbert, Thomas W	A	Sergeant.	Oct. 22, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Wds. Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
Gilbert, Uriah	A	Private.	Sept. 6, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wds. at Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.
Graham, William	E	Sergeant.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Hepp, John	A	Private.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Halbert, Otto	H	“	July 2, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Cap. Chickamauga. Died in prison.
Hudson, Milton	K	“	Dec. 2, 1861	Cincinnati, O	Dis. Int. Spring Grove Cemetery.
Hall, Lyman S	C	Corporal.	Sept. 20, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Harrison, John W	B	Private.	Feb. 20, 1864	Cincinnati, O	Disease. Spring Grove Cemetery.
Hanford, Charles	I	“	Oct. 6, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 1863.
Howser, John	I	“	July 4, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Haver, John	E	“	April 4, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died at Ringgold, Ga.—disease.
Heatley, William	E	“	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Holtzell, Jacob	E	“	Dec. 4, 1863	Marietta, Ga	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept., 1863.
Hoover, William	G	“	Mch. 9, 1864	Nashville, Tenn	Wounds in action, Dec. 25, 1863.
Hanson, Christian	G	“	July 16, 1862	Louisville, Ky	Disease. In Cave Hill Cemetery.
Horton, George W	C	“	Sept. 20, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Hanson, John C	H	Sergeant.	Sept. 17, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died at Tyree Springs, Tenn., disease.
Huntley, Albert H	B	Corporal.	Oct. 23, 1864	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Hazelitt, John F	G	Private.	Sept. 2, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wounds at Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.
Hendrix, Philomen	D	“	Sept. 4, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wounds at Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.
Hulse, Lester	F	“	June 17, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed in action at Kenesaw Mt.
Harris, Weedon H	E	Corporal.	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Harmover, John	H	“	Oct. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63,
Jones, Wheeling A	E	Private.	April 4, 1862	Cincinnati, O	Disease. In Spring Grove Cem.

Name.	Co.	Rank.	Died.	Buried.	Remarks.
James, Malachi	G	Private.	June 22, 1862	Cincinnati, O	Disease. In Spring Grove Cem.
Jackson, John	E	“	Dec. 23, 1861	Lebanon, Ky	Chronic diarrhœa, Bardstown, Ky.
Johnson, James	E	“	Feb. 12, 1862	Lebanon, Ky	Died—disease.
Jacob, Christopher	B	Corporal.	Sept. 3, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wounds at Jonesboro, Sept. 1864.
Keezer, Alden G	E	Private.	Sept. 24, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Keezer, Samuel A	E	“	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Keezer, Edwin	E	“	April 9, 1865	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died—disease.
Killin, Hamilton	K	“	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Keneval, Charles S	F	“	Nov. 21, 1861	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died at Mt. Vernon, Ky—disease.
Kimball, John C	F	“	Apr. 22, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died at Ringgold, Ga.—disease.
Kaine, Alexander	F	“	Dec. 16, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Disease. Interred in City Cemetery.
Kelley, Gustin	B	“	June 29, 1864	New Albany, Ind	Disease. Interred in City Cemetery.
Kirk, Walter B	H	2d Lieut.	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Keizer, Samuel L	E	Private.	Nov. 3, 1862	Lebanon, Ky	Died—disease.
Kramer, Lewis	D	Corporal.	Sept. 23, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Knapp, Adelbert	F	Private.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Kitchell, William	F	“	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Lane, Dennis	K	“	Aug. 18, 1864	Louisville, Ky	Disease. Interred in Cave Hill Cem.
Louis, Benjamin	K	“	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Lonagan, Thomas	A	“	Dec. 26, 1862	Lebanon, Ky	Died—disease.
Laughlin, Wm. J	B	“	Mch. 2, 1865	Marietta, Ga	Died nr. Catawba Riv., S.C., disease.
Lutz, Michael	C	Corporal.	July 18, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	In prison. Cap. at Chickamauga.
Lasure, Robert C	K	Sergeant.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Lamphere, Alonzo	D	Private.	Nov. 23, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Disease. Interred in City Cem.
Luce, David	G	“	June 7, 1865	Philadelphia, Pa	Died in McClellan Hosp.—disease.
Lafleur, Antone	A	“	Nov. 25, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Disease. Interred in City Cem.
Leach, David	A	“	Dec. 1, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Disease. Interred in City Cem.
Lafontaine, Oliver	B	“	Nov. 13, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Discharged on Surg. ctf. Aug. 4, 1862.
Lightner, Samuel H	G	“	Jan. 24, 1864	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Long, Ephraim	D	“	Dec. 12, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Leffler, David	C	“	Aug. 13, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Died near Atlanta, Ga.—disease.
Lathrop, Wilson C	F	“	Aug. 5, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Utoy Creek, Ga.
Limboch, Charles	E	“	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Mitchell, William B	E	2d Lieut.	Sept. 28, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wds. at Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.
Meek, Andrew J	E	Private.	Apr. 24, 1862	Cincinnati, O	Disease. In Spring Grove Cem.
Morrison, Matthew	E	“	Sept. 17, 1862	Jefferson Bks., Mo.	Hospital, Corinth, Miss.—disease.
Morris, Rufus	K	“	June 18, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died—disease.
Merrill, Levin M	A	“	May 21, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wounds at Resaca, May 14, 1864.
Miller, William H	G	“	Mch. 13, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died at Ringgold, Ga.—disease.
Miller, John	C	“	May 19, 1865	Philadelphia, Pa	McClellan Hospital—disease.
Miller, John W	D	“	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Miller, Sylvester	B	“	Nov. 25, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Mission Ridge.
Murphy, George	E	“	June 13, 1864	New Albany, Ind.	Diarrhœa. City Cemetery.
Mack, Jacob H	B	“	May 12, 1865	Newberne, N. C.	Died—disease.
Mangle, Joseph	F	“	Dec. 9, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
McCombs, William	K	Corporal.	Aug. 13, 1864	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
McMullen, Levi	I	Corporal.	Dec. 18, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Died near Atlanta—disease.
March, Daniel	D	Private.	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Marker, William	I	“	Aug. 8, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed near Atlanta.
Morgan, Henry F	C	1st Sergt.	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Morris, William B	D	Private.	Oct. 16, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died in hospital—disease.
Munson, Eliakim	F	“	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
McBride, W. H. W	F	“	Dec. 8, 1861	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died Crab Orchard, Ky.—disease.
McCombs, Noah A	K	“	Jan. 22, 1863	Nashville, Tenn.	Died—disease.
Moon, Thomas	B	“	June 3, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed in action near Atlanta.
Mark, John	B	“	Feb. 23, 1863	Nashville, Tenn.	Died—disease.
Meek, George W	E	“	Feb. 15, 1862	Toledo, O	D. at home, Williams co.—disease.
Moody, Edward	I	“	Nov. 17, 1861	Lexington, Ky	Disease. Interred in City Cemetery.
Navarre, Alexander	F	“	June 27, 1862	Cincinnati, O	Disease. Spring Grove Cemetery.
Nelson, David	I	“	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Nicholson, Archibald	F	“	Dec. 24, 1863	Danville, Va	Cap. at Chickamauga. D. in prison.
Owen, John	A	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Osborn, Henry N	K	“	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Oglevee, Lewis	K	Private.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Ott, George	E	“	July 9, 1862	Corinth, Miss	Died—disease.
O'Callahan, Cornelius	F	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
O'Callahan, Bernard	E	“	Sept. 25, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Oglevee, Oliver	K	“	Sept. 19, 1863	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Oat, John	F	Private.	Sept. 7, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Osborn, Joseph M	G	“	Sept. 19, 1863	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Porter. John B	E	Corporal.	Sept. 25, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Packer, James	E	Private.	Feb. 9, 1862	Lebanon, Ky	Died of congestive chills.
Porter, William H	B	“	Nov. 25, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Mission Ridge.
Pratt, Abraham	C	“	Jan. 27, 1863	Stone River, Tenn.	Died—disease.

Name.	*Co.*	*Rank.*	*Died.*	*Buried.*	*Remarks.*
Pond, Benjamin F	G	Private.	Oct. 22, 1863	Marietta, Ga	Wds. Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Palmer, Daniel	K	“	Mch. 18, 1862	Danville, Ky	Disease. Interred in City Cemetery.
Pippus, William	K	“	Aug. 19, 1864	Louisville, Ky	Chronic diarrhœa. Cave Hill Cem.
Porter, Alva	E	Corporal.	Sept. 24, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Wds. bat. Chickamauga. Sept. 19, '63.
Platter, William	E	“	July 22, 1862	Corinth, Miss	Died in hospital of fever.
Pelkey, Edward	F	Private.	Aug. 18, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wds. Kenesaw Mt. June 27, 1864.
Perrine, James N	A	Sergeant.	Sept. 2, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wds. bat. Jonesboro, Sept. 1. 1864.
Perry, Francis M	B	Corporal.	Oct. 6, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wds. bat. Atlanta. July 22, 1864.
Pray, James F	I	1st Sergt.	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Plout, Peter	C	Private.	Feb. 29, 1864	Toledo, O	Died of small-pox.
Parrish, Benjamin	K	“	May 5, 1865	Newberne, N. C	Died—disease.
Platter, Christopher	G	“	Mch. 18, 1864	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Purcell, Francis M	G	“	Apr. 16, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Preston, Esseltine	E	“	Feb. 15, 1865	Toledo, O	Pris. war. D. at home, Defiance co. O., dis. contracted in rebel prison.
Quiggle, Ozro F	I	“	Nov. 22, 1864	Marietta, Ga	K. skirmish, near Milledgeville, Ga.
Ramsey, David	K	“	May 19, 1864	Columbus, O	Disease. Green Lawn Cemetery.
Rannalls, Alonzo	F	“	Feb. 6, 1862	Lebanon, Ky	Died—disease.
Ruckle, David	I	“	June 27, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed in assault on Kenesaw Mt.
Russell, Granville	D	“	Feb. 24, 1862	Lebanon, Ky	Died—disease.
Reider, Levi	I	“	Sept. 19, 1863	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Richter, Julius	I	“	Sept. 30, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wds. bat. Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.
Roop, William	H	“	Aug. 5, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Utoy Creek, Ga.
Robideaux, Eli	C	“	Sept. 20, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Randall, Henry V	E	“	Oct. 26, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Roth, John P	E	“	May 27, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died of chronic diarrhœa.
Shanteau, Thomas	C	“	Jan. 22, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Strayer, John	I	“	Apr. 11, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Died near Atlanta—disease.
Scott, William	K	“	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Seams, William	H	“	May 17, 1864	Andersonville, Ga	D. rebel prison. Cap. Chickamauga.
Speigle, Frederick	D	“	Aug. 11, 1864	Andersonville, Ga	D. rebel prison. Cap. Chickamauga.
Shindler, Anthony	E	“	Oct. 27, 1864	Cleveland, O	Died—disease.
Speaker, Jacob	E	“	Sept. 25, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Steen, Hugh S	E	“	Feb. 2, 1862	Louisville, Ky	Disease. Cave Hill Cemetery.
Shanteau, Peter	D	“	Sept. 27, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Sampson, William I	G	“	June 7, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Hosp. near Atlanta, Ga.—disease.
Stopford, Wilbur F		Captain.	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Summerlott, John	C	Private.	Sept. 23, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 1863.
Sifer, Abraham F	A	“	July 29, 1862	Chattanooga, Tenn	Drowned, Tenn. river, near Pulaski.
Smith, Christopher	G	“	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Smith, George W	G	“	Oct. 24, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Smith, James B	F&S	Hos. St'd.	June 23, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Smith, James W	D	Private.	Mch. 14, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Smith, William	G	“	June 22, 1862	Corinth, Miss	Died—disease.
Smith, Vincent	E	Corporal.	Dec. 25, 1861	Lebanon, Ky	Died—disease.
Smith, Barney	G	Private.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Smith, Hiram	E	“	Apr. 2, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died at Ringgold, Ga.—disease.
Smith, Porter	F	“	Apr. 16, 1862	Toledo, O	Died at Riga, Mich.—disease.
Smith, William E	G	“	Jan. 24, 1864	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
Smith, Ossian W	I	“	June 16, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wounds in battle near Atlanta.
Sagmeyer, Henry	F	Sergeant.	May 22, 1862	Toledo, O	Died—disease.
Seabring, William	I	Private.	Oct. 9, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Salmon, Byron	K	Sergeant.	Oct. 25, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Segur, William	A	Private.	Sept. 24, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wds. bat. Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.
Sulier, David	C	“	Aug. 15, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed in action near Atlanta.
Shanteau, Francis	C	“	Apr. 8, 1862	Toledo O	Died of small-pox.
Tennant, Edwin T	G	“	Oct. 15, 1863	Marietta, Ga	Wds. at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Tillotson, Ebenezer C	K	2d Lieut.	Sept. 24, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	In hosp. Lookout Mt.—disease.
Tarbox, Arthur D	A	Private.	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Tate, John	K	“	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Tate, Perry H	K	“	Sept. 1, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Jonesboro.
Virtner, Perry	K	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Van Fleet, Henry C	I	Private.	Oct. 7, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Died in prison; cap. Chickamauga.
Van Orman, John	F	Sergeant.	Aug. 6, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Killed at battle of Utoy Creek.
Waush, Nicholas	E	Private.	July 12, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wounds at Kenesaw Mt. June, '64.
Weigle, Andrew	C	“	Jan. 8, 1862	Lebanon, Ky	Died—disease.
Walker, Josiah T	B	Sergeant.	Dec. 29, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wds. bat. Mission Ridge, Nov. '63.
Waldron, Henry L	A	Private.	Oct. 16, 1864	Andersonville, Ga.	Died in prison; cap. Chickamauga.
Ward, William	K	“	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Wickham, James	H	“	Nov. 16, 1864	Andersonville. Ga.	Died in prison; cap. Chickamauga.
Williams, Cyrus	A	“	Oct. 6, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Wounds at battle of Chickamauga.
Williams, Joseph K	A	“	Dec. 12, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died—disease.
Wilkinson, Albert S	A	“	Jan. 5, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died—disease.
Wry, George	K	“	Nov. 8, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Died—disease.

Name.	*Co.*	*Rank*	*Died.*	*Buried.*	*Remarks.*
Wilson, Lewis E	B	Private.	Nov. 25, 1864	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Mission Ridge.
Walden, Joseph	E	"	Dec. 10, 1861	Lebanon, Ky	Died—disease.
Williams, George W	B	"	Mar. 2, 1862	Louisville, Ky	Disease. Int. in Cave Hill Cem.
Winters, Joseph W	C	"	April 8, 1862	Louisville, Ky	Disease; d. in hosp. Cave Hill Cem.
Whetstone, John	E	"	Oct. 6, 1862	New Albany, Ind	Chronic diarrhea. Int. City Cem.
Walbridge, Charles H	A	"	Sept. 13, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Murdered at Atlanta, Ga.
Wetmore, Reed	B	Corporal.	Mar. 25, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Died in hospital—disease.
Wood, John R	F	Private.	Mar. 10, 1862	Nashville, Tenn	Died—disease.
White, Henry C	E	"	July 10, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Died of fever.
Wilson, John W	F&S	Major.	Oct. 3, 1864	Marietta, Ga	Wounds at battle of Jonesboro.
Wells, James	D	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.
Woodmanse, John W	F	Private.	June 18, 1862	Corinth, Miss	Died—disease.
Yayer, George	I	"	Nov. 13, 1863	Nashville, Tenn	Wounds at Chickamauga, Sept. 19.
Zirgen, John	A	"	Jan. 12, 1864	Danville, Va	Died in prison; cap. Chickamauga.
Zefang, George	D	Corporal.	Sept. 19, 1863	Chattanooga, Tenn	Killed at battle of Chickamauga.

Following is an official list of casualties in the Fourteenth Regiment during the Georgia campaign—May 1st to September 1st, inclusive, 1864. The cases were of wounded, except as otherwise stated:

May 15.—Levin Merrill, A (died); Martin Glennon, A; John Dailey.

June 2.—Francis T. Wood, A; Joseph Hill, D.

June 3.—Thomas Moon (killed.)

June 4.—Orlando Stout, D.

June 14.—Corp. Geo. Pennell, A; A. Newell, F; Corp. Jas. Fullerton, Jacob Lumbeck, Alex. Mangel, Levi Stout and Lewis Ring, F; Christ. Lichly, G; and Dennis Lane, K.

June 15.—O. W. Smith, David Runkle; Rufus Trumbull, I.

June 17.—Lester Hulce, F.

June 21.—Sergt. Johnson Miller, E.

June 22.—Leonard Hazelie, H.

June 24.—Jas. Vaska, H; Nicholas Waush, H; Barney McGee, D.

July 7.—Col. Geo. P. Este; Corp. John Lottora, H.

July 9.—John Gates, A; Daniel Savage, Reynold Gordon, Edward Durfee, G.

July 21.—William S. Bowers. K (killed); Geo. Munger, G; Sergt. W. E. Clarke, B.

July 30.—A. D. Coffin, A.

Aug. 4.—Lewis Champaign, B.

Aug. 5.—Sergt. John Van Orman (killed); Henry Clifford (killed); Corp. Wilson C. Lathrop (died); John Brint, Edward Pelkey, Alva Bordeaux, Harow W. Case, Robert Cooper, Corp. H. Leonardson and Aaron C. Washburn, F; Wm. Rupp, H (killed); John P. Bronson, I.

Aug. 6.—William Marker, I (in head, died); Albert Wilcox and Preston Esseltine, E; Chas. O. Holloway, F; and Geo. Gordon, G, captured.

Aug. 7.—Wm. P. Sponsler, Adam Myers and J. P. Hudson, E; Jas. Anderson and Sergt. Jas. F. Pray, I; S. Langerdorf, H; Wm. Van Newkirk, K.

August 8.—Wm. H. Davis, B (killed); Francis Gunther, H.

August 10.—Peter W. Disbrow, C (killed).

August 11.—Anthony Shindler, E.

August 12.—Lieut. H. W. Bigelow, I.

August 13.—David B. Sullier, C (killed).

August 18.—Corp. W. Lanning, I.

September 1st. *Killed*—Capt. W. F. Stopford, H; 2d Lieut., N. O. Cobb, A; Lieut. Walter B. Kirk, B; Sergt. Arthur D. Tarbox, A; Sergt. Henry F. Morgan, C; Henry C. Clarke and David March, D; Corp. Jos. E. Brendle and Corp. Weden H. Harris, E; Wm. H. Cone, Perry Bennett and Jas. Barrington, F; 1st Sergts. Jas. F. Pray and Levi Redder, I; Corp. Henry M. Osborn and Isaac Davidson, K; Sergt. Maj. Jesse Trapp. *Wounded*—Major J. W. Wilson, Sergt. Jas. M. Perrin (died), Sergt. Alonzo H. Wood, Musician G. W. Brown, Wm. Coalwell, Uriah Gilbert (died), John Gates, Patrick Moran, Wm. T. Segur, James E. Warner, Alfred W. Warren, Samuel Wood, Edwin R. Wilkinson, and Corp. Thos. Scott, A; Corp. John Kline, Corp. Christopher Jacobs (died), Corp. F. M. Berry (died), Corps. Michael Gates and John W. Brown, B; Capt. John J. Clarke, Corp. Williamson Lanning, Wm. Kroll, Sergt. Wm. Hanna, Jas. Wilder, Corp. Harvey Bortell (died), Corp. John Heckler, P. Hendricks, Jacob Hohr, Wm. Weaver and John Keller, D; Capt. David A. Gleason, Chas. B. Mitchell, Sergt. Wm. W. Moats, Sergt. R. C. Livingston, Wm. Heatly, Elijah Dush, Abram Gilts, Oliver J. Craft, Richard H. Thrailkill, Wm. Luce and D. Millhouse, E. A. L. Smith and Charles Dennis, F. John Drake, Harrison Wheeler, John F. Hazlett, F. M. Snook, Enoch A. Pierson, G. Sergt. Henry A. Valentine, Harrison Hathaway, and Geo. Rice, Corps. John Beely, William Miller and Geo. Metcalf, Rennick Jennison, John Myer, Joshua Lathrop, and Michael Bassett, H. Leroy E. Clarke, Jonathan Miller, Jas. Ragan, Edwin C. Reed, Julius Richter, Wm. Stewig, Geo. Cable and Wm. Bapp, I. Capt. Noah W. Ogan, Sergt. Isaac Bogart, Sergt. Oscar Smith, Corp. Jacob Koli, and John Y. VanMeter, K.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THREE-YEARS' SERVICE.

The following is a list of battles in which this Regiment bore an honorable part, as recognized by the War Department:

Cheat Mountain.
Chancellorsville.
Rafting Creek.
Monterey.
Alleghany Summits.
Gregory's Landing.
Statesburg.
Cross Keys.
Gettysburg.
Dingle's Mills.
Honey Hill.
Freeman's Ford.
Devereaux Neck.
Swift Creek.
McDowell.
Greenbrier.
Second Bull Run.

This Regiment was made up of recruits from different parts of the State, and was organized June 28, 1861, at Camp Chase. Company K was from Lucas County—the Anderson Guards, organized at Toledo, under the laws of Ohio. It left Toledo June 25th, when it was escorted to the Railroad by the Zouave Cadets and Fire Engine Company No. 1. At that place a large concourse of citizens had assembled to bid the Company a hearty farewell. When mustered in, its officers consisted of Captain, Jonathan Brown; First Lieutenant, Nathaniel Houghton; and Second Lieutenant, Harlan Millikan.

On the 29th July, the Regiment proceeded to Western Virginia; serving at first along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in operations against "Bushwhackers." August 21st it reported to General Reynolds at Beverly, and soon proceeded to the summit of Cheat Mountain, where it suffered severely during the ensuing Fall and Winter. The men were constantly on duty without overcoats, and many without shoes or blankets; and the successive falls of sleet and snow caused much distress. Little of interest occurred, until September 12th, when a wagon-train on its way to the Valley for rations, was surprised and captured. Steps were taken for the pursuit of the Rebels, who were driven to their main support, when it was found that the Rebel force was under command of General Robert E. Lee. Preparations were made for strenuous defense, and for eight days skirmishing was continuous, when troops from below broke through the Rebel lines with supplies of provisions, and Lee gave up the movement on the Union camp. November 25th the Regiment marched into the Valley and entered Winter quarters at Huttonsville. Here the duty was light, giving the men opportunity to recover from their exposure. December 11th a detachment of 460 men, under Colonel Jones, participated in a movement against the enemy at Camp Baldwin, where an engagement took place in which, at first, the Rebels were driven in; but being re-enforced, they made a stand, when a fight of three hours ensued, in which the enemy three times were driven inside their cabins; but from absolute exhaustion Colonel Jones's troops were compelled to retire. In the engagement the Regiment lost nine killed and 35 wounded. On the return it marched 60 miles in 26 hours. On the 31st it moved on a raid to Huntersville, marching 106 miles in five days, penetrating far into the enemy's country and destroying large quantities of Rebel stores. At the time this was regarded as one of the greatest feats of the War. At Huttonsville Co. D had been detached as a Battery of Artillery, armed with Wiard's steel guns, and subsequently known as Twelfth Ohio Battery.

February 27, 1862, the Regiment marched to Beverly, where its "smooth-bores" were exchanged for Vincennes rifles, which, being too heavy, were subsequently exchanged for Springfield rifles. April 1st the Regiment moved on the Seneca scout, crossing Cheat and Alleghany Mountains, passing through Circleville and reaching Monterey, after a march of 125 miles. On the 12th the Rebel General Johnston made an attack on Monterey, but after a sharp engagement, was repulsed; and on the arrival of General Milroy, with the remainder of the Division, he fell back to McDowell, and afterwards retreated to Staunton. Here the Union troops remained quiet until May 7th, when it was confronted by a large force under Johnston and Jackson. A general engagement was delayed until the 8th, when General Schenck with his Brigade arrived, and the battle of Bull-Pasture Mountain occurred. In that the Twenty-Fifth Ohio opened by a charge in which the enemy was driven from his position. Each side being re-enforced, the engagement assumed a serious character, and continued until after night-fall, when it was deemed best to fall back to Franklin, the Twenty-Fifth being the last Regiment to retire, they covering the retreat, after losing nine killed and 56 wounded.

May 26, 1862, the Regiment accompanied Fremont from Franklin to Strasburg and up the Shenandoah Valley in pursuit of Jackson, participating in the battle of Cross-Keys with a loss of eight killed, 54 wounded and two missing. In July, with Sigel's Corps it passed into Eastern Virginia, and took part in General Pope's campaign along the Rappahannock, and from the Rapidan to the plains of Manassas, where, August 29th and 30th, it was in the second battle of Bull Run, losing 10 killed, 78 wounded and 22 missing. On the evening of the 30th it fell back to Centerville, and on the 30th of September moved to Upton Hill, having marched since August 8th, 220 miles, been under fire 14 successive days on the Rappahannock and taken part in the second battle of Bull Run. Until the Spring of 1863, the Regiment was engaged in marches and counter-marches and in building winter-quarters, until it settled down near Brooke's Station, where Battalion drill occupied much attention.

April 25, 1863, the Regiment started on the Chancellorsville campaign, with 443 men, and took 444 into camp at Chancellorsville—one man having joined the force and none being lost. The Regiment was in Second Brigade, First Division, Eleventh Army Corps. With it was the Fifty-Fifth Ohio, Colonel J. C. Lee. Colonel Richardson of the Twenty-Fifth and Colonel Lee on the 2d May, with a sense of impending danger, sent tried scouts into the wilderness, for information as to the enemy. They soon returned with the intelligence that they were massing on the right and rear of the Union force, and that there were no pickets between the two Armies. With this information, the Colonels hastened to Division headquarters; but the General commanding gave it no credence, remarking that the scouts were "probably scared," and sent the Colonels back to their commands. It was but an hour from this time, that Stonewall Jackson came down upon the unprepared Division, finding large numbers of its troops with guns in stack and others eating their supper. Not a picket-shot or other signal had told of the approaching enemy. The First Brigade gave way in confusion, the men not stopping to unbuckle their knapsacks, but cutting the straps. The Twenty-Fifth deployed, changed front and moved some 100 yards, exposed to a merciless fire, men from other Regiments, meantime, breaking through their lines. The Fifty-Fifth and Seventy-Fifth Ohio joined the Twenty-Fifth, and the three Regiments held their position until the broken fragments of the First Brigade passed to their rear and the enemy had encircled them on three sides, when they, too, fell back. The Corps was reorganized the next morning, and remained in the trenches until the 5th, when, with the Army, it recrossed the River, and went into the old camp at Brooke's Station.

June 27, 1863, the Regiment started on the Gettysburg campaign, with General Ames in command of the Brigade, and General Barlow in command of the Division. It passed over the Bull Run battlefield, crossed the Potomac at Edwards's Ferry, marched through Maryland, arriving at Emmetsburg on the 29th. In the sanguinary conflict which followed at Gettysburg, the Regiment bore an active and effective part, sharing fully in the danger and losses of the fight. At Cemetery Hill, July 1st, it numbered 45 men, commanded by a Second Lieutenant; on the 2d and 3d, it still occupied the advanced lines, suffering severely from Rebel sharp-shooters, and on the 4th it was honored with the advance into Gettysburg. It went into action with 220 men, and lost 20 killed, 113 wounded and 50 missing. The majority of its officers had been killed or wounded, and the Regiment was commanded by a Lieutenant who had been wounded the first day of the battle.

July 5th, the Regiment moved in pursuit of the Rebels, going as far as Hagerstown, where the Division supported Kilpatrick's Cavalry in driving the Rebel Cavalry and Infantry through the town to their main supports. The force moved on to the Department of the South, taking up quarters at Folly Island, when the Regiment numbered 72 men, under command of a Lieutenant. Subsequently it took part in the siege of Fort Wagner, and then went into camp at Folly Island for rest.

January 1, 1864, the Regiment re-enlisted, and on the 15th started for Ohio on veteran furlough, which began February 3d, at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio. Co. K, or what remained of that command, reached Toledo on the 4th, where it was met at the Railroad Depot by a goodly number of citizens with the Union Silver Band, and escorted down Summit street to Cherry, whence they countermarched to the McKenster House, S. Groff, proprietor, where they were welcomed in a speech by M. R. Waite, who thanked them for their brave and noble conduct. They then entered the McKenster House, and partook of a dinner prepared for them. At the close of the meal, toasts were drank and speeches made by Charles Kent, Lieutenant John Kehn, Orderly William P. Scott, M. R. Waite, Mayor Dorr, and others. Of the 97 men who left Toledo in 1861, only 16 returned to Cleveland; and but 14 came to Toledo—an extent of decimation shown by very few, if any, commands in the service. On calling the roll after the sanguinary fight at Gettysburg, only four men responded to their names.

On the 5th March the Regiment rendezvoused at Camp Chase, when many recruits had been added to it. On the 16th, the Regimental flags, which had passed through 20 battles, and under which 18 color-bearers had been killed or wounded, were presented to Governor Brough for the State archives, and the Regiment received a beautiful stand of new colors. Leaving Columbus the same day, it proceeded to Camp Grant, Virginia, remaining there until April 23d, it proceeded to Hilton Head, South Carolina, arriving the 26th. In this vicinity it did service until September, meantime suffering severely from the malaria of the swamps, most of the men being prostrated by sickness. On the 25th of that month, Cos. A, G and K were ordered to Fort Pulaski, Georgia, returning October 23d to Hilton Head. November 2d nearly 300 recruits were added to the Regiment. November 28th, in the Coast Division, it left on an expedition to the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, remaining in that region until December 4th, when the Regiment proceeded by water up the Coosa River, capturing a Rebel Battery, and thence up Broad River to Devereaux Neck, in which vicinity the Regiment did good service, meeting the enemy at different points, one day losing 54 men killed and wounded.

February 26, 1865, the Regiment marched into Charleston, quartering at the South Carolina Depot. February 28th it moved by rail to Goose Creek, 20 miles, and thence marched to Santa River, and returned to Charleston March 10th. April 3d, by steamer it went to Georgetown, South Carolina, and joined the force under General E. E. Porter, in an expedition against the Central and Eastern South Carolina Railroad, in which engagements were fought at Dingle's Mills, Statsburg, Rafting Creek, Boykin's Mills, Swift Creek and Red Hill. April 20th, 16 locomotives and 245 cars loaded with ammunition and clothing were totally destroyed. The next day a Staff-officer of General Beauregard, with a flag of truce, brought information that Lee had surrendered to Grant, that Sherman and Johnston agreed to a cessation of hostilities, and that the War had probably closed. Great was the joy caused by such tidings, and the next 100 miles to the Coast was marched in three days, the last two days on rations of two ears of corn. Reaching Georgetown April 25th, the Regiment proceeded to Charleston, and went into its old camp at Mount Pleasant. In consequence of the sad condition of affairs at Columbia, the State Capital, caused by the liberation of the slaves and the terrible destruction of property by fire, it was found necessary to send there a military force to preserve order. For that purpose, the Twenty-Fifth Ohio was detailed, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton. It arrived May 25th, and encamped on the grounds of the South Carolina College. Of the condition of affairs there, a reliable correspondent, under date of June 21st, said:

> The once beautiful Capital of South Carolina did not escape the avenging hand of Sherman. Her beautiful blocks of elegant mansions and public buildings are in ashes. Probably no City of any size in the United States could compare with Columbia in beauty or in the wealth and refinement of its inhabitants. There was its Capitol, and here were congregated the *elite* and chivalry of the State. All that nature, art and wealth could do to embellish and adorn its streets and gardens and to make it attractive had been done. The streets are wide and the walks lined with every variety of foliage most attractive to the eye. Flowers in infinite number and variety are to be seen on every side; while the parks, gardens and door-yards are most tastefully arranged. The inhabitants, from the highest to the lowest, are to-

day in the most abject state of poverty. They have neither provisions nor the wherewith to obtain them. People who occupy elegant mansions, and who, a few weeks since, were worth their thousands, are now penniless and without the means of buying the actual necessaries of life. Money, there is none, with the exception of a little put in circulation by the officers and soldiers of the garrison.

In talking with the citizens I find them generally ready and willing to submit to the necessities of the case, but without any abandonment of the principles of State rights for which they have been contending. The negroes have all learned that they are free, and, as is usually the case at first, most of them stopped work, both on the plantations and in the City, and congregated in large numbers at Columbia. As there are in South Carolina more than double the number of negroes than of white people, it was found necessary to have a military force distributed through the country to preserve order. Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, commanding the Twenty-Fifth Ohio Volunteers, was accordingly sent to Columbia for this purpose. Upon arriving near the Town he found the roads and streets of the City blocked up with negroes. The next morning he sent out and arrested all the able-bodied male negroes, and set them to work clearing the rubbish from the burnt district. They worked all day faithfully, expecting when night came to get something to eat; but such was not the Colonel's plan. He allowed them to go hungry, and in the morning not a negro could be found. All of them returned to their homes, glad to work again.

An order was then issued requiring owners of slaves to call them up and tell them that they were free, advising them to continue their work, with the understanding that they should share the crop when harvested, but notifying all those who wished to leave that they were at liberty to do so. Many took advantage of the offer and left, and have since been roaming about the country, living on what they could steal, for the supply of labor is greater than the demand, and their only method of obtaining a living this year is by living with their former masters, who are compelled to keep them if they wish to remain.

As a whole, the state of society at the South is in a deplorable condition. The men have neither the means nor ambition to take hold and try to extricate themselves from their embarrassments. In the loss of their negroes they think they have lost all worth living for, and prognosticate all manner of trouble and danger in the future. The crops are in many instances suffering from want of care, and unless they wake up to a sense of their duties the coming winter will bring famine and suffering.

In September, a Sub-district, comprising five Counties, was constituted, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton was made commander, and which was garrisoned by his Regiment. During the Fall and Winter the service was arduous in the extreme, made so by the bands of outlaws which infested the country. Several of the Soldiers were wounded, and one was assassinated. The outlaws roamed about, killing the negroes and committing other depredations. April 30, 1866, the Regiment moved to Summerville and garrisoned the surrounding country.

On the 7th June the Regiment left Charleston by steamer for New York, whence it proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, arriving there on the 12th. On the 16th, in front of the State Capitol, it held its last parade, when its colors were presented to Governor Cox, and on the 18th June, 1866, after over five years of faithful and effective service, it was mustered out and discharged.

ROSTER OF COMPANY K, TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Mustered in June 24, 1861, at Columbus, O., by John C. Robinson, Captain 5th Infantry, U. S. A. Mustered out June 18, 1866, at Columbus, O., by John H. Doyle, Captain 18th Infantry, U. S. A.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Jonathan Brown	Captain.	34	June 4, 1861	Resigned March 20, 1863.
John H. Milliman	"	27	June 18, 1861	From 1st Lt. co. G, Mar. '64; m. o. July, '64, exp. term.
Charles W. Ferguson	"	36	Mch. 16, 1864	From 1st Lt. co. B, Aug. '64; wd. bat. Honey Hill, S. C. Nov. 30, 1864; mustered out with co. July 18, 1866.
Nathaniel Haughton	1st Lieut.	26	June 4, 1861	Promoted to Captain company A, July 30, 1862.
Alexander Sinclair	"	28	June 10, 1861	From 2d Lt. co. C, July, '62; k. Chancellorsville, May, '63.
William P. Scott	"	23	June 24, 1861	Wd. May, '63, Chan'ville; ap. 1st Lt. co. A, May, '64; vet.
Charles H. King	"	19	June 5, 1861	From 2d Lt. co. G, Mar. '64; dis. Mar. '65, Surg. cft.
William L. Fouts	"	20	June 26, 1861	From 2d Lt. co. F, Feb. 1865; mustered out with co.
Harlow Muliken	2d Lieut.	44	June 4, 1861	Resigned Oct. 19, 1861.
Thomas J. Janney	"	19	Jan. 8, 1862	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant co. I, September 19, 1862.
Lewis E. Wilson	"	18	June 10, 1861	From 1st Sgt. co. C, Sept. '62; to 1st Lt. July, '63; but never mustered; k. July, 1863, at Gettysburg.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Peter Triquart	2d Lieut.	25	June 24,1861	Wd. Bull Run, Aug. '62; 1st Sgt. Apr. '64; 2d Lt. Oct. '64; wd. bat. Honey Hill, Nov. '64; res. July,'65; vet.
Edward H. Severance	1st Sergt.	25	June 24,1861	Pro. to 2d Lieutenant, co. H, May 16, 1862.
James R. Smith	“	20	June 24,1861	Pro. to 1st Sgt. Nov. 5, 1864; m. o. with co.; vet.
Clark Kelley	Sergeant.	24	June 24,1861	Ap. August 1, 1864; mustered out with co.; veteran.
Morrison Lewis	“	20	April 5, 1862	Ap. Sgt. Nov. 5, 1864; mustered out with co.; veteran.
Sumner B. Belt	“	18	Feb. 17, 1862	Wd. May, '63, Chan'ville; Sgt. Apr. '66; m. o. co.; vet.
Henry J. Willing	“	22	June 24,1861	Ap. April, 1866; mustered out with company; veteran.
Lewis F. Shannon	“	25	June 24,1861	Killed August 30, 1862, battle of Bull Run, Virginia.
August Knaack	“	29	June 24,1861	Killed November, 1864, battle Honey Hill, S. C.; vet.
Lemuel Viers	“	18	June 24,1861	D. May, '63, hosp. Brooks Station, Va. wds. Chan'ville.
George S. Frazier	“	21	June 24,1861	Wd. December, 1864; Gregory's Landing, S.C.; veteran.
Solon Haughton	“	19	Nov. 14, 1861	Ap. November, 16, 1862; dis. Aug. 1863, Surg. cft. disab.
George H. Palmer	“	21	June 24,1861	Wd. July, '63, Gettysburg; dis. January, '64, Surg. cft.
John H. Kehn	“	30	June 24,1861	Ap. Sept. '62; pro. 2d Lieut. co. I, November, '63; vet.
Thomas Masters	“	24	June 18,1861	Trans. from co. C, Apr. '64; m. o. Apr. '64, exp. term.
John Baker	“	19	June 24,1861	Appointed April 1, 1864; veteran.
Philip Hasenzahl	Corporal.	33	Dec. 21, 1863	Transferred to company C, 75th O. V. I. Jan. 16, 1864.
Cemrens I. Kohr	“	19	Feb. 23, 1864	Ap. April, 1866; mustered out with co. June 16, 1866.
Charles A. Smith	“	24	June 24,1861	Wd. June, '62, bat. Cross Keys, and Nov. '64, Honey Hill; ap. Corporal, April, 1866; m. o. with co.; vet.
William Bellville	“	40	Mch. 7, 1864	Ap. Corporal, April 1, 1866; mustered out with co.
James W. Hall	“	18	June 24, 1861	Ap. Corporal, April 1, 1864; mustered out with co.; vet.
Marcus L. Decker	“	25	June 24, 1861	Killed Dec. 31, 1861, battle of Baldwin Camp, Virginia.
Thomas Dunn	“	23	June 24, 1861	Killed July 1, 1863, battle of Gettysburg, Pa.
Joseph S. Grim	“	35	Feb. 18, 1864	Died in gen. hosp. at Hilton Head, wds. at Honey Hill.
Joseph Moore	“	27	Feb. 26, 1864	Wounded Dec. 7, 1864, battle Devereaux Neck, S. C.
Edwin V. Buckner	“	31	June 24, 1861	Dis. Jan. 1863, Stafford C. H., Virginia, Surgeon's cft.
Reuben Drippard	“	23	June 24, 1861	Wd. July, 1863, Gettysburg; dis. April, 1864, Surg. cft.
Solomon McMillan	“	32	Feb. 25, 1864	Dis. March 29, 1866, Columbus, O., order War Dept.
Nathan Falk	“	33	Feb. 25, 1864	Wd. Dec. 6, 1864, bat. Greg. Landing; ap. Cpl. Feb. 1, 1865; discharged April, 1866.
Eugene O. Ross	“	18	Feb. 19, 1864	Ap. Cpl. Feb. 1864; dis. May, 1865, order War Dept.
Derillo Nelson	“	18	June 24, 1861	Ap. Dec. 1, '65; dis. April, '66, order War Dept.; vet.
John Klinck	“	19	July 10, 1861	Wd. May, '63, Chan'ville; tr. Vet. R. Corps, Nov. 1863.
William P. Ketchum	“	20	June 24, 1861	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, October, 1865.
Robert C. Sisson	Musician.	18	Feb. 29, 1864	Mustered out with company, June 18, 1866.
James M. Cranker	“	18	Feb. 29, 1864	Mustered out with company, June 18, 1866.
William H. Rich	“	18	June 24, 1861	Trans. to co. C, 75th O. V. I.; m. o. July, '64, exp. term.
Aufdergarden, Henry	Private.	19	Feb. 29, 1864	
Angel, George	“	34	Feb. 29, 1864	
Angel, Abraham W	“	44	Aug. 27, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Department.
Barger, Joseph	“	20	Feb. 23, 1864	
Boeham, Gustave	“	39	Sept. 26, 1863	Transferred from 107th O. V. I., July 13, 1865.
Bemard, Henry	“	28	Dec. 19, 1863	Transferred from 107th O. V. I., July 13, 1865.
Bridge, James E	“	32	June 24, 1861	
Burns, Lawrence	“	19	June 24, 1861	D. May, '63, hosp. Brooks Sta. Va., wds. Chan'ville.
Burdo, R. D	“	18	Feb. 19, 1864	Wd. Dec. 1864, Greg. Landing; mustered out with co.
Bier, John	“	29	Feb. 22, 1864	Mustered out with company, June 18, 1866.
Briggle, Joseph	“	18	Feb. 23, 1864	Transferred from 107th O. V. I., July, 1865; m. o. co.
Bowers, John	“	18	Sept. 6, 1864	Killed November 30, 1864, battle Honey Hill, S. C.
Buckley, John	“	35	Feb. 27, 1864	
Baker, Charles O	“	24	June 24, 1861	Dis. at Columbus, O., Surgeon's certificate disability.
Byers, Andrew	“	18	Sept. 16, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, by order of War Department.
Benway, James	“	19	June 24, 1861	Transferred to 75th O. V. I., January 1, 1864.
Bolesmayer, John H	“	29	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 16, 1864, expiration of term.
Bender, Martin	“	27	June 24, 1861	Wd. Chan'ville, May, '63; m. o. July, '64, exp. term.
Boegehold, Lewis C	“	18	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 15, 1864, expiration of term.
Birch, Thaddeus S	“	44	Feb. 20, 1864	
Butler, Thomas	“	35	Oct. 15, 1864	Mustered out October, 1865, expiration of term.
Burdo, James H	“	26	Feb. 29, 1864	
Brown, George	“	28	June 24, 1861	Wd. Chan'ville, May, '63; tr. Vet. R. Corps, Nov. '63.
Bauman, Christian	“	21	June 24, 1861	Wd. Chan'ville, May, '63; tr. Vet. R. Corps, Nov. '63.
Cameron, Neil	“	37	June 24, 1861	Killed May 8, 1862, in battle of McDowell, Virginia.
Copeland, George S	“	34	July 10, 1861	
Cooper, Wesley H	“	18	June 24, 1861	Wd. June, '63, Cross Keys; m. o. July, '64, exp. term.
Carrol, William	“	24	June 24, 1861	Dis. June, '62, Mt. Jackson, Va., Surgeon's certificate.
Conger, Charles H	“	18	June 24, 1861	Wd. July 1, '63, Gettysburg; m. o. July, '64, exp. term.
Cass, Charles M	“	21	July 10, 1861	Dis. August, 1862, for wds. at Cross Keys, June, 1862.
Church, John A	“	19	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 16, 1864, expiration of term.
Carpenter, Calvin A	“	20	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 16, 1864, expiration of term.
Crawford, Reginald	“	19	June 24, 1861	Wd. June, '62, Cross Keys; m. o. July, '64, exp. term.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Chalett, Charles	Private.	18	June 24, 1861	Wd. Gettysburg; m. o. July, 1864, expiration of term.
Carvin, Irvin F.	"	24	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July, 1864, expiration of term.
Cook, Walter G	"	28	Sept. 28, 1864	Discharged October 5, 1865, order War Department.
Conrad, Frederick	"	24	Feb. 28, 1864	Wd. Honey Hill, Nov. '64; dis. May, 1865, Surg. cft.
Chaney, Thomas	"	27	Oct. 15, 1862	Mustered out October 15, 1865, expiration of term.
Delancy, Levi	"	44	Mch. 7, 1862	Mustered out December 7, 1862, exp. term—9 months.
Dryer, Fredoline	"	43	Oct. 1, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Dietgold, Robert	"	20	Oct. 20, 1862	Trans. from 107th O. V. I., July 13, 1865; m. o. Oct. 20, 1865, expiration of term.
Dean, Maynard H	"	21	June 24, 1861	Transferred to Vet. Reserve Corps, November 30, 1863.
Driscol, John H	"	23	June 24, 1861	Killed December 31, 1861, battle Baldwins Camp, Va.
Daum, Conrad	"	18	une 24, 1861	D. July 1, 1862, Winchester, Va., wds. Cross Keys.
Delvin, Thomas	"	18	June 24, 1861	Died December 31, 1861, at Huttonville, W. Va.
Drago, Henry	"	27	Dec. 26, 1863	
Darval, Albert	"	42	Feb. 23, 1864	
Debolt, Charles A	"	19	June 24, 1861	Wd. May 8, 1862, battle McDowell, Virginia; veteran.
Evans, Thomas	"	30	Nov. 12, 1864	Mustered out November 12, 1865, exp. of term—1 year.
Emery, Lewis	"	21	June 24, 1861	Died March 13, 1862, at Beverly, W. Va.
Evans, Christian E	"	18	June 24, 1861	Wounded May, '62, at battle of McDowell; and July, '63, Gettysburg; m. o. July, 1864, expiration of term.
Flynn, John H	"	21	June 24, 1861	Discharged Nov. 1862 at Cheat Mountain, Surg. ctf.
Forbes, John W	"	23	June 24, 1861	Discharged Nov. 1862, at Alexandria, Va., Surg. ctf.
Fenton, Wm. H	"	41	June 24, 1861	Discharged at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 1862, Surg ctf.
Furenback, Charles	"	26	June 24, 1861	Killed Sept. 12, 1861, battle of Cheat Mountain.
Furney, George	"	24	Feb. 13, 1864	Died —— in Port Hospital, at Columbia, S. C.
Garung, John	"	18	Feb. 23, 1864	
Garvin, John	"	18	Feb. 23, 1864	
Gray, Orlando	"	25	June 24, 1861	
Grover, Daniel D	"	26	July 16, 1861	
Griffith, Chauncey	"	22	June 24, 1861	Discharged June, 1862, Columbus, O., Surg. ctf.
Graff, James D	"	23	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 16, 1864, expiration of term.
Hays, Barton S	"	27	June 24, 1861	Discharged Nov. 1861, at Cheat Mouhtain, Surg. ctf.
Hutchins, Andrew J	"	27	June 24, 1861	Wd. at battle of Camp Alleghany, W. Va. Dec. '61; and at Chancellorsville, Mar, '63; dis. May, '64, Surg. ctf.
Holloway, William S	"	26	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 16, 1864, expiration of term.
Hadnet, William	"	19	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 16, 1864, expiration of term.
Hollister, Lewis	"	18	Sept. 19, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Hotchkiss, Arthur	"	30	Sept. 13, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Harrington, John	"	23	Sept. 12, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Harmon, Nathan	"	37	Oct. 7, 1862	Mustered out July 7, 1863, expiration of term—9 mos.
Harmon, Conrad	"	19	Oct. 7, 1862	Mustered out July 7, 1863, expiration of term—9 mos.
Hinds, Sherman B	"	19	Feb. 20, 1864	Wd. Apr. 1865, battle Red Hill, S. C.; dis. June, 1865.
Hartman, Gustave	"	41	Dec. 27, 1863	Discharged Dec. 1865, on Surgeon's ctf. of disability.
Hutchins, Shubal	"	31	Oct. 7, 1862	Wd. Chancellorsville; m. o. July, '63, exp. term—9 mos.
Hartley, Albert	"	37	Nov. 1, 1864	Mustered out Nov. 1, 1865, exp. of term—1 year.
Houston, Joseph	"	23	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July, 1864, expiration of term.
Harkins, Andrew J	"	31	Feb. 28, 1864	Mustered out with company, June 18, 1866.
Hiett, John	"	42	Feb. 20, 1864	Killed Dec. 6, 1864, battle of Gregory's Landing.
Herbert, Michael	"	19	June 24, 1861	Killed May 2, 1863, battle of Chancellorsville, Va.
Hawkins, George W	"	18	Sept. 12, 1864	Died Dec. 21, 1864, at Beaufort, S. C.—1 year.
Hifner, George	"	18	Feb. 26, 1864	Died Dec. 9, 1865, Lexington Dist. Hospital, S. C.
Hyke, George A	"	23	June 24, 1861	Died Sept. '62, Washington, wds. at Bull Run Aug. '62.
Houghton, Austin	"	19	June 24, 1861	Promoted to Com. Sergt. March 16, 1864; veteran.
Jones, James	"	21	June 24, 1861	Wounded June 8, 1864, battle of Cross Keys, Va.
Jeremy, Anthony	"	39	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July, 1864, expiration of term.
Knechenmeister, Fred	"	28	Sept. 12, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Kemps, George, F.	"	22	Nov. 10, 1863	Mustered out with company, June 18, 1866.
Kameron, Enos	"	23	June 24, 1861	Wd. Chancellorsville, May, '63; m. o. July, '64, exp. term
Laughlin, John	"	18	Feb. 29, 1864	Died Nov. 3, 1865, Port Hospital, Columbia, S. C.
Lineham, Thomas	"	18	Feb. 29, 1864	
Lynn, David H	"	18	Mch. 25, 1862	
Lang, Frederick M	"	35	June 24, 1861	Discharged Dec. 1863, Huttonsville, W. Va., Surg. ctf.
Lewis, Sheppard	"	25	June 24, 1861	Wd. Dec. '61, bat. Camp Alleghany; dis. Aug. '62, disab.
Linden, John P	"	25	Feb. 17, 1864	Wd. Nov. '64, bat. Honey Hill, S. C.; dis. May, '65, disab.
Lobdell, Lucius	"	28	Sept. 2, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Lewis, Morrison	"	----	April 5, 1862	Wounded May 3, 1863, battle Chancellorsville.
Metzger, James	"	19	June 24, 1861	Discharged Nov. 27, 1861, Cheat Mountain, ctf. disab.
Moran, James	"	22	June 24, 1861	Wd. Bull Run, Aug. 1862; dis. Jan. 1863, ctf. disab.
Mortal, John	"	24	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 16, 1864, expiration of term.
McLaughlin, James	"	20	Oct. 7, 1862	Mustered out July 7, 1863, expiration of term—9 mos.
Miller, Andrew	"	23	Sept. 14, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Monz, John G	"	31	Oct. 8, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 8, 1865, expiration of term—1 year.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Muntz, Gottleib	Private.	24	Oct. 2, 1862	Mustered out Oct. 2, 1865, expiration of term.
McKinney, Jacob M	"	20	Sept. 28, 1862	Mustered out Oct. 2, 1865, expiration of term.
Montgomery, Edward	"	18	Nov. 30, 1864	Mustered out Nov. 30, 1865, expiration of term—1 year.
Millhollan, Charles T	"	21	June 24, 1861	Wd. July, 1863, Gettysburg; m. o. July, '64, exp. term.
Matthews, Peter	"	19	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July, 1864, expiration of term.
Marx, Emil L	"	35	June 24, 1861	Discharged, May, 1863, Brook's Sta., certificate disab.
Meyer, Henry	"	22	Feb. 23, 1864	Dis. Aug. 11, 1865, Hilton Head, S. C., ctf. disability.
Mairosi, David	"	22	Sept. 8, 1863	Mustered out with company, June 18, 1866.
McKinney, Isaac	"	18	Feb. 19, 1864	Mustered out with company, June 18, 1866.
Minor, Amos W	"	19	July 10, 1861	Killed Aug. 30, 1862, in battle of Bull Run, Va.
McMonagle, John	"	30	Feb. 25, 1864	
Mitchell, Christian	"	28	Dec. 23 1863	Transferred from Co. C, 75th O. V. I., June 12, 1864.
Markley, Henry S	"	18	Feb. 15, 1864	
Millet, Joseph	"	24	June 24, 1861	
Miller, Lewis	"	18	June 24, 1861	Transferred to 3d O. V. Cavalry.
Moore, Philander	"	18	Mch. 14, 1862	
Newton, George H	"	20	Feb. 29, 1864	Mustered out with company, June 18, 1866.
Niehus, Rudolph L	"	38	Jan. 2, 1864	Killed Feb. 8, 1865, in action at Combahee Ferry, S. C.
Nave, Fred	"	40	Feb. 26, 1864	Drowned June 27, 1864, at Jenkins' Island, S. C.
Oeckel, Charles	"	25	June 24, 1861	Wd. July, '63, Gettysburg; to Vet. Rev. Corps, Nov. '63.
O'Neil Thomas	"	20	June 24, 1861	Wd. at McDowell, Va.; m. o. out with Co.; veteran.
Petrie, Robert A	"	20	Sept. 12, 1864	Killed Feb. 8, '65, action Combahee Ferry, S. C.—1year.
Pelleto, Louis	"	42	Feb. 29, 1864	Wd. Dec. '64, Gregory's Landing; disc. June, 1866.
Peck, Edward	"	29	July 18, 1861	Killed Aug. 30, 1862, in battle of Bull Run, Va.
Page, Harlan	"	18	July 10, 1861	D. Feb. 27, '62, Sylvania, O. Wds. at battle Baldwin's Camp, Dec. 13. 1861.
Page, George W	"	21	June 24, 1861	
Pettis, John	"	18	Sept. 12, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Panches, Perry	"	22	Sept. 16, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Pancost, James	"	18	Sept. 22, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Patten, John	"	18	July 10, 1861	Discharged Feb. 12, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Rose, Thomas	"	35	June 24, 1861	Wd. Aug. 1862, bat. Bull Run; dis. Dec. 5, '62, disab.
Ranney, Jonathan	"	28	Oct. 7, 1862	Mustered out July 7, 1863, expiration term—9 months.
Romine, James	"	17	Sept. 12, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Richards, Frederick	"	27	Feb. 15, 1864	Wd. Honey Hill; disc. June, 1865, certificate disab.
Richards, Allen	"	43	Feb. 18, 1864	Discharged Aug. 11, 1865, Surgeon's certificate.
Rantz, Fredoline	"	43	Dec. 19, 1863	Discharged June 18, 1866, order War Dept.
Ripkee, Charles	"	40	Jan. 4, 1864	
Schmidt, Fred	"	27	Dec. 22, 1863	Mustered out company June 18, 1866.
Schropp, Joseph	"	44	Jan. 1, 1864	Mustered out company June 18, 1866.
Shure, George	"	39	Feb. 26, 1864	Killed Nov. 30, 1864, battle Honey Hill, S. C.
Santer, Senius	"	40	Jan. 7, 1864	Died Sept. 24, 1864, at David's Island, N. Y.
Stephens, Henry	"	39	Feb. 17, 1864	
Sherman, Richard M	"	18	June 24, 1861	
Seagrist, John	"	35	June 24, 1861	Disc. Nov. 27, 1861, Cheat Mountain, certificate disab.
Stoecker, John	"	21	June 24, 1861	Disc. Nov. 27, 1861, Cheat Mountain, certificate disab.
Smith, Charles W	"	----	Sept. 6, 1864	Wd. April, '65, bat. Red Hill; dis. May, 1865, ctf. disab. 1 year.
Shireley, Stephen M	"	29	Sept. 12, 1864	Wd. Apr. '65, Red Hill, S. C.; dis. Aug. '65, ctf. disab. 1 year.
Smith, John	"	39	Sept. 14, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Stillwell, John	"	40	Sept. 5, 1864	Discharged July 15, 1865, order War Dept.—1 year.
Smith, Joseph B	"	35	Feb. 29, 1864	Discharged Aug. '65, Hilton Head, certificate disab.
Schneider, Austen	"	17	Nov. 1, 1862	Mustered out Nov. 1865, expiration of term.
Schorr, John	"	25	Nov. 1, 1862	Mustered out Nov. 1865, expiration of term.
Sey, John	"	20	Oct. 11, 1862	Mustered out Oct. 1865, expiration of term.
Stone, Lyman B	"	18	July 10, 1861	Wd. May, '63, bat. Chancellorsville; m. o. July, 1864, expiration of term.
Shaffer, Nelson H	"	18	June 24, 1861	Mustered out July 16, 1864, expiration of term.
Tebean, Adolphus	"	18	June 24, 1861	Disc. May 31, 1862, Beverly, W. Va. certificate disab.
Tannal, John W	"	19	Oct. 7, 1862	Mustered out July 7, 1863, expiration term—9 months.
Town, William I	"	25	June 24, 1861	Transferred to 18th U. S. Infantry.
Tiederman, Charles	"	57	Jan. 15, 1864	Died Aug. 13, 1864, at Hilton Head, S. C.
Thompson, John A	"	21	Oct. 7, 1862	Died July 26, 1863, at Baltimore, Md.—9 months.
Taylor, Zachariah	"	18	Feb. 12, 1864	Died May 10, 1866, at Charleston, S. C.
Tiederman, Christopher	"	18	Dec. 23, 1863	Mustered out with company June 18, 1866.
Targer, Francis M	"	18	Feb. 4, 1864	Mustered out with company June 18, 1866.
Vickory, William	"	21	July 10, 1861	Wounded May 8, 1862, battle McDowell, Va.
Viers, David S	"	24	June 24, 1861	Disc. Jan. 27, 1862, Huttonsville, W. Va. ctf. disab.
Viers, John B	"	19	June 24, 1861	Disc. Jan. 1862, Alexandria, Va. certificate disab.
Weeler, Michael	"	31	Dec. 19, 1863	Disc. Feb. 21, 1866, on certificate disability.
Wagner, William	"	18	Oct. 4, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 4 1865, expiration of term—1 year.

John W Butler

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Wike, Jacob	Private.	18	Oct. 11,1864	Mustered out Oct. 11, 1865, expiration term—1 year.
Whaley, Abner	"	30	Sept. 27,1864	Mustered out Oct. 5, 1865, expiration term—1 year.
Warts, John J.	"	23	June 24,1861	Mustered out July 16, 1864, on expiration of term.
Wenzen, George	"	22	June 24,1861	
Whitmore, Nicholas	"	28	Feb. 18,1864	
Yarnall, Jonathan H.	"	19	Oct. 7,1862	Mustered out July 8, 1863, on expiration term—9 mos.
Beverly Henderson	Cook.	18	Oct. 31,1863	Colored under-cook; m. o. company June 18, 1865.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

While this could not strictly be called a Lucas County Regiment, the representation of the County therein was such as to demand brief mention here. It was organized at Camp Chase, in August, 1861, and was composed of volunteers from all parts of the State—officers and enlisted men being almost total strangers to each other. August 20, 1861, it left camp, 950 strong, taking the cars for St. Louis, Missouri. The Lucas County representatives in the command consisted of John W. Fuller, Colonel; Rev. John Eaton, Jr., Chaplain; Theodore Sawyer and James H. Boggis, First Lieutenants. The latter for a long time served as Adjutant, and was promoted to be Captain March 19, 1864. Lieutenant Sawyer served with special credit, was promoted to be Captain March 5, 1863, and was killed at Dallas, Georgia, May 27, 1864. He was a graduate of the Toledo High School, a young man of much promise, and a third of such graduates who within a few weeks surrendered their lives to their country. The Regiment lost 20 men in that battle. Some 15 enlisted men of the Twenty-Seventh were from Lucas County. Chaplain Eaton had been Superintendent of the Toledo Public Schools, and subsequently entered the ministry. He served as Chaplain until 1863, when General Grant appointed him "Superintendent of Contrabands," he serving in that capacity to the close of the War. Afterwards he was Commissioner of Public Schools of Tennessee. In 1870 he was appointed United States Commissioner of Education, continuing as such until he was elected President of Marietta College, Ohio, in 1886, which position he now holds.

An incident in connection with this Regiment is worthy of record here. It consisted of the capture of the Battle Flag of the Ninth Texas Regiment, by Orrin B. Gould, of Company G. The circumstances were as follows:

> The Rebels, in four close columns, were pressing with gallantry, amounting to recklessness, upon the Ohio Brigade, with the evident intention of breaking our line, when a terrible and incessant fire drove them back in utmost confusion. The Ninth bore down on the left center of the Twenty-Seventh Ohio, with their flag at the head of their column, and advanced to within six or eight yards of its line, when Gould shot down the Color Bearer and rushed forward for the Rebel Flag. A Rebel officer shouted to his men to save their colors, and, at the same moment, put a bullet into the breast of Gould. But the young hero was not to be thus intimidated. With the flag-staff in his hand and the bullet in his breast, he returned to his Regiment, waving the former defiantly in the face of the enemy. After the battle, while visiting the hospitals, Colonel Fuller found young Gould stretched on a cot, evidently in great pain. Upon seeing him, his face was instantly radiant with smiles, and, pointing to his wound, he said: "Colonel, I don't care for this. I got the flag."

The flag was sent by Colonel Fuller to Governor Tod, and is now among the War relics at the State Capitol. Gould's heroism was recognized in an appointment as Lieutenant.

JOHN W. FULLER, Merchant and Brevet Major General United States Volunteers, was born July, 1827, in Cambridge, England, and came to the United States with his father's family in 1833. His father was a Baptist Clergyman and a graduate of Bristol College, England. He personally superintended the education of his son, and to him the latter is largely indebted for whatever measure of success has been attained in his subsequent life. He passed his years of boyhood and earlier manhood at Utica, New York, where he came to be known as one of the leading merchants of the City. His establishment being destroyed by fire in 1858, he closed his business there and removed to Toledo. Here he engaged in Book Trade, including both the sale and publication of Books, the establishment becoming one of the foremost in that branch of business. He was thus engaged, when, in April, 1861, the War of the Rebellion began. Being thoroughly in sympathy with the cause of the Union, and having to some extent cultivated a taste for the military profession, he was not long in identifying himself actively with the side of loyalty. His first service in the Union Army was in West Virginia, where for a short time he was a member of the Staff of Brigadier General Charles W. Hill, of Ohio.

Under appointment of Governor Tod, he took command of the Twenty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. That command served under Pope in Missouri, and joined General Hunter at Springfield, Missouri, about the 1st of November. In February, 1862, it formed part of the force under General Pope which drove the Rebel troops out of New Madrid, and in April following crossed the Mississippi and captured Island Number Ten, taking several thousand prisoners. It continued with General Pope until after the evacuation of Corinth by General Beauregard. In July, 1862, Colonel Fuller was placed in command of the "Ohio Brigade," which soon came to be classed with the most famous in the Western Army. This Brigade was constituted of the Twenty Seventh; the Forty-Third, Colonel Wager Swayne; the Thirty-Ninth, Colonel E. F. Noyes; and the Sixty-Third Ohio, Colonel John W. Sprague. At Iuka, this Brigade came to the fight only to see its close; but at the succeeding engagement at Corinth, it took so conspicuous and effective a part, that Colonel Fuller was specially commended by both General Stanly and General Rosecrans, and for such service was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. In December, 1862, his command fought the Rebel force under Forrest at Parker's Cross-Roads, Tennessee, driving him across the Tennessee River and capturing seven pieces of artillery and 360 prisoners. In March, 1864, General Fuller crossed the Tennessee by night, and at daylight captured Decatur, Alabama, which soon was strongly fortified. In the Atlanta campaign his Brigade was conspicuous at Resaca, at Dallas and at Kenesaw Mountain. Early in July, 1864, General Fuller was assigned to the command of the Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, his command taking an important part in the battle at Atlanta, July 22d. In recognition of special service by him on that occasion, he was made Major General by Brevet. He marched with Sherman "to the Sea," and then from Savannah to Raleigh, North Carolina, where Johnston surrendered his command and the hostilities of the war ended. It is entirely safe to state, that the recognition and promotion of no Soldier from Ohio were more wholly due to merit of service in the field, than were those extended to General Fuller; while few commanded equal honors. His record is brilliant throughout, and it stands without occasion for excuse or apology, and wholly on its own merits. Upon honorable discharge from military service, he returned to his home at Toledo, at once resuming mercantile life, becoming the senior partner of the firm of Fuller, Childs & Company, one of the largest wholesale Boot and Shoe houses in the Northwest, which relation he held until his retirement from business, in 1888. He was appointed by President Grant Collector of Customs for the Miami (Toledo) District, in 1874, and re-appointed by President Hayes in 1878, serving for two terms of four years each. Politically, General Fuller is a Republican. In 1853, he was married with Miss Anna B. Rathbun, of Utica, New York. Their children consist of three sons - Edward C., of Columbus; and Rathbun and Frederick C., of Toledo; and three daughters—Mrs. Florence, wife of Thomas A. Taylor; and Misses Jennie and Irene, of Toledo.

The Ohio Brigade held a Reunion at Columbus, October 3 and 4, 1878. Addresses were made by General John Beatty, General J. W. Fuller, Chaplain Eaton and General Wager Swayne. A dinner was partaken of, and toasts presented with responses by General M. Churchill, Captain W. H. H. Mintun, Chaplain R. L. Chittenden and Captain R. K. Shaw. The latter had for his topic the "Union Soldier's Oath," and closed his response with an original poetical production, "The Union Soldier's Oath."

A permanent organization was effected, with the following officers: President, J. W. Fuller, Toledo; Vice-Presidents, Major James Morgan, Twenty-Seventh Ohio, Cincinnati; Captain W. H. H. Mintun, Thirty-Ninth Ohio, Athens; General Wager Swayne, Forty-Third Ohio, Toledo; Colonel Charles E. Browne, Sixty-Third Ohio, Cincinnati. Secretary, J. W. Thompson, Forty-Third Ohio, Chicago, Illinois. Treasurer, A. J. White, Thirty-Ninth Ohio, Cincinnati.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This Regiment, composed substantially of Germans, was raised chiefly at Toledo, Cleveland and Chillicothe, being the third German Regiment from Ohio. Its organization was commenced under the second call of President Lincoln for 300,000 men, August, 1861. So prompt was the movement that the Regiment was mustered into the service October 2d, fully prepared for the field. For Colonel, Edward Siber, a skilled and competent officer of the German Army, who had served in Prussia and Brazil, was appointed, with Louis von Blessingh, of Toledo, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Charles Aubele, of Cleveland, as Major. The line officers were chosen from those who had been in the three-months' service.

The Regiment moved from Camp Dennison to a point on the Kanawha River, West Virginia, reporting to General Rosecrans. It was soon sent, with other forces, up the Kanawha, to the Oil Works at Cannelton, for the purpose of driving Floyd's Rebel force out of the valley, which object was accomplished, the enemy being driven to within seven miles of Raleigh C. H. Returning, the Regiment went into winter quarters at Clifton, where, besides drilling, it was employed in more or less occasional service in the protection of important points in that section. In January, 1862, it was sent to Logan C. H., East of Guayandotte River, when, after a hard march of 80 miles, and much brisk skirmishing, the place was captured, and all war material destroyed, when the Regiment returned to Clifton, with loss of one officer and one man killed.

In March, 1862, the Thirty-Seventh Ohio was attached to the Third Provisional Brigade of the Kanawha Division, which was sent on a raid to the southern part of West Virginia, for the destruction of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, near Wytheville. This expedition was not successful. The Regiment lost one officer and 13 men killed, 2 officers and 46 men wounded, and 14 men missing. The force proceeded to Flat-Top Mountain, where it remained until August 1st, when it marched to Raleigh to garrison the place and do scouting service for a circuit of 25 miles. The latter part of August it moved in detachments to Fayetteville, Virginia, and, with the Thirty-Fourth Ohio, it garrisoned that place. In September the whole force engaged with General Loring's Rebel command, and after fighting from 12 M. until dark, the approach of Rebel re-enforcements made a retreat necessary to Cotton Hill, on the Gauley Road, where the enemy were fought successfully for an hour. The Union troops continued their retreat, arriving at Charleston September 13th, where they stopped for the protection of a valuable train of 700 wagons, with supplies for all troops in the Kanawha Valley. September 15th the Ohio River, opposite Ripley, Ohio, was reached, where they crossed, but almost immediately recrossed, and went into camp at Mt. Pleasant. In the unfortunate retreat the Regiment lost 2 men killed, 3 wounded, and 62 missing, while all the Company wagons, camp equipage and officers' baggage were lost near Fayetteville by a rear attack of the enemy.

October 15, 1862, the Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel von Blessingh, advanced up the Kanawha Valley, reaching Gauley Bridge November 20th, whence, December 30th, it marched to Camp Piatt and embarked by steamers for Cincinnati. Colonel Siber joined his command at the latter point, and the Soldiers exchanged their arms for Enfield rifles. From Cincinnati the Regiment proceeded down the river, landing first at Napoleon, Arkansas, January 16, 1863, where it was attached to the Third Brigade, Second Division, of the Fifteenth Army Corps. On the 21st this force moved to Milliken's Bend, nearly opposite Vicksburg, where it was employed on the canal for isolating that Town from the Mississippi, but a freshet soon drove them to higher ground at Young's Point, whence various expeditions were sent out in different directions.

April 29, 1863, the Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel von Blessingh, with eight other Regiments, took steamers for Haines's Bluff, up the Yazoo River, for the purpose of a feint, to cover General Grant's plans below Vicksburg, but soon returned to Young's Point, where it was on guard and fatigue duty until May 13th, when it went down to Grand Gulf. From this point it marched with other troops, under Grant, to the rear of Vicksburg, and was assigned as a portion of the front line of the force investing that place. In the severe but unsuccessful assaults on the Rebel works, on May 19th and 22d, and the following siege, the Regiment lost 19 killed and 75 wounded, the latter including Lieutenant-Colonel von Blessingh, whereby the command of the Regiment was devolved upon Major Charles Hipp, until June 18th, when Colonel Siber resumed command.

After the surrender of Vicksburg the Thirty-Seventh participated in the expedition against Jackson, Mississippi, where it did provost guard duty. July 23d it marched to Camp Sherman, near Big Black River, remaining there until September 26, 1863, when it marched to Vicksburg and took steamer for Memphis; thence marched to Corinth, to Cherokee Station, Alabama, where it remained in bivouac until October 26th. With its Division the Regiment marched to drive off Forrest's Rebel Cavalry from their interference with the Union forces operating for the relief of Chattanooga, which point was reached November 21st. On the morning of the 25th the Regiment took part in an assault on the enemy's fortified position, losing 5 men killed and 36 wounded. The enemy retreated the following night, and were followed as far as Ringgold. November 29th the Regiment started on a three weeks' expedition to East Tennessee, to drive out Longstreet's Rebel force, which movement involved intense suffering by the troops, in consequence of the severity of the cold, and a want of clothing and of rations; many Soldiers were shoeless; yet they endured such trials not only without a murmur, but throughout showed unusually exuberant spirits. Returning to Bridgeport, Alabama, the Regiment remained there until December 26th, and then went into camp at Larkinsville, Alabama. Early in February, 1864, the Thirty-Seventh formed part of an expedition toward Lebanon, Alabama, marching with the Fifteenth Army Corps on a reconnoissance near to Dalton, and returning to Larkinsville March 2d.

March 8, 1864, three-fourths of the men of the Regiment re-enlisted for another three years' term, and were placed in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Corps. The usual thirty days' leave was spent by the men in a visit to their homes in Ohio, when they rendezvoused at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland. Leaving that place, they were again at the front April 28th. On their passage, 30 men were wounded and one killed by a railroad accident near Munfordsville, Kentucky. Reaching Chattanooga, the Regiment joined its Division May 10th, in Sugar Creek Valley, Georgia. On the 13th it lost 3 men killed (2 being officers) and 10 wounded. Thence it marched to Kingston, Georgia, reaching there 19th. It was then under command of Major Hipp, the Lieutenant Colonel being in Ohio, on sick leave. In the march on Atlanta the Regiment lost four men wounded at Dallas and New Hope Church. On the retreat of the enemy the Thirty-Seventh pursued toward Acworth, and participated in the memorable but disastrous assaults made against the Rebel stronghold on Kenesaw Mountain, which the enemy were compelled to abandon. June 11th to July 2d the Regiment lost 4 men killed and 19 wounded.

The next movement of the Regiment, with its Division, was to the extreme right of the Army, supporting the Twenty-Third Army Corps in the engagements near the Chattahoochie River and Nicojack Creek. July 12th it moved, passing through Marietta, Rosswell Factories, and across the Chattahoochie River, and destroyed the Atlanta & Augusta Railroad for a considerable distance; whence it marched through Decatur, and encamped, July 20, 1864, near Atlanta. On the 22d the Regiment was on the right of the Division, in breastworks abandoned by the enemy; but by re-enforcements of the Rebels the Union lines were broken, and the Thirty-Seventh compelled to evacuate, losing 4 men killed, 10 wounded and 38 taken prisoners. By most desperate effort the Union troops, with the help of the Sixteenth Army Corps, re-took the position and held it. July 27th the Fifteenth Corps moved to the right of the besieging Army, thus threatening the enemy's communications with the South, to prevent which they made an effort to drive the Union forces from their position, when the battle of Ezra Chapel was fought, in which the Rebels were severely punished. In this engagement the Thirty-Seventh held the extreme right, deploying as skirmishers, and frustrated the enemy's attempt to turn the Union right. In this movement Major Hipp lost his left arm, devolving the command upon Captain Morritz. The Regiment lost one man killed and five wounded.

From July 28th to August 26th was consumed in the advance of the Union lines toward the fortifications in front of the railroad between Atlanta and East Point, in which the Regiment lost five men killed and eight wounded. The 30th August found it in line of battle moving on Jonesboro, in advance of the Brigade. In the bloody repulse of the enemy's charges and other movements it lost in two days two killed and seven wounded. The night of September 1, 1864, found the Union forces in possession of Jonesboro and Atlanta, and in a pursuit of the Rebel Army, which ended at Lovejoy's Station. The Regiment returned to East Point September 7th, and rested in camp until October 4th, when it left in pursuit of Hood's forces. Forced marches were made over Northern Georgia and Alabama, and returned to Ruffin's Station, near the Chattahoochie, where it remained until November 13th. At this point Lieutenant-Colonel von Blessingh resumed command of the Regiment, relieving Captain G. Boehm, who had taken the place of Captain Morritz, absent on leave.

November 13, 1864, the Thirty-Seventh Ohio entered Atlanta to draw the outfit necessary to the "March to the Sea," which began on the 15th. Throughout that long journey the Regiment did active and full duty in the various kinds of service from time to time assigned to it. At Clinton, in company with the Fifteenth Michigan, it did valuable service in preventing Rebel Cavalry from crossing the road leading to Marion, with the view of capturing a Division train. Arrived at Savannah, the Regiment occupied itself in drilling, perfecting its equipment and fortifying. January 19, 1865, it marched to Fort Thunderbolt, on the Savannah River, and there embarked for Beaufort, South Carolina, arriving there on the 22d, where it went into camp, but soon returned to Beaufort, and on the 30th started for the march through South Carolina, and the Southern part of North Carolina, bivouacking near Columbia. Again moving, February 18th, it was engaged in destroying the track of the Columbia & Charleston Railroad. By March 7th Cheraw was reached, and the Great Pedee crossed, and subsequently the Regiment was ordered to escort General O. O. Howard's headquarters and pontoon train of the Army of the Tennessee (right wing), which it brought safely into Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 11th. On the 24th it reached Goldsboro, where it was in camp until the capitulation of Lee and Johnson, when, with the rest of the Union troops, it proceeded to Washington, and thence by rail to Louisville, where it lay until the latter part of June, when, with the Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, it went to Little Rock, Arkansas, arriving July 4th. Here, August 12th, it was mustered out, and proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, and was discharged, the men returning to their homes.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Louis Von Blessingh	Captain.	34	Aug. 18, 1861	Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, October 12, 1861.
Carl Morritz	"	34	Sept. 6, 1861	From 1st Lieut. co. H, Feb. 1862; dis. December, 1864.
Carl Maeulen	"	35	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. from 1st Lieut. Jan. 1865; mustered out Aug. 1865.
Henry Goeker	1st Lieut.	35	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. from 2d Lieut. Jan. 1865; mustered out Aug. 1865.
Gustav Baither	"	23	Sept. 3, 1861	Wd. June, 1864, Kenesaw; m. o. Jan. 1865, exp. term.
August Lossberg	"	32	Aug. 15, 1861	From Sgt. Maj. co. D, January, 1865; m. o. co.; vet.
Frederick Ingold	2d Lieut.	31	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. to 1st Lieut. Oct. '61; not mustered; res. Apr. '62.
Louis Keppel	"	25	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. 1st Lieut. May, 1862; not mustered; dis. May, '63.
Jacob F. Mery	"	27	Aug. 18, 1861	From 1st Sgt. May, 1862; 1st Lieut. co. K, Nov. 1862.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Dietrick Schmidt	2d Lieut.	28	Aug. 26, 1861	From Corporal, Dec. 1862; 1st Lieutenant, April, 1864.
Julius Kuepel	"	32	Aug. 18, 1861	
Simon Hollandworitz	Sergeant.	22	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. Jan. 1864; wd. Mar. 1865, Bentonville, N. C.; mustered out August, 1865; veteran.
Louis Sebastian	"	26	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. Sergeant Major, March, 1863.
Martin Schlachter	"	33	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. Feb. '64; wd. Jonesboro, Aug. '64; dis. May, '65, disab.
August Avork	"	28	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. Sergeant, February, 1864; m. o. company; veteran.
Herman Johnson	"	23	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, Surgeon's certificate.
Peter Bock	"	28	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, on expiration of term.
August Stuenberg	Corporal.	27	Aug. 18, 1861	
Frederick Hobe	"	20	Aug. 18, 1861	
Carl Huster	"	31	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, on expiration of term.
Nicholas Niesser	"	27	Aug. 18, 1861	Killed June 7, 1863, in action near Vicksburg.
Carl Boek	"	36	Aug. 18, 1861	
Alex. Muench	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Pro. Hospital Steward, February, 1863; veteran.
Joseph Baumgartner	"	20	Aug. 20, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, on expiration of term.
Carl Seutter	"	19	Aug. 18, 1861	Ap. Jan. 1864, duty as engineer hd.-qtrs. 15th A. C.; mustered out July, 1865; veteran.
Casper Schmidt	"	19	Aug. 26, 1861	Cap. at Atlanta, July, 1864; mustered out June, 1865.
August Diebel	"	28	Aug. 20, 1861	Ap. Jan. 1865; mustered out with co. Aug. 1865, vet.
Carl F. Welshofer	Musician.	18	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Geo. Bodenmiller	"	18	Aug. 18, 1861	Trans. to Vet. Reserve Corps; dis. May, 1864, disab.
Johann Miner	"	44	Aug. 18, 1861	Discharged December 31, 1862, certificate of disability.
Aunmerman, John	Private.	44	Sept. 4, 1862	Died August 20, 1863, at Camp Sherman, Mississippi.
Aboud, Joseph	"	31	Aug. 18, 1861	
Aschemor, Geo. F	"	18	Aug. 18, 1861	Absent sick; mustered out order of War Department.
Bauman, John	"	19	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out with company, August, 1865; veteran.
Bothe, Heinrich	"	23	Aug. 20, 1861	Cap. at Atlanta, July, 1864; mustered out June, 1865.
Bauer, William	"	33	Aug. 30, 1862	Killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.
Butter, Emil	"	36	------------	Died from injury in R. R. accident, May, 1864.
Bader, Gottfried W.	"	23	Aug. 18, 1861	Appointed Sergeant company A, March, 1863.
Bauer, Christian	"	14	Aug. 18, 1861	Dis. Sept. 1863, at St. Louis, Mo., Surgeon's certificate.
Breltman, John	"	24	Aug. 18, 1861	Wd. Aug. '64, Atlanta; m. o. Sept., '64, expiration term.
Bremer, Frederick	"	30	Aug. 20, 1861	Discharged Oct. 1862, Gallipolis, O., Surg. certificate.
Bauer, John	"	25	Aug. 20, 1861	Missing near Montgomery, W. Va.; no further record.
Blawkenbach, John	"	20	Aug. 20, 1861	Died October, 1863, in general hospital, Memphis.
Clael, Edward	"	30	Aug. 19, 1862	Wounded near Atlanta, July, 1864; m. o. May, 1865.
Cezaplenski, Andreas	"	26	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 1864, Ft. Corcoran, Va. exp. term.
Eberle, Peter	"	26	Aug. 26, 1861	Wd. action, Vicksburg, May, 1863; m. o. co.; veteran.
Ehrsam, Frederick	"	26	Aug. 12, 1861	Died in hospital at Clifton, W. Va. December, 1864.
Ernsthausen, Gerhart	"	33	Aug. 18, 1861	Dis. Jan. 1863, Louisville, Kentucky, Surgeon's ctf.
Fries, George	"	33	Aug. 18. 1861	Wd. May, 1863, action at Vicksburg; m. o. co.; veteran.
Frehse, Louis	"	23	Aug. 18, 1861	Wd. May, 1864, R. R. accident; mustered out co.; vet.
Fricke, John	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Died December 22, 1863, in hospital at Memphis.
Gaensle, Wilhelm	"	28	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, expiration of term.
Haas, Carl	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Cap. July, 1864, in battle; m. o. June, 1865; veteran.
Hoflein, Fritz	"	38	Aug. 18, 1861	Died in hospital at Larkinsville, Ala. March 7, 1864.
Haas, Johann	"	18	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Henneger, Herman	"	31	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Heed, George	"	42	Aug. 26, 1861	Discharged Oct. 9, 1864, Gallipolis, O. Surgeon's ctf.
Jost, Joseph	"	30	Aug. 18, 1861	Discharged December 31, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Kaes, Leonhard	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out August, 1865; veteran.
Knechenmeister, Fred'k	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out with company, August, 1865; veteran.
Kramer, Mathias	"	21	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out with company, August, 1865; veteran.
Krahl, Frederick	"	30	Sept. 30, 1862	Mustered out with company, August, 1865; veteran.
Kurtz, Carl	"	21	Nov. 3, 1862	Mustered out with company, August, 1865; veteran.
Klaus, Carl	"	27	Oct. 23, 1862	Died May 27, 1863; at Young's Point, Louisiana.
Klapper, Philip	"	25	Aug. 18, 1861	Dis. April, 1864, Dennison hospital, O. Surgeon's ctf.
Klevenz, Frederick	"	25	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, expiration of term.
Kopp, Jacob	"	28	Aug. 18, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, expiration of term.
Kirschmer, Frederick	"	24	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out September, 1864, expiration of term.
Kruezer, Lewis	"	30	Aug. 26, 1861	Discharged October, 1862, Gallipolis, O. Surgeon's ctf.
Kuhn, Heinrich	"	27	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Kraus, George	"	26	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Mueller, John E.	"	33	Oct. 28, 1862	Died June, 1863, of wounds received near Vicksburg.
Martin, Henry	"	32	Aug. 25, 1861	Killed May, 1863, in action near Vicksburg.
Nagel, Carl	"	18	Sept. 8, 1862	Mustered out May 28, 1865, by order War Department.
Nagel, Wilhelm	"	26	Sept. 8, 1862	Mustered out May 28, 1865, by order War Department.
Nels, Frederick	"	45	Aug. 18, 1861	Dis. July, 1862, Flat Top Tannery, Va. Surgeon's ctf.
Nopper, Fritz	"	22	Aug. 26, 1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration of term.
Ott, Philip	"	24	Aug. 26, 1861	Wd. at Atlanta, July, 1864; m. o. Sept. 1864, exp. term.
Peters, John	"	44	Aug. 18, 1861	Discharged October, 1862, Gallipolis, O. Surgeon's ctf.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Pump, Frederick	Private.	26	Aug. 28,1861	Mustered out with company, August 7, 1865; veteran.
Pepper, Heinrich	“	18	Aug. 18,1861	K. July, 1864, battle Ezra Chapel, Atlanta; veteran.
Penscher, Joseph	“	21	Nov. 15,1862	Mustered out with company, August, 1865.
Rentsch, Henry	“	27	------------	Pro. Quartermaster Sergeant, February, 1864; veteran.
Sautter, Michael	“	18	Aug. 18,1861	Mustered out with company, August, 1865; veteran.
Schroeder, Carl	“	19	Sept. 8,1862	Wd. June, 1864, Kenesaw Mt.; dis. Feb. 1865, disab.
Schumacher, Frederick	“	26	Sept. 8,1862	Mustered out June, 1865, order of War Department.
Schultz, Carl	“	32	Sept. 4,1862	Mustered out June, 1865, order of War Department.
Schumacher, Wilhelm	“	24	Sept. 4,1862	Transferred to Signal Corps, September, 1863.
Sander, Heinrich	“	26	Aug. 18,1861	Killed May, 1863, near Vicksburg.
Sanzenbacher, John	“	24	Aug. 18,1861	Dis. July, 1862, at Flat Top Tannery, Surgeon’s ctf.
Seter, Christian	“	35	Aug. 18,1861	
Schmidt, George	“	32	Aug. 18,1861	
Schlatter, George	“	34	Aug. 26,1861	Died in hospital at Raleigh, W. Va. August, 1862.
Stohrer, Melchoir	“	41	Aug. 18,1861	Discharged October, 1862, Gallipolis, O. Surgeon’s ctf.
Senf, Werner	“	23	Aug. 26,1861	Mustered out September, 1864, on expiration of term.
Schuartz, Frederick	“	24	Aug. 18,1861	Mustered out September, 1864, on expiration of term.
Suwold, Johann	“	22	Aug. 26,1861	Transferred to Signal Corps, September, 1863.
Suwold, Jacob	“	27	Aug. 26,1861	Discharged January, 1863, Louisville, Surgeon’s ctf.
Tiese, Herman	“	20	Aug. 26,1861	Killed May 19, 1863, in action near Vicksburg.
Teefelmeyer, August	“	25	Aug. 26,1861	Mustered out September, 1864, on expiration of term.
Tilse, Wilhelm	“	23	Sept. 8,1862	Mustered out May, 1865, by order of War Department.
Weber, Valentine	“	23	Aug. 18,1861	Mustered out August 16, 1865, on expiration of term.
Winsler, Mathias	“	19	Aug. 18,1861	Mustered out September 12, 1864, expiration of term.

COMPANY G.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Frederick Schoening	Captain.	36	Sept. 1, 1861	Died May ’64, wounds Resaca, May 13, 1864.
Louis E. Lambert	“	20	Sept. 26, 1861	1st Lieut. F, April, ’64; Adjt. July, ’64. Capt., Jan.,’65.
William Schultz	1st Lieut.	31	Sept. 9, 1861	Appointed Adjutant, June 1, 1862.
Geo. W. Temme	“	32	Nov. 5, 1861	From 2d Lieut. K, May, ’62; R. Q.M. December 29, ’62.
Theodore Nieberg	“	20	Aug. 30, 1861	Tranferred from Adjutant, July, ’64; res. Sept. 20, ’64.
Jacob Littu	“	31	Sept. 6, 1861	From 2d Lieut. E, June, 1864; to Capt. E, April, 1865.
John Hamm	2d Lieut.	38	Sept. 12, 1861	To 1st Lieutenant Co. C, February 8, 1862.
Gustav A. Wintza	“	23	Aug. 22, 1861	From 1st Sgt. C, Feb., 1862; to 1st Lt. C, Dec., ’62.
Carl Maeulen	“	35	Aug. 18, 1861	From 1st Sgt. B, May, 1863; to 1st Lt. H, April, 1861.
Gustav Baither	1st Sergt.	23	Sept. 3, 1861	Promoted 2d Lieutenant Co. B, November, 1862.
John Mollenkopf	“	25	Sept. 12, 1861	From Sergt. Sept. 20, ’64; mustered out Co.; veteran.
Lewis Allion	Sergeant.	25	Sept. 3, 1861	From Corpl.; disc. Sept. 1864, Cleveland, O.; Surg. ctf.
Carl Darn	“	35	Sept. 12, 1861	Trans. Vet. R. C. June, ’64; m. o. Sept., ’64, exp. term.
Herman Waldman	“	25	Sept. 11, 1861	Discharged, March, 1863, Gallipolis, Surg. certificate.
Alexander Schoenig	“	24	Sept. 2, 1861	From Corporal; mustered out Sept., 1864, exp. term.
Ernst Forgler	“	22	Aug. 21, 1861	From Corporal July, 1864; mustered out May, 1865.
Carl Breidert	“	29	Sept. 3, 1861	Trans. V. R.C., March, 1864; m. o. Sept. 1864; exp. term.
Carl Schmidt	“	33	Sept. 12, 1861	From Corporal, Jan., 1865; m. o. Co. Aug., ’65; veteran.
August Roedieker	Corporal	23	Sept. 9, 1861	
Gottleib Grau	“	31	Sept. 3, 1861	Discharged Jan. 1, ’63, Louisville, Ky., Surg. certificate.
Henry Kruessman	“	28	Aug. 21, 1862	From Corpl. Nov., 1863, to Com’y Sgt. January, 1863.
Joseph Boselgia	“	19	Sept. 17,1861	Wd. May,’63, Vicksburg; K. Mch,’65, bat. Bentonville.
George Scherer	“	30	Sept. 24,1861	Corporal, October, 1861; m. o. Sept., 1864, exp. term.
Nicholas Hotz	“	25	Sept. 25,1861	Corporal, Feb., 1863; m. o. Sept., 1864, expiration term.
John Tamboch	“	23		Wd. July,’64, Atlanta; ap. Cpl, July,’65; m. o. co.; vet.
Jacob Baumhauer	Musician.	18	Sept. 4,1861	Killed, May, 1863, in action near Vicksburg.
Robert Dietrich	“	17	Oct. 13, 1862	
John S. Kountz	“	16	Sept. 30,1861	Wd. Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863 (right leg amp.); discharged April, 1864.
Michael Adams	“	18	Mch. 31,1864	Cap. July, ’64, bat. Atlanta; ex. Sept. ’64; m. o. co.
George S. Veidenger	Wagoner.	37	Sept. 20,1861	Drowned Ohio R., steamer N. C. Lewis, January, 1863.
Artz, Franz	Private.	20	Sept. 24,1861	
Albers, Heinrich	“	36	Oct. 8, 1861	Wd. Vicksburg, May, 63; trans. Vet. R. Corps, Jan., ’65.
Acheman, Lewis	“	20	Sept. 5, 1861	Trans. Vet. R. Corps April, ’64; mustered out Sept., ’64.
Aberle, Joseph	“	23	Sept. 13,1861	Trans. Vet. R. Corps April, ’64; mustered out Sept., ’64.
Auman, John	“	22	Sept. 24,1861	M. o. September, 1864, at East Point, Ga.; exp. term.
Boessinger, Heinrich	“	20	Sept. 3, 1861	Mustered out Co. August, 1865, veteran.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Balof, Jacob	Private.	23	Mar. 29,1864	Mustered out May, 1865, order War Department.
Beiscke, John	“	26	Sept. 6, 1862	Mustered out May, 1865, order War Department.
Brooks, Frederick	“	22	Sept. 16,1862	Mustered out May, 1865, order War Department.
Bender, Peter	“	45	Sept. 19,1862	Mustered out May, 1864, to date September, 1864.
Brudder, Henry	“	30	Aug. 1, 1864	Mustered out June, 1865, order War Department.
Dewrie, George	“	19	Aug. 18,1862	Discharged, January, 1863, Louisville, Surg. certificate.
Eichen, Joseph	“	30	Sept. 24,1861	Discharged, January, 1863, Louisville, Surg. certificate.
Emsch, Frederick	“	30	Sept. 11,1861	Discharged, Jan. 14, '63, Louisville, Ky., Surg. certf.
Emsch, John	“	28	Sept. 12,1861	Died June 27, '63, hosp., Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis.
Friederich, Edward	“	27	Sept. 11,1861	Mustered out Co. August 1865; veteran.
Felder, Jacob	“	20	Sept. 12,1861	Wd. July, 1864, bat. Vicksburg; mustered out Co.; vet.
Fanbach, John	“	21	Sept. 12,1861	Wd. battle Atlanta; no further record.
Guentert, Heinrich	“	26	Sept. 16,1861	Cap. battle Atlanta; exchanged; m. o. June, 1865; vet.
Grobe, John H	“	23	Sept. 12,1862	Mustered out March, '65, Cleveland, O., Surg. certif.
Gartis, Joseph	“	28	Sept. 10,1861	Mustered out Sept., 1864, East Point, Ga., exp. term.
Hittler, George	“	21	Sept. 16,1861	Mustered out Co. August, 1865; veteran.
Hess, Erhard	“	38	Sept. 14,1864	
Hager, Philip	“	27	Sept. 27,1861	Mustered out September, 1864, expiration term.
Haberbusch, Havier	“	21	Sept. 16,1862	Mustered out May, 1865, order War Department.
Heinberger, Carl	“	32	Sept. 13,1861	Died July, 1863, hosp. Benton Barracks, wds. in action.
Hartman, Armand	“	21	Sept. 19,1861	Discharged February 26, 1865, on Surg. certificate.
Kraeger, Martin	“	26	Sept. 30,1861	Cap. Aug.,'64, action Atlanta; d. May,'65, Columbus, O.
Kampeler, Henry	“	24	Sept. 12,1862	Died hospital July, 1863, near Vicksburg.
Knuer, Christian	“	20	Sept. 12,1861	Mustered out Sept.'64, East Point, Ga., expiration term.
Loesch, Jacob	“	25	Sept. 3,1861	Mustered out Co. August, 1865; veteran.
Loesch, Philip	“	19	Sept. 24,1861	Died March, 1862, at Clifton, West Virginia.
Linneman, Henry	“	24	Sept. 12,1862	Died Aug., 1864, of wounds July, 1864, near Atlanta.
Langenderfer, Joseph	“	40	Sept. 24,1861	Promoted to 2d Lieut. Co. F, February 28, 1862.
Loesch, John W	“	18	Sept. 3,1861	Died February, 1863, hospital Young's Point, La.
Langer, Christian	“	26	Sept. 12,1861	Mustered out Sept., 1864, East Point; expiration term.
Meyer, Henry	“	21	Aug. 12,1862	Wd. May, 1863, Vicksburg, disc. July, '64, Surg. certif.
Muening, John	“	23	Sept. 25,1861	Discharged July, 1864, Cleveland, O., Surg. certificate.
Mittmann, August	“	30	Sept. 25,1861	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps December, 1863.
Miller, George	“	18	Sept. 3,1861	Trans. to Vet. Res. C.; m. o. September, 1864; exp. term.
Metzger, George	“	18	Sept. 4,1861	
Myer, Conrad	“	36	Sept. 12,1861	On muster-in roll; no further record.
Mueller, Jacob	“	30	Sept. 13,1861	Died Nov. 26, 1863, wounds Nov., 1863, Mission Ridge.
Mayer, Frederick	“	40	Sept. 12,1861	Discharged March, 1863, Louisville, Ky., Surg. certif.
Nelio, Lewis	“	19	Sept. 12,1861	Mustered out Sept., '64, East Point, Ga., exp. term.
Oetgel, Valentine	“	21	Sept. 13,1861	Died July, 1862, Flat Top Tannery, Virginia.
Philipar, Frederick	“	21	Sept. 17,1861	Mustered out Sept., 1864, East Point, Ga., exp. term.
Puck, Henry	“	21	Aug. 12,1862	Wd. August, 1864, Jonesboro; mustered out May, 1865.
Ruffy, John	“	25	Sept. 29,1861	
Reger, Elois	“	33	Aug. 18,1862	Mustered out May 28, 1865, order War Department.
Riegar, Leonhard	“	41	Sept. 17,1861	Mustered out Sept. 1864, East Point, Ga., exp. term.
Schmidt, William	“	16	Sept. 12.1861	Mustered out Company August 7, 1865; veteran.
Saffel, Frederick	“	31	Sept. 19,1861	Mustered out Company August 7, 1865; veteran.
Schwartz, Louis	“	22	Sept. 10,1861	Mustered out Company August 7, 1865; veteran.
Steiamger, George	“	37	Sept. 26,1861	Drowned July, 1863, in Ohio River, near Gallipolis.
Sauppe, Ernst	“	38	Sept. 27,1861	Died July 26, 1864, wounds July 23, 1864, Atlanta.
Schmidt, Jacob	“	19	Sept. 30,1861	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Sebach, Julius	“	20	Sept. 24,1861	Transferred to Signal Corps, August, 1863.
Scheninghamer, Fred'k	“	30	Sept. 9,1861	Discharged Jan., '63, near Louisville, Ky., Surg. certif.
Schneider, Mathias	“	24	Sept. 3,1861	Captured in action; died Feb., '64, in Richmond Prison.
Schneider, John	“	20	Sept. 3,1861	Mustered out September 21, 1864, expiration term.
Saamorzaum, Jacob	“	18	Sept. 14,1861	Died November 29, 1861, at Cannelton, West Virginia.
Schumacher, Leon	“	19	Sept. 12,1861	Discharged Jan. 20, 1863, Louisville, Ky., Surg. certif.
Schneider, Peter	“	33	Sept. 12,1861	Discharged Jan. 6, '63, Louisville, Ky., Surg. certificate.
Schneider, Carl	“	22	Sept. 17,1861	On muster-in roll; no further record.
Thome, Peter	“	33	Sept. 12,1861	Missed July, '64, bat. Atlanta; m. o. Jan., '65; exp. term.
Twaerenbold, Joseph	“	26	Sept. 17,1861	Mustered out Sept. 1864, East Point, Ga., exp. term.
Volget, George	“	46	Sept. 9,1861	Discharged May 8, 1863, Louisville, Surg. certificate.
Weiss, John L	“	33	Sept. 12,1861	Discharged Sept. 22,'64, Columbus, O., Surg. certificate.
Weber, George	“	18	Sept. 19,1861	Mustered out September 24, 1864; exp. term.
Walter Christian	“	23	Sept. 25,1861	Mustered out September 28, 1864, exp. term.
Witzler, Michael	“	24	Sept. 12,1861	Cap. July, '64, Atlanta; d. Jan.'65, Rebel Prison, Florence
Weber, Marcus	“	28	Sept. 25,1861	Discharged January, 1863, Louisville, Surg. certificate.
Weber, Valentine	“	26	Sept. 24,1861	Mustered out Co. August, 1865; veteran.
Young, John	“	35	Sept. 30,1861	Mustered out September 28, 1865, exp. term.
Zeigler, Frederick	“	21	Sept. 21,1861	Died September, '64, wds. August, '64, Jonesboro; vet.
Zeutgraf, George	“	26	Sept. 25,1861	Discharged July, 1862, Clifton, W. Va., Surg. certificate.
Zimmerman, Samuel	“	42	Sept. 11,1861	Discharged January, 1863, Louisville, Surg. certificate.

COMPANY K.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
F. M. Stumpf	Captain.	38	Feb. 15, 1862	
Theodore Voges	"	34	Aug. 12, 1861	From 1st Lt. Sept. 1862; to Co. D, September, 1862.
William Kenig	"	34	Oct. 22, 1861	From 1st Lt. Co. H, Dec. '62; disc. Nov. '63, Surg. ctf.
Herman Rosenbaum	"	26	Sept. 5, 1861	Pro. Capt. April, 1864; m. o. with company.
Andrew Huber	1st Lieut.	29	Oct. 2, 1861	Resigned November 9, 1862.
Jacob F. Mery	"	27	Aug. 18, 1861	From 2d Lieut. Co. B, Nov. '62; to Capt. Co. D, Apr.'62.
Joseph Siefert	"	24	Aug. 10, 1861	From 1st Lieut. Co. I, Jan. 1865; m. o. company; vet.
George W. Temme	2d Lieut.	32	Nov. 15, 1861	Pro. to 1st Lieut. Co. G, May 28, 1862.
Sebaldus Hossler	"	21	Sept. 12, 1861	From 1st Sergt. Co. F, Apr. '62; 1st Lt. Co. E, Nov.'62.
William Weiss	"	25	Nov. 7, 1861	From 1st Sergt. Dec. 20, '62; com. 1st Lt., not mustered; killed at Resaca, May 10, 1864.
John Fischer	1st Sergt.	22	Oct. 5, 1861	Mustered out October, 1864, expiration term.
George Weber	"	18	Sept. 4, 1862	Ap. 1st Sergt. Oct. '64; m. o. May, '65, or. War. Dept.
Peter Crossman	"	21	Nov. 7, 1861	Ap. 1st Sergt. June, '65; m. o. company; veteran.
Philip Pfister	Sergeant.	31	Oct. 15, 1861	In hospital; mustered out June, 1865; veteran.
Adolph Wolff	"	28	Nov. 20, 1861	Ap. Sergt. Mar, 1862; disc. Aug. '63, Surg. certificate.
Jaroslaus Wandtte	"	43	Nov. 9, 1861	Ap. Sergt. June, 1863; killed at Vicksburg, June, 1863.
Anton Naas	"	18	Oct. 4, 1861	Ap. Sergt. June, 1863; killed Aug. 6, '64, near Atlanta.
George Weber	"	26	Sept. 25, 1861	From Corp.; m. o. Sept. 1864, expiration term.
Rudolph Haney	"	21	Nov. 3, 1861	Ap. Sergt. Jan. 1865; m. o. company Aug. '65; veteran.
Ferdinand Jeite	Corporal.	27	Oct. 3, 1861	Ap. March, 1864; killed June, 1864, Kenesaw Mt.; vet.
Jacob Stahl	"	38	Oct. 10, 1861	Ap. Nov. 1862; died Aug. 1863, in Regt. hospital.
William Birkenhauer	"	22	Sept. 1, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
George Dillman	"	19	Sept. 4, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Ludwig Theobold	"	19	Oct. 3, 1861	Ap. Corp. Feb. 1864; m. o. company Aug. '65; veteran.
Charles Boegehold	Musician.	15	Nov. 11, 1861	Veteran.
Christian Stuormor	Wagoner.	22	Oct. 3, 1861	Veteran.
Allglier, John	Private.	27	Aug. 25, 1862	Mustered out May, 1865, order War Department.
Anneshausley, Henry	"	26	Mch. 7, 1862	Captured July, 1864, battle Atlanta; no further record.
Baumann, Friederick	"	25	Jan. 8, 1864	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Bartholomy, Daniel	"	25	Sept. 10, 1861	Returned to company from Prin. Musician; veteran.
Benden, Henry	"	36	Aug. 1, 1864	
Bruenesholf, Joseph	"	36	Jan. 3, 1862	On muster-in roll; no further record.
Brick, Henry	"	46	Sept. 25, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 26, 1864, expiration term.
Bonner, Nicholas	"	18	Oct. 3, 1861	Mustered out Oct. 19, 1864, expiration term.
Beck, William	"	20	Sept. 15, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Blanke, Louis	"	22	Sept. 1, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Buchrer, Conrad	"	24	Dec. 21, 1863	Wd. Aug. 1864, in action at East Point; m. o. June,'65.
Curie, Charles	"	28	Sept. 4, 1862	Died Aug. 6, 1864, wounds at battle Atlanta, July, '64.
Clauss, William	"	22	Aug. 31, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Ditto, Martin	"	18	Sept. 4, 1862	Trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 4, 1864.
Eisele, Charles	"	31	Dec. 20, 1863	Died Sept. 1, '65, of wounds at Jonesboro, Aug. 31, '64.
Eichhorn, George	"	21	Nov. 7, 1861	Mustered out January 26, 1865, expiration term.
Frey, Victor	"	18	Nov. 10, 1861	Died Nov. 21, 1863, on march near Chattanooga.
Frey, Joseph	"	45	Nov. 10, 1861	Discharged Feb. 3, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Frohbatlo, Henry	"	40	Oct. 5, 1861	Discharged October 15, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Goetsinger, Michael	"	25	Dec. 21, 1863	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Greb, Hubertus	"	34	Oct. 3, 1861	Wd. May, '62, bat. Princeton; dis. Feb. '63, Surg. ctf.
Gerster, Henry	"	22	Mch. 7, 1862	Mustered out April 19, 1865, expiration term.
Gilbert, Jacob	"	21	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Huebbler, Joseph	"	25	Oct. 10, 1861	Mustered out with company Aug. 7, 1865; veteran.
Hersig, Jacob	"	23	Dec. 28, 1863	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Hartman, Henry	"	36	May 13, 1864	Absent sick; m. o. Aug. 1865, order War Dept.
Hanselman, Wendelin	"	18	Sept. 25, 1861	From Co. H, Nov. '61; d. Sept. '63, Camp Sherman, Miss.
Halamer, George	"	26	Aug. 29, 1862	
Harbaum, Henry	"	37	Nov. 20, 1861	Wd. May, 1862, bat. Princton; disc. Aug. 1862.
Hoffmeyer, Henry	"	20	Nov. 8, 1861	Mustered out Nov. 26, 1864, expiration term.
Hulscher, Charles	"	35	Sept. 30, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 30, 1864, expiration term.
Jhsen, Theodore	"	32	Nov. 16, 1861	Discharged April 14, 1864, Surgeon's certificate.
Kitner, Jacob	"	34	May 13, 1864	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Keller, John	"	25	Sept. 4, 1862	Died July 11, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.
Kutzley, Barnhard	"	21	Sept. 4, 1862	Died June 11, 1863, wds. near Vicksburg, May 19, 1863.
Keip, Friederick	"	25	Sept. 12, 1862	Died at Toledo, June 3, 1863.
Klatzel, Nicolaus	"	49	Dec. 22, 1863	D. Aug. '64, Jeff'ville, Ind. of wds. Resaca, May, 1864.
Kossandy, George	"	37	Jan. 4, 1862	
Keller, Friederick	"	21	Oct. 31, 1861	Discharged Sept. 1, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Keiser, Christian	"	45	Oct. 3, 1861	Discharged July, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Keller, John	"	41	Feb. 11, 1862	Discharged Jan. 30, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Kraiger, Friederick	Private.	31	Mch. 25, 1862	Mustered out May 25, 1865, expiration term.
Krebs, Frank	“	18	Oct. 3, 1861	Transferred to Marine Brigade, June 27, 1863.
Lindhardt, Christian	“	23	Nov. 7, 1861	Killed May 16, 1862, at battle of Princeton, W. Va.
Loeb, Alois	“	36	Nov. 7, 1861	Killed May 19, 1863, in action near Vicksburg.
Lauber, Joachim	“	34	Oct. 25, 1861	Killed May 16, 1862, in battle at Princeton, W. Va.
Lothes, John	“	23	Sept. 25, 1861	Died May, '62, Raleigh, Va. of wds. at Princeton, W. Va.
Matler, Joseph	“	42	Dec. 22, 1863	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Mayer, John	“	43	Dec. 18, 1863	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Meister, Martin	“	19	Aug. 1, 1864	
Moritz, Joseph	“	54	Nov. 16, 1861	Discharged Jan. 16, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Mock, John	“	32	Nov. 16, 1861	Discharged Jan. 14, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate.
Mueller, Christian	“	18	Sept. 4, 1862	Mustered out May 20, 1865, order War Dept.
Mueller, Max	“	42	Nov. 16, 1861	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Nov. 15, 1863.
Nohl, A. John	“	19	Dec. 30, 1861	
Nohl, Jacob	“	20	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out June 21, 1865, order War Dept.
Phillips, Friederick	“	29	Sept. 4, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War. Dept.
Pfeipfer, Nicolaus	“	38	Feb. 28, 1862	Appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, June 29, 1863.
Racharter, Christian	“	32	Sept. 1, 1862	Died Aug. 13, '64, near Atlanta, wds. there, Aug. 12, '64.
Riedy, Jacob	“	18	Sept. 4, 1862	
Ritter, Adam	“	39	Sept. 23, 1861	Trans. from Co. I; disc. July, 1863, Surg. certificate.
Ruhl, Elias	“	45	Oct. 8, 1861	Discharged July 22, 1863, Surgeon's certificate.
Rottenberg, Henry	“	38	Nov. 9, 1861	Missing bat. Princeton; disc. Dec. 1863, Surg. ctf.
Rachrath, Adam	“	45	Oct. 3, 1861	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Nov. 7, 1863.
Rottax, Philip	“	30	Oct. 10, 1861	Mustered out Oct. 13, 1864, expiration term.
Schaffner, Sebastian	“	39	Dec. 15, 1863	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Schueeberger, George	“	18	Mch. 21, 1864	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Sines, John	“	19	Sept. 11, 1862	Died June 2, 1864, at Bryan, Ohio.
Schroeder, Andreas	“	32	Oct. 15, 1861	
Stilbler, August	“	36	Nov. 9, 1861	
Schilling, Andreas	“	34	Nov. 9, 1861	
Sass, John	“	18	Nov. 9, 1861	Discharged August 24, 1863, Surgeon's certificate.
Stelzer, Christian	“	22	Feb. 25, 1862	Wd. May 19, '63, Vicksburg; dis. Aug. '63, Surg. ctf.
Sodaier, Aaron	“	20	Nov. 9, 1861	Mustered out June 25, 1865, Surgeon's certificate.
Schickler, Adam	“	25	Aug. 25, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Steinerman, Jacob	“	18	Dec. 18, 1863	Wd. at Jonesboro, Aug. 1864; mustered out May 18, '65.
Tundt, Frank	“	24	Dec. 18, 1863	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Theobold, Jacob	“	20	Sept. 4, 1862	Died June 9, 1863, Young's Point, La.
Truor, Michael	“	44	Sept. 4, 1862	Discharged Jan. 6, 1863, on Surgeon's certifiaate.
Thomas, John	“	31	Sept. 4, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Udick, Jacob	“	31	Sept. 2, 1861	Trans. from Co. H, Sept. 1862; disc. order War Dept.
Voegeli, Oswold	“	27	Sept. 2, 1861	Mustered out with company Aug. 7, 1865; veteran.
Voelker, Nicolaus	“	18	Feb. 12, 1862	
Vongunter, Christian	“	26	Sept. 1, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Walscher, George	“	19	Dec. 20, 1863	Mustered out with company August 7, 1865.
Welke, Ludwig	“	44	Sept. 7, 1861	From Co. E, April, 1862; killed at Princeton, May, '62.
Wenger, Joseph	“	23	Sept. 6, 1862	Died at Milliken's Bend, La. April 29, 1863.
Wengler, Jacob	“	18	Sept. 4, 1862	
Wenninger, Lorenz	“	44	Nov. 14, 1861	Wd. and cap. at Princeton; dis. Dec. 1862, Surg. ctf.
Wenninger, George	“	27	Aug. 9, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Weber, John	“	22	Aug. 27, 1862	Mustered out May 30, 1865, order War Dept.
Zimmer, Michael	“	18	Nov. 14, 1861	Missing bat. Atlanta; m. o. company Aug. 7, '65; vet.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THREE-YEARS' SERVICE.

This Regiment took active and honorable part in the following battles:

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.
LEWISBURG, VIRGINIA.
CHARLESTON, VIRGINIA.
TUSCUMBIA, ALABAMA.
MISSION RIDGE, GEORGIA.
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.
RESACA, GEORGIA.
DALLAS, GEORGIA.
KENESAW MOUNTAIN, GEORGIA.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
JONESBORO, TENNESSEE.

The Regiment was organized at Camp Dennison August 13, 1861. The circumstances attending the work of recruiting and organizing were unusually embarrassing, and causing much delay and discouragement with the men. Two months were spent in getting the several Companies filled and ready for Regimental muster. It was said that 13 Nationalities were represented in the command, Americans and Germans constituting much the larger portions. But one Company (I) was from Toledo. Of that the Captain was Hananiah D. Pugh, the First Lieutenant Horace A. Egbert, from August 28, 1861, until drowned in West Virginia, October 9, 1861, when Alonzo Kingsbury succeeded him; and the Second Lieutenant Herbert Steyer. The Colonel was Frederick Poschner, jr., a Hungarian Patriot who took part in revolutionary operations in Hungary in 1848, having previously been an officer in the Prussian Army. The Lieutenant-Colonel was Lyman S. Elliott, of Michigan; and the Major, Augustus C. Parry, of Cincinnati.

The Regiment's first rendezvous was at Camp Clay, in the Eastern suburbs of Cincinnati, June 10, 1861. August 27th, its organization having been perfected, it was ordered to Clarksburg, West Virginia, to report to General Rosecrans. August 29th it was fully equipped for the field. At Weston, the Regiment was divided, Companies A, B, C, D, H and K, under the Colonel and Major, joining the main Army; leaving E, F, G and I, under Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott,to guard the Village. Colonel Poschner, at Bulltown, was brigaded with the Ninth and Twenty-Eighth Ohio, under Colonel Robert L. McCook, whose command was familiarly known as the "Bully Dutch Brigade." At Sutton Company B was left as re-enforcement to the garrison, the remainder of Colonel Poschner's men moving forward and taking part in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. September 24th the Brigade crossed Gauley River and advanced on Big Sewell Mountain, where the Regiment suffered almost beyond description, the result of excessive rains whereby supplies were denied them for a long time The men were in for a lively time. They were on quarter rations and without clothing to make them comfortable; and were finally forced to retire to Gauley Bridge, Colonel McCook's Brigade being assigned to camp about six miles to the East. While there the Forty-Seventh with the Ninth Ohio crossed the New River to Fayette C. H. and destroyed valuable Rebel property. For four days the Regiment suffered from incessant cannonading from Floyd's Rebel force across the River, but Captain Mack's ten-pounder Parrotts finally silenced the enemy's guns, and he retreated, when the Forty-Seventh went into winter quarters at Gauley Mountain.

A letter from Captain Pugh, Co. I, of date of January 25th, 1862, gave an account of a visit he had made eight miles from Camp Gauley Mountain, to see an "old Virginian," 91 years of age. He had lived in the place 73 years—was an old hunter and Indian-fighter, who had personally known Daniel Boone and other noted pioneers. He was a strong Union man, and denounced the Secessionists roundly. At his advanced age, he was able to read the finest print without glasses.

On the 19th September, Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott, with three Companies of the Regiment, had marched to Cross Lanes, to relieve the Thirteenth Ohio and Schneider's Battery, and succeeded in ridding the country of guerrilla bands. His force performed active and severe work, by night and by day, and did much to support and protect loyal citizens.

The Regiment was re-united at Gauley Mountain December 5, 1861, and began a line of fortifications covering Gauley Ridge and the Kanawha Valley, which it occupied until April, 1862, with the exception of one week, when it took part in an expedition to Little Sewell Mountain to drive the Rebels from their quarters, whose works were destroyed and prisoners taken. May 10th the three Companies formed part of a force under Lieutenant-Colonel Elliott which moved on Lewisburg, and was entirely successful, the enemy being routed with loss of camp equipage, horses, and many prisoners. The Third Provisional Brigade, Colonel George Crook, Thirty-Sixth Ohio, commanding, was organized, the Forty-Seventh constituting part of the force. June 22d the Brigade compelled the Rebel General Lovering to retreat to Salt Pond Mountain and captured valuable property from him, the march of 90 miles being performed in three days, under intense heat, causing cases of sun-stroke. In July, the Regiment under Major Parry, performed valuable service on expeditions, including the suppression of guerrilla bands.

On December 30, 1862, the Regiment took steamers for Louisville, Kentucky, and Memphis, at which latter point it joined the expedition against Vicksburg, in the Third Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Corps. Work on the canal was commenced late in January, 1863. The Regiment was in the advance to the rear of Vicksburg, reaching Walnut Hills May 18th. On the 19th Colonel Parry (meantime promoted from Lieutenant-Colonel), led an impetuous charge on Cemetery Hill, which was partially successful, but with severe loss. A like charge was made by them on the 22d. The Regiment was in front line on Cemetery Hill until the surrender of the City. The next day after the surrender, the Forty-Seventh was dispatched toward Jackson, Mississippi, after Johnston's forces, and took part in the capture of Jackson, when Colonel Parry was made Provost-Marshal, and his Regiment destroyed the Rebel fortifications and the Railroad about the City. September 27, 1863, the Corps proceeded to Memphis, where it was ordered to march to Germantown. Thence the Forty-Seventh went to Corinth ; and thence to Iuka, and to Tuscumbia, Alabama. On the 21st October the Regiment arrived opposite Chattanooga, and at once constructed rifle-pits for its use on the South side of the Tennessee River. At noon of the 24th, Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace in command of the skirmish line, the whole army advanced and opened the battle of Mission Ridge, in which the Forty-Seventh bore a prominent and effective part; and on the following day, it joined in the pursuit of the retreating enemy. Subsequently it was actively engaged in different movements, and early in November it was sent to the relief of Burnside; but it returned to Chattanooga in a march of great severity, the men being without shoes, with scanty clothing and almost without rations, their bloody foot-prints on the frozen ground marking their line of march. The Regiment was at Bellefonte early in January, 1864, and on the 30th performed a diversion against Rome, Georgia. At Lebanon, Alabama, a skirmish occurred, February 3d. It then proceeded to Larkin's Landing, at which place three-fourths of the men re-enlisted, thus making the Forty-Seventh a Veteran Regiment. A denial of the customary furlough caused some dissatisfaction on the part of the men; but the difficulty was arranged, and the Veterans left for Ohio March 18th, reaching Cincinnati on the 22d. April 28th the Regiment again left Camp Dennison, and May 3d at Stevenson, Alabama, took its place in the Atlanta campaign, in which it bore a part honorable to both officers and men. At Kenesaw Colonel Parry was severely wounded, the command devolving on Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, who led it until taken prisoner in the action near Atlanta, when Major Taylor took command, holding the same until Colonel Parry's recovery, September 30th.

November 15th, the Forty-Seventh, as part of Sherman's Army, commenced the "March to the Sea." This accomplished, the Regiment was prominent in the Northerly advance. At Fort McAllister, December 13th, it was in the advance, and was prominent throughout the engagement, and its colors were believed to have been the first planted on the Rebel fortress. The Seventeenth Ohio disputed for this honor.

The Rebellion finally collapsed, the Forty-Seventh was permitted to join in the march through the Confederate Capital to Washington City, and participate in the grand review there. It entered the field with 830 men, who, at the close of the Atlanta campaign were reduced to 120; but were recruited to 520. Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace was paroled at the close of operations and died soon after, from effects of starvation while a prisoner of war. Colonels Parry and Taylor were both brevetted Brigadier General. From Washington the Regiment proceeded to Cincinnati, and thence to Little Rock, Arkansas, where it served in the "Army of Occupation" until August 11th, when it was mustered out and again left for Camp Dennison, Ohio, where it arrived August 22d and was paid off and discharged, after a service of four years, two months and nine days, having campaigned through every Southern State, save Texas, Florida and Missouri.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Hananiah D. Pugh	Captain.	31	Aug. 28, 1861	Mustered out September 28, 1864, expiration of term.
Horace A. Egbert	1st Lieut.		Aug. 28, 1861	Drowned Oct. 9, 1861, Carnifex Ferry, Va.
Alonzo Kingsbury	"	26	Nov. 27, 1861	Appointed Regimental Q. M. October 31, 1862.
William C. Wright	"	25	Jan. 9, 1862	Pro. 1st Lieut. Nov. 1862; dis. January 19, 1864.
Wm. C. Kimbal	"	18	June 15, 1861	Pro. 2d Lieut. B, Jan. 1863; trans. Co. D, Sept. 14, 1863.
Leverett H. Clendenin	"	20	Aug. 15, 1861	Pro. 1st Lieut. Jan. 1865; m. o. with Co. Aug. 1865.
Hubert Steyer	2d Lieut.		Aug. 28, 1861	Discharged August 26, 1862.
John W. Wilbur	"	22	June 15, 1862	Pro. 2d Lieut. Nov. 29, 1862; resigned Nov. 1864.
Manley Turner	Sergeant.	27		Appointed Corpl. Mar. 1862; Sergt. Oct. 1862; 1st Sergt. Mar. 1864; mustered out with company; veteran.
Almon Tiney	"	20	June 15, 1861	Mustered out with company, August 15, 1865; veteran.
Joseph Picott	"	19	June 15, 1861	Mustered out with company, August 15, 1865; veteran.
Edward M. Kelley	"	19	June 15, 1861	Died July 15, 1863, from wounds.
James Blane	"	19	June 15, 1861	Captured July 22, 1864, battle of Atlanta; veteran.
Washington King	"	27	June 15, 1861	Veteran.
Wm. S. Beckham	"	22	June 10, 1861	Discharged June, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Mansel McCormick	"	25	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Ebenezer Colwell	"	19	June 15, 1861	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, October 30, 1864.
Edmond A. Sprague	"		June 15, 1861	Mustered out with company, August 11, 1885; veteran.
Jacob Huddelmeyer	Corporal.	32		Mustered out with company, August 11, 1865; veteran.
Peter Foster	"	22	June 15, 1861	Mustered out with company, August 11, 1865; veteran.
John Shuler	"	21	June 25, 1861	Mustered out with company, August 11, 1865; veteran.
Peter Reno	"	35		Mustered out with company, August 11, 1865; veteran.
Charles Blane	"	18	Mch. 9, 1864	Mustered out with company, August 11, 1865; veteran.
Joseph Sudborough	"	18	June 15, 1861	Killed July 22, 1864, at Atlanta.
Matthew M. Davis	"	21	June 15, 1861	Died July, 1863, at Louisville, Ky.
Oliver Duvall	"	18	June 15, 1861	
Martin McKnight	"	24	June 15, 1861	Appointed Corporal January 1, 1862.
Uriah Cheney (Chaney)	"	18	June 15, 1861	
John Kiff	"	29	Nov. 1, 1861	Mustered out Nov. 10, 1864, expiration of term.
Henry Carpenter	"		June 15, 1861	
John E. Morris	"		June 15, 1861	
Samuel D. Butterfield	"		June 15, 1861	
Atkins, John	Private.	25	Oct. 19, 1864	Mustered out with company, August, 1865.
Alguire, Levi	"	18	June 15, 1861	
Blane, Robert	"	27	Mar. 9, 1864	
Butterfield, Samuel D	"	22	June 15, 1861	
Baumer, Augustus	"	23	Dec. 26, 1861	Captured July, 1864, battle of Atlanta; veteran.
Butts, William B.	"	28	June 15, 1861	Discharged Feb. 20, 1863, Gallipolis, O., Sur. certificate.
Brockway, Matthew	"	21	June 15, 1861	Injured by falling tree, June 22, 1863, at Vicksburg.
Bevoir, Isadore	"	32	June 15, 1861	Dis. June, 1865; wounded July 22, 1864, Atlanta; vet.
Butler, Michael	"	23	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Cox, Noah W.	"	22	June 15, 1861	Absent sick since June, 1864, at Columbus.
Chapman, Henry	"	29	Oct. 18, 1861	Mustered out with company, August, 1865.
Clofier, Augustus	"	20	June 15, 1861	Died in hosp. May, 1863, at Young's Point, La.
Crookshanks, Wm	"	20	Nov. 25, 1861	Died July 22, 1862, in Fayette Co., Va.
Carles (Cowles), Chas.	"	25	June 15, 1861	
Chamberlain, Levi	"	24	June 15, 1861	
Calkins, Orin B.	"	44	June 15, 1861	Discharged from hospital at Gallipolis, O.
Carpenter, Henry	"	18	June 15, 1861	Discharged Oct. 19, 1862, Gallipolis, O. Surg. certificate.
Culver, George	"	18	Aug. 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Clark, Thomas	"	18	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Clendenin, Leverett H.	"		Aug. 15, 1861	
Crockett, Samuel	"		June 15, 1861	Killed May 19, 1863, in assault at Vicksburg.
Elliott, Daniel	"	38	June 15, 1861	
Fredon, Henry	"	22	June 15, 1861	
Folsom, Eldredge	"	30	Nov. 1, 1861	Killed May 19, 1863, in assault at Vicksburg.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Gonicer (Goinear), Henry	Private.	24	June 15, 1861	Mustered out with company, August, 1865; veteran.
Gilson, Deary (Derry)	"	18	June 15, 1861	Died at Weston, Va.
Gillson, Norman	"	20	June 15, 1861	
Geary, Miles	"	18	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Hall, John	"	22	Aug. 15, 1861	Mustered out with Company, August 11, 1865; veteran.
Henwood, John W	"	37	June 15, 1861	
Hinkle, Martin	"	20	June 15, 1861	Killed Sept. 13, 1862, in action at Charleston, Va.
Hall, Samuel	"	18	Aug. 15, 1861	Died September, 1862.
Hicks, David H	"	22	June 15, 1861	Discharged October 16, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Havens, George	"	30	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Hazlewood, John	"		June 15, 1861	Captured July, 1864, battle Atlanta; m. o. exp. of term.
Huddlemeyer, Frederick	"	30	June 15, 1861	Killed May 22, 1863, siege of Vicksburg.
Jacobs, Julius	"	23	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Kirk, George	"	32	June 15, 1861	Cap. July, 1864, bat. Atlanta; m. o. with Co.; veteran.
Ladoe (Ladue), Ezra	"	30	Aug. 15, 1861	Discharged Oct. 1862, Gallipolis, Surgeon's certificate.
Lillis, William	"	18	June 15, 1861	
Morris, John J	"	21	June 15, 1861	Mustered out with company, August 11, 1865; veteran.
Mason, Wm. J	"	24	June 15, 1861	Mustered out with company, August 11, 1865; veteran.
McGrath, Thomas	"	18	June 15, 1861	Died November 4, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.
Mangle, Jacob	"	44	Nov. 1, 1861	Discharged October 11, 1862.
Moore, Thomas	"	41	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Morrow, Joseph	"	37	June 15, 1861	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, September 1, 1863.
McDowell, Wm H	"		June 15, 1861	
Morreau, Joseph	"	18	June 15, 1861	
Oberfell (Oberfield), John	"	24	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Osborn, Blanchard	"	19	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Patton, Andrew	"	18	June 15, 1861	Died December 26, 1862, Charleston, Va.
Patterson, Sylvester	"	22	June 15, 1861	Died July 8, 1863, in hospital at Vicksburg.
Partland, James	"	44	June 15, 1861	Discharged October 7, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Perry, Robert B	"	32	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Partlin, James	"		June 15, 1861	
Parker, Mark	"		June 15, 1861	
Palmer, Levi	"	26	June 15, 1861	Died of wounds at assault of Vicksburg, May, 1863.
Robertson, John	"	30	June 15, 1861	
Rice, Wm. P	"	28	June 15, 1861	Promoted Q. M. Sergt. May 1, 1864.
Shriner, Paul	"	36	June 15, 1861	Mustered out with company August 11, 1865; veteran.
Stedman, Clark	"	22	June 15, 1861	Died September 4, 1861, in West Virginia.
Stedman, Horace	"	20	June 15, 1861	Died September 20, 1863, Camp Sherman, Miss.
Sturdivant, Cautious	"	18	June 15, 1861	Died March 14, 1862, at Gauley Mountain, Va.
Stone, Elijah J	"	20	Aug. 15, 1861	Died September 1, 1863.
Satterly, Horace	"	31	June 15, 1861	Discharged August, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Squires, Edgar A	"	16	June 15, 1861	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, September 1, 1862.
Treadway, Martin V	"	33	Aug. 15, 1861	Died May 19, '64, of wounds at Resaca, May, 1864.
Varin, John	"	31	June 15, 1861	Killed at battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864.
Woods, Edward	"	33	June 15, 1861	Mustered out August 20, 1864, expiration of term.
Wood, Garret V	"	21	June 15, 1861	Discharged Oct. 15, 1863, at Vicksburg, on promotion.
White, Jacob	"	28	Aug. 15, 1861	Died July 7, 1865, at Sylvania, O.
Washner, Jerry	"	44	June 15, 1861	Discharged April, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate.
Winchell, Benjamin	"	18	Aug. 15, 1861	Discharged October 4, 1862, Gallipolis, Surgeon's ctf.
Wiley, Lorenzo	"	21	June 15, 1861	Discharged at Gallipolis, on Surgeon's certificate.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

This Regiment was constituted of the fractional Regiments—the Forty-Fifth and Sixty-Seventh, and left Camp Chase January 19, 1862, for West Virginia, where it passed under command of General F. W. Lander. The month of February was chiefly spent at Paw Paw Tunnel, the only movement outside being a march to Bloomery Gap. March 5th it moved to Winchester, joining the Division of General Shields, where it had frequent skirmishes on the picket-line with Ashby's Cavalry.

March 22d, the Regiment joined Banks' command at Winchester, and was soon engaged with the Rebels, driving them until into the night and as far South as Kearnstown. The men lay on their arms all night, and the next morning were the first to engage the enemy. The Infantry fighting having fairly opened, the Regiment was ordered to re-enforce General Tyler's Brigade, to do which it was necessary to pass an open field, exposed to the enemy's fire for three-fourths of a mile, which was done in double-quick, the command coming into action in fine order. In that action the Regiment lost 15 killed and 32 wounded. From that time until the last of June following, it rendered severe service in the marches to and fro in the Shenandoah Valley, over the mountains and back, from the Potomac to Harrisonburg, from Front Royal to Fredricksburg, Fredericksburg to Manassas, Manassas to Port Republic, and thence to Alexandria.

June 29th, the Regiment took passage by water for the James, to re-enforce McClellan. On the night of the 30th, when near the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, the troops were subject to great peril and distress, in consequence of the parting of the Steamer and Barge, from a severe storm. Men, horses, arms and other equipage were swept overboard, and it was nearly an hour before the two crafts could be re-attached. The Regiment at Harrison's Landing campaigned with the Potomac Army until the evacuation of the Peninsula, when, with only 300 men for duty out of 850, it went to Suffolk, Virginia. While there it was permitted the first opportunity for rest and drill. Late in December following it was transferred to North Carolina and to Hilton Head, reaching the latter February 1, 1863. It shared liberally in the Charleston expedition, landing at Cole's Island April 2d. From that time until November, it heroically met all the hardships, privations and dangers of the extraordinary siege, and was specially prominent in the sanguinary attack on Fort Wagner, sustaining heavy loss at different times.

Its term of service having expired, the Regiment re-enlisted with creditable unanimity, and returned to Ohio, reaching Toledo, February 20, 1864, where it was welcomed with great enthusiasm by the people, whose spokesman, M. R. Waite (now Chief Justice), addressed them in appropriate terms, and was responded to by Colonel Voris. It so happened that the First Regiment, O. V. M., had arranged for the commemoration of Washington's Birthday, at that time, which fact added much to the interest of the occasion. Depositing their guns at Hanks' Hall, the Regiment marched to the Oliver House for dinner.

The Regiment's furlough having expired, it left Toledo for the field March 24, 1864, reaching Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, under General B. F. Butler, May 6th. On the 9th it was detached as guard for the right flank of the Tenth Corps, which had gone to destroy the Railroad between Chester and Petersburg. During the night the Rebels were re-enforced, and the next morning made a general attack; but the Regiment maintained its position to the last, presenting an unbroken front to four successive charges. The day was made memorable with the Regiment by the glorious, though sad, ordeal to which it was there subjected. Its killed and wounded numbered 65, officers and men. On the 20th of May, a portion of the Union lines having fallen into the hands of the Rebels, the Sixty-Seventh, with other Regiments, was designated to recapture it, which they did by a charge which cost the Regiment 69 officers and men killed and wounded. The Rebel General W. H. S. Walker was wounded and captured, his sword being taken as a trophy. August 16th, four Companies of the Regiment charged the Rebel rifle-pits at Deep River, and at the first volley lost one-third of its men; but the position was gained before the enemy could re-load. On the 7th, 13th, 27th and 28th of October, the Regiment was again engaged with the Rebels, losing over 100 of its force. During the Spring and Summer of 1864, it many times confronted the enemy, always within range of their guns; and it is stated by officers qualified to judge, that during the year it was under fire 200 times. Danger seemed to attend its every movement. For weeks at a time, the men wore their accouterments. Of over 600 muskets taken out in the Spring, fully 360 were laid aside during the year on account of casualties.

In the spring of 1865, the Regiment participated in the assault on the Rebel works below Petersburg; on April 2d was foremost in the charge at Fort Gregg; and at Appomattox C. H. was "in at the death," bearing its battle-flag proudly in the last fight with Lee's once proud Army of Northern Virginia. May 5th, the Regiment garrisoned the District of South Anna, Virginia, till December, 1865. Meantime the Sixty-Second Ohio was consolidated with it, the latter retaining its organization. The Sixty-Seventh was mustered out December 12th, lacking only six days of a Regimental existence of four years, and with but two of its original officers left. It had given Colonels to four Regiments (111th, 120th, 182d and 184th Ohio); and furnished one Brevet Major-General and two Brevet Brigadier-Generals.

Among the brave men of this Regiment killed in the battles of May 9 and 10, 1864, near Petersburg, was First Lieutenant George M. Ballard, Company I. He was a son of James Ballard, Toledo, and a young man of superior endowments. His last words to a friend on leaving Toledo, after having re-enlisted, were: "If you hear nothing else from me, I hope you will hear that I did my duty." The next intelligence of him received by that friend, was, that he had been shot down in battle, in the place where a superior officer had placed him, and while taking aim at Rebels within five rods of him. Indeed, he "did his duty." His remains were brought to Toledo, where they were buried June 3d, from the residence of the family, 29 North street.

In February, 1865, private David Conlisk, Company E, Sixth-Seventh Ohio, was home at Toledo on a furlough of 20 days. On his furlough was this endorsement by Major-General Gibbons, commanding First Division, approved by Major-General Ord, commanding the Corps: "Furlough granted for 20 days, for being the best-appearing Soldier in the First Division, Twenty-Fourth Army Corps, on inspection, February 2, 1865." The significance of such endorsement will be appreciated when it is understood how it was gained. Examination was made in each Regiment for the man best skilled in handling the musket and whose arms and accouterments were in best condition; such Soldier was sent to Brigade headquarters, where he met like competitors from the other Regiments; after which the best was sent to Division headquarters, where he was compared with representatives from the other Brigades, the whole being examined and drilled about two hours in the most thorough manner. Through all this rigid scrutiny and relentless test, did David Conlisk come out triumphant, to win the distinction of being "the best-appearing Soldier in the First Division, Twenty-Fourth Army Corps." Until this furlough he had never been absent a day from his Company (over three years); had been in all the battles of the Regiment; and had never received an injury in the service.

In this connection, it may be stated, that about the same time, examination was made to ascertain which Regiment in each Brigade of the same Division was in the best condition and made the best appearance, when it appeared that the Sixty-Seventh won such honor in its Brigade. A similar examination for the Division, had the same result. Whereupon, that command was entitled to relief from picket duty and outside details for two weeks; but in the spirit of the true Soldier, the men voluntarily offered to perform their regular labor, and thus relieve the other Regiments of additional service, very severe at that season of the year.

The losses sustained by the Sixty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as officially reported by Colonel A. C. Voris, at the close of the War, were as follows:

At Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862, lost 47.

At Morris Island, South Carolina, July 10, 1863; Fort Wagner, South Carolina, July 18, 1863; and siege of Morris Island, South Carolina, July, August and September, 1863, lost 133.

At Chester Station, Virginia, May 10, 1864, lost 76.

At Weir Bottom Church, Virginia, May 20, 1864, lost 70.

At Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, May, June, July and August, 1864, lost 22.

At Deep Run, Virginia, August 14 and 16, 1864, lost 44.

At Petersburg, Virginia, August and September, 1864, lost 15.

At Newmarket Heights, Virginia, September 29, 1864, lost 2.

At Darbytown, Virginia, October 13, 1864, lost 62.

At Charleston Road, Virginia, October 27 and 28, 1864, lost 28.

At Petersburg, Fort Gregg, Virginia, April 2, 1865, lost 66.

At Appomattox C. H., Virginia, April 9, 1865, lost 8.

These aggregate 577. Colonel Voris stated that losses sustained on other occasions would swell the aggregate to over 600.

March 23, 1867, the survivors of the Sixty-Seventh commemorated the anniversary of the first battle of Winchester, March 23, 1862, at the American House, Toledo. In that severe engagement—one of the fiercest of the War—the Sixty-Seventh bore a conspicuous part and suffered severely. The Rebels lost 800 killed and wounded, and 500 captured. Battery H, First Ohio Artillery, was also prominent in the fight. The enemy were under command of General T. J. Jackson, who on that occasion received the name of "Stonewall," from having fought in part from behind a stone-wall. On this occasion toasts were responded to by General John R. Bond (Major of the Sixty-Seventh at the battle); M. R. Waite; Adjutant R. J. Hathaway; Adjutant John Faskin; Captain C. C. Lewis; Surgeon S. F. Forbes; R. C. Lemmon, Esq.; Sergeant Wm. Corlett (Battery H.); Captain J. J. Weaver, and Color-Sergeant McDonald.

STAFF OF SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Otto Burstenbinder	Colonel.	Oct. 17, 1861	Dismissed July 29, 1862.
Alvin C. Voris	“	Oct. 17, 1861	Mustered out with Regiment.
Alvin C. Voris	Lieut. Colonel.	Oct. 2, 1861	Promoted to Colonel.
John R. Bond	“	July 29, 1862	Mustered out August 28, 1862.
Henry S. Commager	“	Aug. 28, 1862	Mustered out for promotion February 7, 1863.
Lewis Cass Hunt	“	Mar. 18, 1865	Mustered out September 1, 1865.
Henry R. West	“	----------	Mustered out with Regiment.
John R. Bond	Major.	Oct. 1, 1861	Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.
Henry S. Commager	“	July 29, 1862	Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.
Edwin S. Platt	“	Aug. 28, 1862	Resigned January 13, 1863.
Lewis Butler	“	Jan. 13, 1863	Discharged for promotion October 10, 1864.
Thomas J. Platt	“	----------	Mustered out with Regiment.
Samuel F. Forbes	Surgeon.	Oct. 10, 1861	Resigned October 13, 1863.
James Westfall	“	Oct. 7, 1863	Mustered out with Regiment.
James Westfall	Asst. Surgeon.	Jan. 9, 1862	Promoted to Surgeon.
C. Costan	“	Apr. 24, 1862	Resigned March 6, 1863.
Joseph H. Van Deman	“	May 9, 1863	Commission returned.
A. S. Combs	“	Nov. 3, 1861	Mustered out May 16, 1865.
John Crabbs	Chaplain.	Jan. 15, 1862	Resigned July 7, 1864.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Theodore J. Curtis	Captain.	----	----------	Transferred from co. G, Sept. 1, 1865; Brevet Major.
Henry S. Commager	“	44	Oct. 8, 1861	Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.
Lewis C. Hunt	“	----	----------	Discharged Sept. 1,1865, by reason of consolidation.
George Q. Tappan	1st Lieut.	20	Nov. 19, 1861	From co. F, Sept. 1, 1865; mustered out with company.
Charles F. Handy	“	23	Oct. 28, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Charles L. Stevens	“	----	----------	Wounded July, 1863, Ft. Wagner; transferred to co. H.
Harvey Aldrich	“	21	Nov. 5, 1861	Wd. July, 1863, near Ft. Wagner; m. o. exp. of term.
Andrew J. Bowman	“	----	----------	Transferred to company E.
Geo. W. Baker	2d Lieut.	----	----------	Ap. 2d Lieutenant March 27, 1865; m. o. with company.
Alva Howe	“	32	Oct. 27, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate of disability.
James S. Baxter	“	----	----------	Supposed killed at Ft. Wagner, July 18, 1863.
John L. Yeamans	1st Sergt.	23	Nov. 4, 1861	Discharged November 10, 1862, Surgeon's certificate.
Wm. R. Lucas	“	21	Oct. 28, 1861	Discharged July, 1864, Bermuda Hundred, Virginia.
Homer Sawyer	“	19	Nov. 5, 1861	Mustered out Sept. 1, 1865, as supernumerary; veteran.
Wm. H. Sindle	“	18	Nov. 19, 1861	From co. F, Sept. '65; mustered out with co.; veteran.
John T. Bailey	Sergeant.	25	Nov. 4, 1861	Died July, 1863, Charleston, S. C. wds. at Ft. Wagner.
James Brocken	“	25	Oct. 17, 1861	Died August 9, 1862, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Geo. W. E. Conklin	“	18	Nov. 19, 1861	From co. F, September 1, 1865; m. o. with co.; veteran.
Robert Fairchilds	“	30	Oct. 19, 1861	Died August 29, 1863, at Newbern, North Carolina.
Joseph Hughes	“	21	Aug. 16, 1862	Mustered out June 21, 1865, at Richmond, Virginia.
Horace Mansfield	“	18	Nov. 1, 1864	Died August, 1864, in rebel prison.
Wm. Price	“	20	Oct. 30, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865; vet.
Samuel Peck	“	30	Sept. 3, 1862	Trans. V. Res. Cps. Sept. '63; m. o. Sept. '65, exp. term.
Vinson Smith	“	21	Nov. 1, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865; vet.
Theodore Sebring	“	18	Nov. 7, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865; vet.
Royal C. Stevens	“	29	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered out May 24, 1865, at Fort Monroe.
Wm. Waffle	“	44	Nov. 5, 1861	
John Alexander	Corporal.	26	Nov. 5, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865; vet.
Albert Borne	“	24	Oct. 28, 1861	Discharged August 4, 1863, at Hilton Head, S. C.
Arthur Borton	“	21	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered out June 21, 1865, at Richmond, Va.; vet.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Amaziah Clark	Corporal.	21	Nov. 12, 1863	M. o. Sept. 1, 1865, Richmond, Va., supernumerary.
Peter Cranker	“	18	Sept. 16, 1862	Mustered out by order of War Department.
Michael Fouble	“	----	------------	Mustered out with company, December 1, 1865; vet.
Joseph Fullerton	“	23	Oct. 17, 1861	
Frederick Foster	“	25	Aug. 25, 1862	Wounded July 18, 1863, at Fort Wagner.
Thomas Girdham	“	18	Oct. 17, 1861	M. o. January, 1865, at Columbus, O. exp. term.
Geo. Hauley	“	18	Nov. 25, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865; vet.
Randolph Hetsig	“	18	Dec. 9, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865; vet.
Henry A. Hampson	“	21	Nov. 8, 1861	M. o. January, 1865, at Columbus, O. exp. term.
Orrin N. Howe	“	19	Nov. 4, 1861	Died in hospital at New York.
Robert S. Keith	“	41	Oct. 23, 1861	Discharged October 20, 1861, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
John Metzger	“	21	Nov. 5, 1861	D. March 28, 1862, wds. battle Winchester, March 23d.
Isaac Miller	“	21	Jan. 10, 1864	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865.
Napoleon Nearing	“	20	Nov. 4, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865; vet.
Edward Roth	“	25	Nov. 9, 1861	Wd. July, 1863. Ft. Wagner; m. o. Sept. 1865; veteran.
James S. Smith	“	44	Nov. 4, 1861	Dis. July 30, 1862, Surgeon's certificate of disability.
Samuel Shiffter	“	19	Oct. 9, 1861	Wd. July, 1863, at Ft. Wagner; m. o. Sept. 1865; vet.
James Wilcox	“	18	Nov. 4, 1861	M. o. September, 1865, as supernumerary; veteran.
Wm. Van Fleet	“	18	Nov. 8, 1861	
Albert R. Button	Musician.	18	Feb. 24, 1862	Mustered out June 21, 1865, at Richmond, Virginia.
Van Buren A. Knapp	“	25	Nov. 9, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865; vet.
Nelson R. Masters	“	19	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out June, 1865, at Richmond, Virginia.
John Morris	“	31	Oct. 27, 1861	Discharged July 30, 1862, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Benjamin F. Stowe	“	31	Oct. 28, 1861	
Wm. Newitt	Wagoner.	30	Nov. 4, 1861	Veteran.
All, Francis	Private.	28	Nov. 9, 1861	Discharged April, 1862, Surgeon's certificate disability.
Alexander, Charles	“	20	Nov. 25, 1861	Transferred to company F, December 31, 1861.
Ballard, Franklin	“	42	Oct. 11, 1861	Transferred to company F, December 31, 1861.
Barnes, George	“	33	Oct. 1, 1862	Died February 17, 1865, at Point of Rocks, Virginia.
Bailey, Henry	“	22	Sept. 26, 1862	Missing July, 1863, at assault on Ft. Wagner.
Barden, Frederick	“	19	Oct. 9, 1862	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865.
Bayes, Sanford P.	“	21	Aug. 10, 1862	Wd. July 18, 1863, at Ft. Wagner; m. o. June, 1865.
Beach, Thomas	“	21	Oct. 17, 1861	Killed July 4, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Virginia.
Beach, John	“	44	Oct. 28, 1861	Discharged February 29, 1863, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Bennett, Harrison	“	21	Oct. 7, 1862	Died November 9, 1862, in hospital at New York.
Bird, Asher E.	“	22	Aug. 15, 1862	M. o. June, 1865, at Richmond, Va. order War Dept.
Bowdle, John W.	“	29	Aug. 15, 1862	M. o. June, 1865, at Richmond, Va. order War Dept.
Brady, Peter	“	30	Oct. 2, 1862	Wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner; m. o. Nov. '65, exp. term.
Brace, Franklin	“	18	Oct. 17, 1861	Died September 17, 1863, at Morris Island, S. C.
Brown, Isaac	“	25	Nov. 4, 1861	Died November 4, 1862, in hospital at New York.
Brown, Daniel	“	18	Nov. 3, 1861	Discharged October, 1862, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Burr, Charles	“	26	Oct. 2, 1862	D. Oct. 28, '64, Flying hosp. Va. wds. in skirmish Oct. 27.
Buckley, Royal	“	19	Dec. 10, 1861	
Buckley, Freeman E.	“	22	Nov. 5, 1861	Dis. June, '65, Washington, D. C. Surg. ctf.; veteran.
Burton, Joseph W.	“	18	Dec. 9, 1863	From co. F, Sept. '65, as Wm. Barton; m. o. with co.
Carter, James	“	18	Nov. 7, 1861	Died February 25, 1862, at Cumberland, Maryland.
Carter, Andrew	“	26	Nov. 4, 1861	
Calley, Charles E.	“	40	Nov. 9, 1861	Discharged December 9, 1862, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Cheney, David	“	33	Oct. 22, 1861	Died May, 1864, at Ft. Monroe, wounds May 20, 1864.
Clark, Leander	“	18	Nov. 9, 1861	
Cobb, Ernest	“	19	Dec. 2, 1861	Discharged December 8, 1862, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Connely, John E.	“	----	Oct. 10, 1862	Discharged December 18, 1864, at Richmond, Virginia.
Crout, Charles W.	“	----	Nov. 9, 1861	Discharged December 8, 1862, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Crout, Elijah	“	44	Nov. 8, 1861	Trans. to company F, Dec. 1861, as Elihu T. Crout.
Crout, George W.	“	26	Nov. 9, 1861	
Crosby, Lyman	“	18	Nov. 5, 1861	Transferred to company I, December 31, 1861.
Drayton, John	“	18	Oct. 27, 1861	Discharged July 30, 1862.
Drayton, George	“	19	Nov. 4, 1861	M. o. December 5, 1864, Columbus, O. exp. of term.
Doran, Isaac	“	25	Oct. 22, 1861	
Edwards, Edson	“	29	Aug. 17, 1862	Wd. July 18, '63, Ft. Wagner; m. o. Nov. '65, exp. term.
Emmerson, Hiram	“	40	Nov. 6, 1861	Trans. company F, December, 1861; dis. April, 1862.
Emmerson, Emmett	“	18	Nov. 25, 1861	
Ewers, Gladney	“	29	Aug. 15, 1862	
Fairchild, Charles	“	18	Nov. 8, 1861	Discharged October 28, 1862.
Farr, Kimball	“	19	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out June, 1865, at Richmond. Virginia.
Fetterman, Peter	“	22	Nov. 22, 1861	Discharged January 9, 1865, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Frayer, Royal	“	32	Oct. 21, 1861	Discharged July 12, 1862, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Gay, Hiram	“	26	Aug 1, 1862	M. o. June, 1865, Richmond, order War Department.
Gilford, George	“	18	Dec. 11, 1861	Wounded July 18, 1863, assault on Ft. Wagner.
Green, Samuel	“	26	Nov. 1, 1861	Wounded July 18, 1863, assault on Ft. Wagner.
Hetsig, John	“	----	Sept. 9, 1862	M. o. November 1, 1865, Richmond, expiration term.
Hetsig, Frederick	“	18	Dec. 9, 1861	Transferred to company F, December 31, 1861.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Hetsig, Rudolph	Private.	18	Dec. 9, 1861	Transferred to company F, December 31, 1861.
Hemp, Jacob	"	34	Nov. 5, 1861	Discharged August 8, 1862.
Hill, Wesley	"	24	Sept. 24, 1862	Died March 4, 1863, at Fort Monroe.
Jay, Moses	"	45	Nov. 1, 1861	
Jones, Newton	"	20	Nov. 1, 1861	
Keith, Munson	"	18	Oct. 27, 1861	Wd. July, '63, Ft. Wagner; m. o. Jan. '65, exp. term.
Miller, Isaac	"	18	Oct. 28, 1861	
Miller, Marcus	"	27	Nov. 25, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865; vet.
Modey, John	"	27	Oct. 1, 1862	Mustered out May, 1865, order of War Department.
Middough, Henry	"	44	Nov. 9, 1861	Transferred to company F, December 31, 1861.
Moon, Joseph	"	20	Dec. 9, 1861	Transferred to company F, December 31, 1861.
Morgan, Patrick	"	25	Oct. 24, 1861	Died January 5, 1862, at Toledo.
Patterson, Eli	"	----	April 2, 1862	
Palmer, Martin	"	20	Aug. 19, 1862	M. o. June, 1865, at Richmond; order War Dept.
Pullen, William	"	18	Nov. 5, 1861	Discharged February 14, 1863, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Randall, Charles	"	19	Nov. 21, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 9, 1865; vet.
Robinson, Welcome C	"	45	Nov. 9, 1861	
Sible, George	"	30	Oct. 22, 1861	Discharged by order of War Department.
Shaw, Marion C	"	21	Nov. 21, 1861	
Shadle, Hosea	"	25	Nov. 4, 1861	Discharged July 30, 1862.
Shefler, Wm. T	"	21	Oct. 9, 1861	Mustered out March, 1865, Columbus, O. exp. term.
Smith, John A	"	21	Nov. 8, 1861	Missing July 18, 1863, at assault on Ft. Wagner.
Snell, Hezekiah	"	25	Oct. 30, 1861	Transferred to company F.
Stevens, John S	"	19	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered out June 21, 1865, Richmond, ord. War Dept.
Stockale, John	"	22	Aug. 19, 1862	Mustered out June 21, 1865, Richmond, ord. War Dept.
Terry, Stephen	"	44	Nov. 9, 1861	Discharged August 9, 1862.
Taylor, Henry	"	30	Nov. 25, 1861	Mustered in as Horace G. Taylor; dis. August 9, 1862.
Taylor, Edward S	"	23	Oct. 28, 1861	
Welch, Lewis	"	19	Nov. 4, 1861	Mustered out with company; veteran.
Wafle, Henry C	"	----	Nov. 1, 1861	Dis. Sept. 9, 1862, at New York, Surgeon's ctf. disab.
Weigle, Adam	"	40	Nov. 5, 1861	No further record.
Welch, Ira	"	21	Nov. 4, 1861	Discharged November 3, 1862.
Whitten, Wallace	"	18	Nov. 25, 1861	Discharged January 30, 1863, Surgeon's ctf. disability.
Welsh, James	"	23	Nov. 4, 1861	Mustered out January 17, 1865, on expiration of term.
Welsh, Warren	"	21	Nov. 5, 1861	Mustered out January 17, 1865, on expiration of term.
Winslow, Lawrence	"	21	Nov. 28, 1861	D. Mar. 26, '62, wds. Mar. 23, '62, battle of Winchester.
Warne, George M	"	18	Nov. 1, 1861	Died September 26, 1862, at Crany Island.
Warne, William R	"	22	Nov. 5, 1861	Died March 2, 1862, at Cumberland, Maryland.
Welch, Commodore P	"	18	Nov. 9, 1861	Died January 5, 1865, at Fort Monroe, Virginia.
Welch, Harry	"	45	Nov. 25, 1861	
Wilcox, William S	"	35	1861	
Zelmar, John J	"	18	Aug. 16, 1862	M. o. June 21, 1865, at Richmond, order War Dept.

COMPANY B.*

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Erastus A. Morton	Sergeant.	18	Nov. 4, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Levi Linniger	"	19	Nov. 14, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
John Dahn	"	20	Oct. 10, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
John Cowles	Corporal.	32	Dec. 14, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Peter Burns	"	24	Mar. 3, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Wallace Whitten	"	18	Dec. 18, 1863	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Joseph Ankany	"	24	Dec. 13, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Wm. Lininger	"	20	Feb. 26, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Daniel Holland	"	18	Feb. 26, 1864	Transferred.
Peter Miller	Private.	45	Dec. 2, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
William Aukermann	"	37	Sept. 21, 1864	Transferred.
Isaac E. Blowelt	"	21	Jan. 19, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
David Clookey	"	27	Feb. 26, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Thomas Conway	"	18	July 30, 1862	Transferred.
Martin Everett	"	28	Feb. 22, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Augustus Freese	"	23	Jan. 20, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Jacob Heppinger	"	40	Mar. 9, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Hilive Kavant	"	28	Mar. 2, 1865	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
John Kelly	"	24	Aug. 18, 1862	Transferred.

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*The rolls of this Company and of others following, as here given, are taken from the Muster-out rolls on record at the State Adjutant General's Office.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
C. M. Lalley	Private.	22	Aug. 16, 1862	Transferred.
Charles Locke	“	21	Dec. 26, 1863	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Joseph Landry	“	20	Mar. 17, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Jeremiah McCarthy	“	38	Mar. 12, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
James McCarthy	“	27	Mar. 25, 1864	Transferred.
Anthony Navarre	“	18	Feb. 27, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
William Raker	“	28	Sept. 10, 1862	Sent to hospital.
John King	“	23	Feb. 26, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
David Springsted	“	22	Mar. 2, 1864	
Stephen Tiemann	“	24	Mar. 23, 1864	Captured.
Warren Tyler	“	19	Jan. 14, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Jacob A. Tritt	“	19	Feb. 6, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
David Welsh	“	29	Aug. 2, 1862	Captured.
Washington Norton	“	----	Mar. 31, 1862	Died.
David Gorsuch	“	----	Nov. 1, 1864	Died.
Wm McKay	Sergeant.	----	Dec. 3, 1861	Died.
Ira Johnson	Private.	----	Oct. 21, 1861	Died.
Montgomery Messer	Corporal.	----	Oct. 16, 1861	Died.
Warren Cone	Private.	----	Oct. 16, 1861	Died.
Robert Norris	“	----	Oct. 29, 1861	Killed in action.
John Bunce	“	----	Nov. 4, 1861	Killed in action.
William Watson	“	----	Oct. 9, 1861	Died.
Samuel Forsht	Corporal.	----	Nov. 4, 1861	Killed in action.
Henry J. Morrow	Sergeant.	----	Oct. 9, 1861	Wounded; died.
Moses Trailor	Private.	----	Oct. 10, 1862	Died.
Patrick Grant	“	----	Sept. 18, 1862	Wounded; died.
Joseph Colton	“	----	Jan. 31, 1864	Died of disease.
Hiram Craig	1st Sergt.	----	Oct. 1, 1861	Wounded; died.
Joseph Ring	Private.	----	Feb. 29, 1864	Killed in action.
Wm. H. Cogan	“	----	Mar. 17, 1864	Wounded; died.
Francis Etan	“	----	Mar. 17, 1864	Died.
George Chrispower	“	----	Aug. 4, 1862	Killed in action.
John Leech	“	27	Oct. 25, 1861	Died.
Oliver J. Nelson	“	----	Nov. 1, 1864	Died.
Frank Godi	Corporal.	----	Oct. 24, 1861	Killed in action.
Henry Jacobs	Sergeant.	19	May 30, 1861	
Collins Cottrell	Corporal.	----	Mar. 24, 1864	
Alex. Shanalley	“	18	Dec. 9, 1861	
Alex. McKay	“	18	Jan. 1, 1864	
John Cornyea	Private.	19	Nov. 21, 1861	
Jeremiah Houston	“	----	Nov. 1, 1864	
Hiram Scurloch	“	----	------------	
Lewis Lalerday	“	----	Feb. 6, 1864	
Peter Lawrence	“	26	Dec. 11, 1861	
John Minicks	“	----	------------	
Daniel Pannyea	“	21	Oct. 11, 1861	
James Maheffy	“	----	------------	
James Tobias	“	----	Oct. 3, 1861	
Hiram Billings	“	----	Nov. 29, 1861	
Samuel Dunn	“	----	Oct. 25, 1861	
Alex. Siddon	“	----	Nov. 25, 1861	
Joseph Jacobs	1st Lieut.	----	Dec. 18, 1861	Discharged.
Elijah Whitmore	2d Lieut.	----	Oct. 14, 1862	Resigned.
Henry J. Crane	Captain.	----	Mar. 23, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Samuel G. Beebe	Private.	21	Dec. 10, 1861	Discharged.
Amos Short	“	27	Dec. 3, 1861	Discharged.
Dennis Roberts	“	25	Oct. 7, 1861	Discharged.
Nathan Edson	“	25	Oct. 21, 1861	Discharged.
Orin McKissick	“	28	Nov. 20, 1861	Discharged.
Frank Van Orden	“	18	Oct. 16, 1861	Discharged.
Wm. Hamilton	“	28	Nov. 5, 1861	Discharged.
Alonzo E. Tinker	“	27	Oct. 24, 1861	Discharged.
Albert W. Oles	“	28	Nov. 14, 1861	Discharged.
Andrew Hartzinger	Corporal.	22	Oct. 17, 1861	Discharged.
Dominick Gee	Private.	29	Oct. 8, 1861	Discharged.
Edward A. Mercer	“	----	Oct. 22, 1861	Discharged.
Marshall Hewitt	“	21	Dec. 3, 1861	Discharged.
Benj. Newsbaumer	“	----	Oct. 15, 1861	Discharged.
George Williams	“	43	Dec. 20, 1861	Discharged.
Alex. Hamilton	“	26	Oct. 10, 1861	Discharged.
Robert Newton	“	19	Dec. 13, 1861	Discharged.
Lewis Consaul	“	21	Oct. 2, 1861	Discharged.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Remarks.
John Yallian	Private.	22	Oct. 16, 1861	Discharged.
Squire Spencer	Sergeant.	32	Dec. 13, 1861	Discharged.
George Stonebook	Private.	42	Nov. 16, 1862	Discharged.
James Roberts	“	20	Dec. 18, 1861	Discharged.
Edward Pagen	“	23	Dec. 18, 1861	Discharged.
James R. Barker	“	38	Dec. 16, 1861	Discharged.
Hosea Baxter	“	45	Dec. 7, 1861	Discharged.
John Yamans	“	24	Mar. 17, 1864	Discharged.
John M. Edson	“	21	Oct. 5, 1861	Discharged.
Lewis Platt	“	42	Oct. 13, 1861	Discharged.
Charles Tyler	Sergeant.	25	Oct. 22, 1861	Discharged.
Samuel McDonald	“	32	Oct. 18, 1861	Discharged.
Charles Clayton	Corporal.	25	Dec. 28, 1861	Discharged.
James Eton	Private.	29	Oct. 17, 1861	Discharged.
John F. Eton	“	33	Oct. 18, 1861	Discharged.
Lewis Hemspeck	“	19	Dec. 2, 1861	Discharged.
Wm. R. Lamb	“	27	Oct. 29, 1861	Discharged.
Frank O. Callahan	“	----	Oct. 6, 1861	Discharged.
Joseph Shanteau	“	18	Dec. 18, 1861	Discharged.
Lewis Shanbion	“	45	Dec. 18, 1861	Discharged.
Christopher DeLucia	“	----	Dec. 11, 1861	Discharged.
Jeremiah Barnes	“	24	------------	Discharged.
Alfred Hewton	Corporal.	----	Sept. 15, 1862	Discharged.
Clovis Bosky	Private.	28	Mar. 26, 1864	Discharged.
David Willey	“	----	Feb. 23, 1864	Discharged.
Austin Dane	“	18	Feb. 16, 1864	Discharged.
Octavius Teny	“	29	Feb. 1, 1864	Discharged.
Isaac G. Rideout	1st Sergt.	22	Oct. 22, 1861	Discharged.
Henry Fink	Corporal.	43	Dec. 1, 1861	Discharged.
Francis M. McLaughlin	Private.	35	Oct. 8, 1862	Discharged.
Luther Johnson	“	24	Nov. 21, 1861	Transferred to Company H.
Anthony Lavine	“	32	Oct. 17, 1861	Transferred to Company H.
Patrick McKaliger	“	44	Oct. 8, 1861	Transferred to Company H.
Ransom Webster	“	45	Oct. 22, 1861	Transferred to Company H.
Isaac O. Black	“	45	Dec. 5, 1861	Transferred to Company H.
Edmond Curtis	“	45	Dec. 13, 1861	Transferred to Company H.
Wm. H. Crouse	“	19	Oct. 11, 1861	Transferred to Company H.

COMPANY D.

Names on Muster-in Roll, not found on Muster-out Roll.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Remarks.
Louis M. Miller	2d Lieut.	25	Nov. 28, 1861	
James Yeman	1st Sergt.	28	Nov. 14, 1861	
John A. Rowsey	Sergeant.	21	Dec. 2, 1861	
Herman Hansen	“	20	Oct. 9, 1861	
Wm. Sennitt	Corporal.	25	Oct. 16, 1861	
Josiah Shrock	“	20	Nov. 22, 1861	
Peter Gallaher	“	25	Nov. 3, 1861	
Joseph H. Luce	“	42	Nov. 4, 1861	
Edward Curtis	Musician.	45	Dec. 13, 1861	
Dennis Lovett	“	18	Oct. 21, 1861	
Orlin Randall	Wagoner.	42	Nov. 23, 1861	
Blower, Philip	Private.	27	Dec. 24, 1861	
Barber, Arnold	“	44	Oct. 14, 1861	
Bower, Jesse	“	24	Oct. 14, 1861	
Burns, John	“	42	Nov. 25, 1861	
Bell, George	“	45	Dec. 12, 1861	
Behan, Edward	“	25	Dec. 14, 1861	
Corkins, Patrick	“	18	Dec. 9, 1861	
Clark, Lucius S.	“	18	Dec. 22, 1861	
Call, Uriah	“	45	Dec. 22, 1861	
Coolahan, Michael	“	32	Oct. 10, 1861	
Codigan, William	“	20	Oct. 18, 1861	

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Crowly, James	Private.	36	Nov. 2, 1861	
Carpenter, Wm. D	“	24	Nov. 26, 1861	
Criswell, Percival	“	23	Dec. 14, 1861	
Canly, John	“	19	Dec. 23, 1861	
Doolittle, Jonathan	“	28	Dec. 19, 1861	
Dunn, William	“	43	Nov. 22, 1861	
Drummond, Napoleon	“	35	Nov. 2, 1861	
Fern, A	“	40	Nov. 11, 1861	
Gelrought, John	“	21	Nov. 22, 1861	
Goeldner, Henry	“	42	Dec. 22, 1861	
Loten, Helms	“	36	Dec. 5, 1861	
Hart, James	“	20	Oct. 16, 1861	
Herranne, Jerry	“	39	Nov. 25, 1861	
Hale, H. V. B	“	21	Nov. 27, 1861	
Hughes, John	“	31	Nov. 15, 1861	
Jackson, Henry	“	21	Oct. 10, 1861	
Johnson, George	“	21	Dec. 5, 1861	
Jordan, Wm. E	“	19	Oct. 4, 1861	
King, Thomas	“	21	Oct. 9, 1861	
Knew, Frederick	“	30	Nov. 27, 1861	
Leary, James	“	21	Oct. 9, 1861	
Lehary, Thomas	“	21	Oct. 16, 1861	Discharged.
Mintong, A. B	“	----	Oct. 11, 1861	
McManus, Thomas	“	18	Oct. 18, 1861	
McGrath, Michael	“	26	Oct. 25, 1861	
Marker, John	“	19	Nov. 15, 1861	Discharged.
Myers, Simeon	“	37	Nov. 18, 1861	
Neary, Edward	“	37	Oct. 25, 1861	
Nichols, Wilson	“	18	Dec. 17, 1861	
Mard, John O	“	44	Nov. 6, 1861	
O'Sullivan, Daniel	“	35	Nov. 7, 1861	
Oates, Timothy	“	18	Oct. 22, 1861	
O'Sullivan, F. J	“	30	Oct. 8, 1861	
O'Berst, Michael	“	50	Dec. 23, 1861	
Priest, Clark	“	18	Dec. 27, 1861	
Quinn, Thomas	“	29	Jan. 7, 1862	
Russell, George	“	24	Oct. 7, 1861	
Ryan, William	“	24	Dec. 10, 1861	
Smith, James	“	38	Nov. 11, 1861	
Shinaver, Joseph	“	18	Oct. 9, 1861	
Shoemaker, Wm	“	19	Oct. 5, 1861	
Stickney, Myron	“	22	Dec. 20, 1861	
Stickell, Frank	“	18	Nov. 25, 1861	
Towers, Peter	“	43	Oct. 24, 1861	
Valtine, David	“	40	Oct. 23, 1861	
Wilbur, George W	“	44	Oct. 13, 1861	
Wilson, John	“	30	Oct. 14, 1861	
Welch, James	“	28	Nov. 20, 1861	
Young, John	“	18	Dec. 19, 1861	

COMPANY E.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Joseph Whidden	1st Sergt.	27	Oct. 18, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Charles Broshorder	Sergeant.	20	Jan. 13, 1862	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865,
James Mulaskey	“	17	Dec. 18, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Alfred D. Turk	“	19	Oct. 7, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Thomas Demoss	Corporal.	34	Oct. 10, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Eseck M. Dyer	“	21	Feb. 25, 1864	Transferred from Company K.
Henry Dawns	“	20	Oct. 8, 1861	Transferred from Company K.
Silas R. Stebbins	“	18	Feb. 27, 1864	Transferred from Company K.
Hugh M. Lamb	“	19	Jan. 4, 1864	Transferred from Company K.
Charles Brockway	Private.	18	Mch. 29, 1864	Transferred from Company K.
Cephas D. Barnes	“	30	Feb. 13, 1864	Transferred from Company K.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Remarks.
William H. Carny	Private.	41	Dec. 24, 1863	Transferred from Company K.
Michael Call	"	45	Feb. 3, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Michael Dennis	"	24	Mch. 21, 1864	In hospital December 12, 1865.
James Freeman	"	30	Jan. 5, 1864	In hospital December 12, 1865.
Charles A. Geer	"	18	Dec. 30, 1861	In hospital December 12, 1865.
Frederick Hipley	"	18	Dec. 10, 1861	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Sherman A. Jones	"	18	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Charles McCarty	"	25	Mch. 7, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1885.
Daniel Squires	"	23	Feb. 1, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Anton Snyder	"	18	Feb. 27, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Peter St. Paul	"	31	Mch. 2, 1865	Mustered out with company December 12, 1855.
O. W. Trowbridge	"	18	Mch. 18, 1864	
Alex. Webber	"	18	Mch. 18, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
George M. Wyman	"	18	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with company December 12, 1865.
Benj. F. Yelman	"	18	Feb. 8, 1864	In hospital.
Amos C. Cooper	"	19	Feb. 20, 1864	Died.
Ira H. Green	"	43	Oct. 26, 1861	Died.
William Green	"	28	Dec. 30, 1861	Died.
Jacob Hanson	"	19	Jan. 1, 1862	Died.
Adam Sulten	"	29	Dec. 9, 1861	Died.
John G. Young	"	21	Nov. 20, 1861	Died.
Frederick Houss	Corporal.	----	Mch. 23, 1864	
William McCabe	"	28	Oct. 24, 1861	
Charles Hillis	Musician.	18	Jan. 18, 1864	
Paul Single	"	----	Dec. 30, 1863	
William H. Benjamin	Private.	20	Oct. 7, 1861	
Francis Caswell	"	28	Dec. 9, 1861	
John Cruse	"	33	Dec. 24, 1861	
William E. Mullen	"	37	Jan. 22, 1864	
Christian Powers	"	37	Oct. 14, 1861	
James Reed	"	30	Oct. 18, 1861	
William Ryan	"	24	Dec. 10, 1861	
John Viregar	"	44	Dec. 24, 1861	
George Willis	"	21	Dec. 2, 1861	
Casper Peters	Sergeant.	35	Jan. 10, 1862	Discharged.
John Burgan	Corporal.	23	Nov. 26, 1861	Discharged.
James Swerby	"	----	Aug. 28, 1862	Discharged.
M. F. Poorman	"	18	Feb. 26, 1864	Discharged.
Hugh Longus	"	----	Mch. 11, 1864	Detached.
William H. Barry	Private.	20	Oct. 7, 1861	Discharged.
Leonard Burkheart	"	----	Jan. 12, 1862	Discharged.
Jacob Bentz	"	52	Oct. 28, 1862	Discharged.
David Carlick	"	----	Sept. 9, 1862	Discharged.
John Dobelstine	"	44	Nov. 18, 1861	Discharged.
John Donovan	Musician.	17	Oct. 7, 1861	Discharged.
Charles Fry	Private.	23	Oct. 10, 1861	Discharged.
James W. Fifer	"	40	Oct. 11, 1861	Discharged.
Robert M. Ferguson	"	----	Sept. 9, 1862	Discharged.
Thomas Fox	"	44	Oct. 19, 1861	Discharged.
Samuel R. Green	"	42	Dec. 10, 1861	Discharged.
Anson Gehil	"	40	Nov. 21, 1861	Discharged.
Calvin Gleason	"	----	Oct. 10, 1862	Discharged.
John Govan	"	----	Oct. 13, 1861	Discharged.
George Gebring	"	----	Aug. 30. 1862	Discharged.
Dennis Hart	"	43	Oct. 7, 1861	Discharged.
John Hancock	"	----	Sept. 17, 1862	Discharged.
Christopher Holland	"	----	Sept. 1, 1862	Discharged.
Frederick Ikler	"	44	Jan. 2, 1862	Discharged.
John Kramer	"	27	Jan. 10, 1862	Discharged.
Charles McCaren	"	17	Nov. 18, 1261	Discharged.
David Moran	"	----	Oct. 8, 1861	Discharged.
James Philips	"	24	Oct. 24, 1861	Discharged.
John Rebbe	"	43	Jan. 4, 1862	Discharged.
George Rimmelspeck	"	17	Oct. 14, 1861	Discharged.
Conrad Shelling	"	25	Dec. 31, 1861	Discharged.
Alex. Campbell	"	44	Nov. 16, 1861	Discharged.
Albert Woodberry	"	33	Nov. 26, 1861	Discharged.
R. Webber	"	18	Dec. 3, 1861	Discharged.
Milton H. Whitney	Wagoner.	25	Dec. 3, 1861	Discharged.
Arton Williams	Private.	25	Aug. 28, 1862	Discharged.
Jerome B. Waldron	"	18	Feb. 22, 1864	Discharged.
William Green	"	28	Dec. 30, 1861	Transferred.

COMPANY F.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
E. D. Mason	Captain.	29	Oct. 4, 1861	Promoted to Captain and A. A. G., October 5, 1862.
Dewitt C. Dewey	“	37	Oct. 4, 1861	Promoted from 1st Lieut. Oct., '62; resigned June, '63.
John C. Cochrane	“	31	Oct. 15, 1861	Died in Sandusky county, Ohio.
Geo. G. Tappan	1st Lieut.	20	Nov. 19, 1861	Ap. Corpl. Sgt. 1st Sgt.; promoted 1st Lieut. March, '65.
Joshua B. Larimer	“	24	Oct. 5, 1861	Mustered out November 13, 1864, expiration term.
Marquis E. Woodford	2d Lieut.	32	Oct. 9, 1861	Resigned August 7, 1862.
Joseph Wolcott	“	----	------------	Ap. Cpl., Sgt., Q. M. Sgt., 2d Lieut., Aug. '65; m. o. co.
Theodore J. Curtis	“	19	Dec. 1, 1861	Promoted 2d Lt. Aug., '62; to 1st Lt. Dec., '62; tr. to G.
Thomas J. Brown	1st Sergt.	19	Oct. 5, 1861	Mustered out August 23, 1865.
Wm. H. Sindle	“	18	Nov. 19, 1861	Ap. Cpl., Sgt., 1st Sgt. Mar.'65; wd. July,'63, Ft. Wagner.
David Becker	Sergt.	44	Oct. 29, 1861	
Geo. W. E. Conklin	“	18	Nov. 19, 1861	Transferred to Co. A, September, 1865; veteran.
Peter Colton	“	25	Oct. 9, 1861	Wounded July 18, 1863, Ft. Wagner; m. o. Sept., 1865.
Joel Fiekel	“	20	Oct. 5, 1861	Mustered out.
John M. Gray	“	24	Oct. 27, 1861	
Wm. J. Keif	“	19	Dec. 1, 1861	
Emil Rampano	“	26	Oct. 8, 1861	
George Ansell	Corporal.	26	Oct. 8, 1861	
Noval B. Carter	“	23	Oct. 10, 1861	
D. Conklin	“	25	Oct. 9, 1861	
Wm. Driskell	“	23	Feb. 29, 1864	Ap. Aug., 1865; mustered out Sept., 1865, Richmond, Va.
Richard Hinkle	“	23	Dec. 6, 1864	Mustered out April, '65, Columbus, O., expiration term.
Stephen Jordan	“	20	Oct. 27, 1861	
John M. Johnson	“	17	Oct. 10, 1861	
Wesley Johnson	“	29	Oct. 8, 1861	Killed Aug. 16, 1864, bat. Deep Bottom Run, Virginia.
Robert G. Marshall	“	44	Oct. 14, 1861	
Harrison Patterson	“	21	Oct. 9, 1861	Mustered out September 1, 1865, Richmond, Virginia.
Thomas E. Rains	“	44	Oct. 8, 1861	
Josephus Spohn	“	18	Oct. 8, 1861	Killed August, 1864, battle Deep Bottom Run.
Friend Young	“	25	Oct. 9, 1861	
John Alexander	“	26	Nov. 5, 1861	Transferred to Company A, December 31, 1861; vet.
Rudolph Hetsig	“	18	Dec. 9, 1861	Transferred to Company A, December 31, 1861; vet.
Napoleon Nearing	“	20	Nov. 4, 1861	Transferred to Company A, December 31, 1861; vet.
Francis M. White	“	18	Nov. 23, 1861	Transferred to Company A, September, 1865; veteran.
Van Buren A. Knapp	Musician.	25	Nov. 19, 1861	Det. to headquarters at South Anna, Virginia; veteran.
Henry B. Lamphier	“	30	Dec. 14, 1861	
Adams, James	Private.	32	Sept. 8, 1864	Mustered out May 29, 1865, Camp Lee, Virginia.
Alexander, Charles	“	20	Nov. 25, 1861	Transferred to Company A, December 31, 1861.
Barnes, Edward	“	35	Oct. 30, 1861	
Barrett, Wm	“	44	Oct. 7, 1861	
Barbour, Levi	“	17	Oct. 25, 1861	
Barr, John H	“	18	Nov. 2, 1861	Transferred to Company A, September 1, 1865.
Burden, Frederick	“	19	Oct. 9, 1862	Transferred to Company A, September 1, 1865.
Bingle, William	“	26	Oct. 10, 1861	
Blain, Wellington	“	27	Oct. 10, 1861	
Blain, Samuel	“	27	Nov. 19, 1861	
Blain, Myron D	“	30	Oct. 20, 1861	
Blower, Philip	“	25	Oct. 14, 1861	
Beckham, Wm. S	“	23	Feb. 24, 1864	Transferred to Company A, September 1, 1865.
Bonerson, John W	“	28	Sept. 26, 1864	Mustered out June 21, 1865, Richmond, Virginia.
Bohla, Martin	“	22	Sept. 23, 1864	Mustered out June 21, 1865, Richmond, Virginia.
Butler, Aaron	“	17	Oct. 10, 1861	
Boyd, Hugh R	“	23	Oct. 29, 1861	
Booky, Joseph	“	37	Mar. 2, 1864	Transferred to Company A, September 1, 1865.
Bowdle, John W	“	29	Oct. 29, 1864	Transferred to Company A, September 1, 1865.
Beckham, John	“	26	Nov. 1, 1864	Transferred to Company A, September 1, 1865.
Carpenter, Wayne	“	18	Mar. 6, 1864	Transferred to Company A, September 1, 1865.
Clough, Ephraim	“	38	Feb. 12, 1864	Mustered out June, 1865, Columbus, O., exp. term.
Colton, Frank	“	19	Nov. 17. 1861	
Cornwell, Alonzo	“	26	Oct. 27, 1861	
Cox, Michael	“	26	Nov. 4, 1861	
Cox, William	“	--	------------	Died Nov. 10, 1864, wds. near Richmond, Oct. 27, 1864.
Crout, Elihu Y	“	44	Nov. 8, 1861	Transferred to Co. I, December, '61, as Elihu T. Crout.
Duncan, Isaac	“	26	Feb. 24, 1864	Trans. to Company A, Sept. '65, while on det. duty.
Duncan, Wm. H. H	“	21	Oct. 10, 1861	
Duncan, Samuel	“	20	Oct. 18, 1861	Wounded July 18, 1863, assault on Ft. Wagner.
Dundon, John R	“	36	Nov. 1, 1864	Transferred to Company A, September 1, 1865.
Driskell, Alfred	“	26	Nov. 19, 1861	

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Emmerson, Hiram	vate.	20	Nov. 6, 1861	From Company A, December, 1861.
Eyerly, Jacob	“	18	Dec. 8, 1863	
Fisher, Andrew	“	19	Feb. 24, 1864	Transferred to Company A, September, 1865.
Fisher, John	“	25	Sept. 13, 1862	Mustered out June 21, 1865, at Richmond, Virginia.
Fitzpatrick, James	“	32	Oct. 11, 1861	
Ford, James	“	18	Mar. 7, 1864	Wounded May, 1864, in action near Chester, Virginia.
Fox, Joel	“	18	Jan. 6, 1862	M. o. February, 1865, Columbus, O. expiration of term.
Gardinier, Arthur	“	17	Nov. 19, 1861	Wounded May, 1864, in action near Chester, Virginia.
Gressford, Jeremiah	“	20	Oct. 15, 1861	
Hassan, Amos	“	45	Nov. 1, 1864	Transferred to Company A, September 1, 1865.
Hallett, Daniel	“	21	Oct. 18, 1861	Wounded July, 1863, assault on Fort Wagner.
Hallett, DeMott	“	25	Feb. 29, 1864	Wounded May, 1864, near Chester, Virginia.
Hammond, James	“	26	Oct. 18, 1861	Mustered out December, 1865; veteran.
Hewitt, George	“	24	Oct. 26, 1861	
Hedsig, Frederick	“	18	Dec. 9, 1861	From Co. A, Dec. 1861; wd. July, 1863, at Ft. Wagner.
Hoffman, Emanuel	“	27	Nov. 16, 1861	
Hodgson, Thos. H	“	31	Dec. 19, 1861	
Johnson, Alonzo	“	19	Mar. 7, 1864	Cap. Oct. 1864; mustered out June, 1865, Camp Chase.
Jotum, John	“	35	Nov. 26, 1861	
Justice, Thos. J	“	--	Nov. 12, 1863	Mustered out May, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.
Justice, Wesley N	“	23	Nov. 19, 1861	
Jump, Eli	“	17	Nov. 26, 1861	
Kelsey, Alexander	“	20	Oct. 10, 1861	M. o. Columbus, O., February, 1865, expiration term.
Kengeigle, William	“	20	Nov. 23, 1861	
Kester, Martin	“	38	Oct. 8, 1861	
Knight, William	“	27	Oct. 24, 1861	
Kimball, Harrison	“	22	Nov. 4, 1861	
Lane, Elzy	“	18	Dec. 1, 1861	
Lathrop, Walter	“	18	Nov. 19, 1861	
Leonard, John	“	19	Oct. 25, 1861	
Luce, James H	“	38	Nov. 19, 1861	Transferred to Company D.
Martin, Thomas	“	25	Oct. 25, 1861	
Middaugh, Henry	“	44	Nov. 9, 1861	Transferred to Company A, December, 1861.
McCullough, William	“	26	Dec. 2, 1861	Mustered out with company, December 7, 1865.
McCall, John	“	23	Oct. 27, 1861	
McGrady, Thomas	“	41	Oct. 24, 1861	
McKeon, Laurence	“	16	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out June 21, 1865, at Richmond, Virginia.
Musselman, John E	“	19	Oct. 24, 1861	
Malony, Patrick	“	36	Oct. 11, 1861	
O'Brien. Bartley	“	17	Oct. 10, 1861	
Parient, Washington W	“	39	Oct. 10, 1861	
Parient, William	“	18	Oct. 18, 1861	
Parient, Nathaniel	“	22	Nov. 19, 1861	
Patterson, John	“	19	Oct. 18, 1861	
Porter, Samuel	“	22	Oct. 18, 1861	
Robinson, Joseph	“	21	Nov. 23, 1861	Mustered out January, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.
Sampson, Chester	“	19	Dec. 1, 1861	
Shields, Francis	“	25	Oct. 21, 1861	
Smalley, William	“	22	Nov. 15, 1861	M. o. January 17, 1865, Columbus, Ohio, exp. of term.
Smith, John	“	39	Oct. 13, 1861	
Shouler, Matthew	“	20	Oct. 22, 1861	
Snell, Hezekiah	“	26	Oct. 31, 1861	Transferred to Company A, September, 1865; veteran.
Sprague, Philo C	“	33	Nov. 25, 1861	
Sutton, John	“	18	Dec. 24, 1861	
Tappan, George E	“	20	Nov. 19, 1861	
Thornton, Geo. W	“	19	Dec. 3, 1861	Transferred to Company A, September, 1865.
Thornton, William	“	18	Nov. 19, 1861	
Thornton, Charles	“	44	Nov. 19, 1861	
Thomas, John	“	30	Oct. 8, 1861	
Watson, William	“	43	Oct. 7, 1861	
Welch, Harry	“	45	Nov. 25, 1861	
White, Francis	“	--	------------	Wounded July, 1863, assault on Fort Wagner.
Welch, Benjamin F	“	17	Oct. 16, 1861	
Wilcox, Leander J	“	18	Oct. 12, 1861	Transferred to Company A, Sept. 1865, while absent.
Wood, Samuel S	“	22	Nov. 4. 1861	
Wilson, John	“	19	Oct. 5, 1861	K. Aug. 16, 1864, battle of Deep Bottom Run, Virginia.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

May 26, 1862, Governor Tod called for 500 additional men for three months, for three years, or for guard duty. The first Company to respond was the Toledo Light Guards, Captain Richard Waite, of Ohio Militia of the Reserve, which reported June 3d. A second Company, recruited in Toledo by Uriah Gregory (then proprietor of the Ohio Business College) and Edmond Paine, left Toledo June 5th, for Camp Chase, where the Eighty-Fourth Ohio Regiment was organized June 7th, in which the first named was Company A, and the other Company K. The Regiment left for Cumberland, Maryland, on the 11th of that month. From that point detachments were sent in different directions for preventing the passage of arms and supplies into the Rebel lines, capturing Rebel mails, and putting an end to guerrilla operations. September 13th, it was ordered to New Creek, where an attack by the Rebel forces under Jackson and Imboden was anticipated, but did not occur. Its term of service having expired, the Regiment returned to Ohio, and after being reviewed and highly complimented by Governor Tod at Camp Delaware, was mustered out.

Second Lieutenant Colton died at Cumberland, Maryland, of typhoid fever, August 10th, 1862, aged 18 years. He was a young man of rare promise, no less in the high personal character to which while yet in his youth he had attained, than in the rare talents precociously developed. He was a son of Carlos Colton of Toledo, then Secretary of the Toledo Board of Trade. The son's interest in military affairs was early shown, in which he had attained unusual proficiency before the Rebellion broke out. He had been for some time the Captain of the Toledo High School Cadets when he volunteered in the Eighty-Fourth Regiment. An expression by the Regiment on the occasion of his death, contained this specific testimony to his character and habits, to wit: "He was, in his morals, worthy the imitation of the most virtuous. He never was known to utter an oath or drink a drop of liquor."

ROSTER, THREE MONTHS' SERVICE..

[Nearly all the men entered the service May 27th, 1862, and with the exceptions named, all were mustered out with the Company about October 1st, following.]

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*
Wm. Lawrence	Colonel.	------
John J. Wiseman	Lieut. Colonel	------
John C. Groom*	Major	------
Benjamin B. Leonard	Surgeon	------
James W. Thompson	Asst. Surgeon	------
Abraham R. Howbert	Chaplain	------

COMPANY A.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Age.*
Richard Waite	Captain	30
John B. Lounsbury	1st Lieutenant	24
Hamilton C. Colton†	2d Lieutenant	18
George F. Straeper	1st Sergeant	27
Frank Braisted ‡	“	35
Victor Keen	Sergeant.	27
George H. Pfanner	“	19
Carlos Colton	“	25
Charles N. Stevens	“	19
Dante W. Thomas	Corporal.	19
John L. Johnston	“	21
Ezra L. Ross	“	27
Joseph H. Prentiss	“	19
Samuel F. Hersey	“	21
Pliny H. Sanderson	“	18
Foster V. Wilder	“	22
John H. Mack	“	20
John H. Hicks	“	21
George W. Brown	Musician.	16
Chas. R. LaCroix	“	------
Brooks, Charles L	Private.	18
Blodgett, Henry W	“	20
Bishop, Austin	“	19
Bennett, Alanson	“	18
Bodley, Prichard P.	“	20
Barnard, Edgar A	“	20
Bellman, Frederick	“	18
Bashare, Henry	“	21
Burge, Edwin C†	“	22
Brownlee, James	“	19
Boehm, L. Edward	“	19
Chase, George A	“	21
Card, Frank S	“	21
Curtis, Charles P	“	22
Clark, Alfred H	“	19
Cone, Wm. H	“	20
Curson, George	“	21
Carsner, Michael	“	23
Clark, Wm. H	“	22
Cherry, Charles W	“	27
Church, Charles M	“	18
Durbin, Edward A	“	24
Flagg. Frank E	“	19
Fisk, Charles H	“	18
Fraser, Spencer L	“	18
Ferdig, Jeremiah	“	34
Ford, Eugene F	“	21
Fraser, William	“	24
Ford, George F	“	24
Gill, Frank H	“	18
Gillett, Douglass C	“	18
Grover, David	“	21
Green, Simeon F	“	20

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*
Holt, William	“	28
Himes, Frederick W	“	22
Hamblin, Frederick S	“	17
Hurst, Horace N	“	18
Haynes, James	“	20
Johnson, William	“	21
Kennon, Thomas W	“	18
Lawrence, Aaron	“	19
Leutz, George	“	24
Lankin, Richard	“	15
Marvin, George L	“	17
Murphy, John D	“	22
Nagely, John	“	18
Osborn, Ralph	“	17
Pratt, Phineas B	“	23
Pfanner, Jacob P	“	17
Potter, Emery D., Jr	“	18
Richardson, George F	“	19
Raymond, Henry	“	19
Raymond, J. Morton	“	17
Richards, Henry C	“	19
Reitter, Thomas C	“	20
Sanderson, James W	“	18
Stearns, Mordant	“	20
Stockman, Richard	“	19
Sturtevant, Harry F	“	20
Swift, Charles J	“	20
Stephan, Edward J	“	20
Landman, William	“	32
Steig Jacob	“	24
Stribler, Martin	“	21
Tourtellotte, Eugene C	“	18
Taylor, H. Burton	“	18
Taylor, John	“	20
Thomas, Charles D	“	18
Voris, William J	“	19
Vischer, Edward	“	18
Walbridge, W. Hunt	“	18
Wright, James H	“	18
Waite, Henry S	“	21
Wheeler, R. Jeffrey	“	18
Winslow, George	“	21
Williams, Henry W	“	20

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*Appointed Colonel 100th Ohio V. I.

†Died August 10, 1862.

‡Appointed Regimental Quartermaster July 15, 1862.

COMPANY K.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*
Uriah Gregory	Captain.	38
Edmund Paine	1st Lieutenant.	26
Wm. H. H. Miller	2d Lieutenant.	21
Robert Potter	1st Sergeant.	29
George J. Williston	3d Sergeant.	25
G. W. Freatonborough	4th Sergeant.	23
Charles W. Wilsey	5th Sergeant.	20
David Stratton	Corporal.	23
Philip Ruckel	“	25
John L. North	“	24
Robert Burge	Musician.	18
John M. Chapman	Wagoner.	34
Adams, Martin	Private.	18
Allen, James F	“	17
Adams, John H	“	28
Bradley, Enoch A	“	26
Bliss, Robert	“	21
Bloomfield, Thomas	“	45
Brownell, Lafayette	“	18
Barnes, Benjamin F	“	34
Buckingham, Charles E	“	17
Clark, Leroy E	“	18
Chamben, Joseph	“	18
Emmick, Vincent J	“	17
Everett, Brayton O	“	19
Dolson, Homer D	“	28
Dubree, Homer	“	32
Doran, William	“	25
Daily, Thomas	“	18
Godfrey, Erastus C	“	22
Goucher, Alvin	“	22
Gleason, Marlo A	“	24
Gleason, Charles M	“	22
Hill, Joseph B	“	25
Hawks, Ira R	“	19
Hill, Daniel	“	21
Horton, William	“	17
Henderson, Oliver	“	26
Meick, Anthony	“	20
Heely, Oscar J	“	17
Palmer, Richard J	“	25
Bentley, James	“	19
Boree, Horace M	“	23
Campbell, Benjamin F	“	18
Heller, George	“	19
Henning, James L	“	19
Hubbard, Langdon C	“	25
Kirk, William M	“	23
Kirk, Emerick	“	20
Millison, William	“	22
Place, James	“	22
Rodd, Charles	“	17
Ray, Julius	“	20
Roberts, Samuel	“	19
Sawyer, George	“	19
Smith, Thomas M	“	18
Sclappi, Henry	“	21
Shugar, John	“	17
Taylor, James	“	24
Waggoner, Joseph M	“	30
Waite, Harrison	“	17
Wentz, Ephraim	“	19
Wolcott, James M	“	22
Wise, Thomas	“	32
Wheaton, Jon. D	“	33
Walters, George	“	19
Zimmerman, John	“	28
Bradley, James H*	“	22
Jones, Enoch F†	“	20
Austin. Willis‡	“	17
Wangle, Alexander§	“	21

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*Discharged July 26, 1862.

†Discharged August 18, 1862.

‡Died September 15, 1862.

§Left in hospital, sick.

ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The following is a list of the more important battles and military movements in which this Regiment took an honorable part:

Knoxville, Tenn.	Winter of 1864.
Rocky Face,	May 5, 9, 1864.
Dalton, Ga.	May 9, 1864.
Resaca, Ga.	May 13–16, 1864.
Cartersville, Ga.	May 20, 1864.
Dallas, Ga.	May 25–June 4, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain,	June 9–30, 1864.
Chattahoochie River, Ga.	July 6–10, 1864.
Atlanta, Ga.	July 28–Sept. 2, 1864.
Utoy Creek, Ga.	Aug. 5–6, 1864.
Jonesboro, Ga.	Aug. 31–Sept. 1, 1864.
Lovejoy's Station, Ga.	Sept. 2, 1864.
Etowah Creek, Ga.	Sept. 15, 1864.
Columbia, Tenn.	Nov. 24, 1864.
Spring Hill, Tenn.	Nov. 29, 1864.
Franklin, Tenn.	Nov. 30, 1864.
Nashville, Tenn.	Dec. 15–16, 1864.
Pursuit of Hood's Army,	Dec. 1864.
Town Creek,	Feb. 20, 1865.
Wilmington, N. C.	Feb. 22, 1865.

The Regiment was organized at Toledo in July and August, and was mustered into the service September 1, 1862. On the 8th it moved to Cincinnati, for the defense of that City, then seriously threatened by raids. The Rebel Army under General Bragg was then threatening Cincinnati, and the Regiment was placed in trenches at the left of Fort Mitchell, on the Lexington Pike, Kentucky. As Bragg did not attempt an assault on Covington Heights, as apprehended, little came of the movement, although, with fresh troops, the case was by no means a trifling one. The Rebel force soon retreated to Tennessee, *via* Lexington and the Cumberland Passes. Colonel Groom having resigned, Lieutenant-Colonel Slevin was promoted, his rank dating May 25, 1863. He continued in command until wounded for life, August 6, 1864, in a charge on the enemy's works in front of Atlanta, Ga. The command then devolved on Captain Frank Rundell, who retained the same until the release of Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes from Rebel prison. May 12, 1865, he resigned, when Captain Rundell, meantime promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, was placed in command, retaining the same until muster-out, July 1, 1865.

The Regiment having been assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Army of Kentucky, moved in pursuit of the retreating Rebels to Lexington, Ky., where it went into camp on the Fair Grounds. Remaining in Kentucky during the Winter and Spring, doing garrison duty, and pursuing Rebel Cavalry raiders until August, 1863, it then entered upon a more active campaign, as part of First Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-Third Corps of the Army of the Ohio. It then marched with Burnside's force across the Cumberland Mountains, and assisted in the capture of Knoxville, Tenn., the Rebels evacuating upon the approach of the Union troops. At Knoxville a part of the Regiment was detailed for provost duty, while the balance (some 300 men), under Major Hayes, were sent to Limestone Station, East Tennessee, about 100 miles distant, to intercept the Rebels and prevent the destruction of the Railroad bridge at that point. The detachment reached the bridge at midnight, when the Major left 25 men under Lieutenant Hine, Company H, at the bridge, and proceeded to Jonesville, 10 miles distant, where a Rebel Brigade was encamped under General "Mudwall" Jackson. At day-break Major Hayes moved upon the Rebel pickets, and drove them to their camp. He then placed his command aboard the cars, and fell back to Limestone Station. Here he disembarked, and deployed on picket line. The little command had scarcely deployed on the skirmish line when the Rebels made attack. Major Hayes held his men in line from 12 M. to 5 P. M., when by repeated assaults, his command was driven into small block-houses at the bridge. Of this the enemy's artillery soon had range, when the Union force (265 in number) was compelled to surrender. Of these, 85 died in Rebel prisons from starvation and exposure. This capture was a sad blow to the young and promising Regiment. It was fortunate in the liberal recruits received by it during the following winter, preparing it for participation with Sherman in the Georgia campaign.

Soon after Burnside entered Knoxville, Gen.

Carter, of the United States Army, was appointed Provost Marshal of East Tennessee, with headquarters at that point. He issued safeguards for all who asked for them for several miles about, making it difficult to provide stocks of supplies for the troops and horses. Hence, when the Rebel General Longstreet placed the City under siege, resources for food were limited to the Holston. The men were limited to one-third rations, and these of the poorest quality. The result was severe suffering. Large numbers of the cattle designed for the troops became useless, some dying from starvation.

General Reilley's Brigade, of which the One Hundredth was a part, was designated as the Reserve, to be ready for any movement which the situation might indicate. Hence, the men were denied the use of tents or other protection from the weather, often from cold and rain very severe, causing much suffering therefrom, as well as from hunger, during the three weeks' siege. At length, General Sherman brought deliverance by driving off Longstreet and raising the siege. The Rebel force retreated toward Bull's Gap and Richmond, followed by General Burnside's main force; a small detachment, including the One Hundredth Ohio, being left to guard Knoxville, Colonel Slevin being in command. It was deemed fortunate that the Rebels were not advised of the inadequate force then left in charge of that important point.

Early in the Spring of 1864, General Cox's Division, including the One Hundredth Ohio, marched to East Tennessee, where it remained until May, when, after destroying the Railroad and bridges in its rear, it rejoined the Twenty-Third Corps at Knoxville, then under command of General Schofield, taking the line of march for General Sherman and the Atlanta campaign, in which the Regiment bore an active and honorable part, as shown by the foregoing list of battles. It lost heavily, especially at Rocky Face Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Cartersville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and Chattahoochie River. On 6th of August General Reilley's Brigade was ordered to charge on the enemy's works in front of Atlanta, and to carry them at all hazards. In that desperate action the Brigade lost, in killed and wounded, 600 men, including 103 out of 300 of the One Hundredth. Col. Slevin was among the severely wounded.

From Atlanta the Regiment joined in the pursuit of Hood and afterwards participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. With the Twenty-Third Corps, it moved to Wilmington, North Carolina, and was there actively engaged. Thence it moved with Sherman's Army to Raleigh. It then moved to Greensboro, whence it proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, where it was mustered out July 1, 1865, having served two years and 10 months. During its term of service, the Regiment lost 65 men killed in battle; 142 wounded; 27 died of wounds; 108 died of disease; 325 were captured by the enemy; and 85 died in Rebel prisons. It participated in the battles of Lenoir Station, Knoxville, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Etowah Creek, Columbus, Franklin, Nashville, Town Creek, Wilmington and Goldsboro, besides numerous skirmishes.

At Cleveland, on its return, the Regiment was provided with a bountiful supply of refreshments, and at the Park was addressed on behalf of the citizens by A. T. Slade, Esq., who, in the course of his remarks, said:

> Think of it. The Confederate soldier goes to his home, after years of fruitless resistance to his Government, to find that home desolate—his friends killed or scattered—with no pay, no pension, no land, no thanks—to go down, for all time, as a traitor to this great and good Government. You, on the other hand, after years of fighting, find your homes joyous—with pay, with pensions, with the gratitude of your loyal countrymen; and, above all, and over all, with an undivided country—with names that poetry and eloquence shall vie to honor.

April 2, 1864, was published at Toledo a letter from Lieutenant Norman Waite, 100th Ohio, asking the people of Toledo to furnish that command with a new stand of colors, for reasons which he stated as follows:

> Sept. 8, 1863, 300 of the Regiment met 1,200 of the enemy and fought them from 9 to 11:30 A. M., and repulsed them, and then fell back six miles, and from 1:30 till 5 P. M., fought 2,100 Rebels with four cannon, our boys having no artillery—holding them until their last cartridge was fired, and then retiring into log stockades, which the enemy soon knocked down over their heads, and only surrendered when overpowered by seven to one. We have lost one flag and have one-half of the other, filled with bullet-holes, the balance having been shot away by a shell from the enemy's guns. Will not the citizens of Lucas County see that this Regiment—true to its country—true to its State, and an honor to this District—is furnished with a new stand of colors?

Within three days of such publication the requisite sum of money was on its way to Lieutenant Waite, where it was duly received.

In a letter, dated at Libby Prison, November 8, 1863, Captain W. W. Hunt furnished a list of members of his Company (E) then held at Belle Isle, as follows: Sergt. N. Stutgard. Corp. James D. Knight. Privates—Harry Stark, Ira Beverly, Milo Metcalf, Truman M. Tyler, Daniel Navarre, Miles A. Aldrich, Henry Berner, John Cuthbert, Samuel Berry, Levi Lenardson, Charles LaFountain, Lewis M. Poierier, Wm. James, George W. Seymour, James Brimson, Alonzo Sabin, Conrad Folmer, Harry Albert, D. R. Streeter, Daniel Clark, and Wm. Day.

On the 28th of March, 1865, the battle-flag of the One Hundredth Ohio was delivered to the Toledo Board of Trade, by Captain J. B. Blinn, accompanied by the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS 100TH O. V. I.,
1ST BRIG., 3D DIV., 23D A. C.
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 4, 1865.

SIR—In behalf of the officers and men of this Regiment, I have the honor to present to you this tattered banner, with the request that it may be preserved by the Toledo Board of Trade, in memory of the brave men who have gallantly carried and defended it in the battles of Utoy Creek and Atlanta, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, and of Town Creek; also in sacred remembrance of Color-Corporal Byron C. Baldwin, who yielded up his life in its defense at Franklin, Tennessee, saturating its folds with his precious blood. Its term of service has been short—less than a year—but it is covered with honorable scars, worthy of a veteran. Presented to us by the citizens of Toledo, we know of no better hands in which to deposit it, than yours.

Your obedient servant,
E. L. HAYES, Brevet Brig.-Gen.
To the President of Toledo Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade, through Harry Chase, President, and Carlos Colton, Secretary, made fitting reply to the foregoing letter, accepting the flag, thanking the Regiment for it, and promising carefully to preserve it. This was the flag provided at the suggestion of Lieutenant Waite in April, 1864. In July, 1865, Col. Slevin delivered the flag to the Board of Trade. It bore the record: "Limestone," "Siege of Knoxville," "Rocky Face," "Resaca," "Dallas," "Utoy Creek," "Atlanta," "Columbia," "Franklin," "Nashville," "Town Creek," "Wilmington." M. R. Waite, Esq., on behalf of the Board of Trade, responded to the address of Colonel Slevin, thanking the Regiment for the flag, and pledging the Board that the same should be carefully preserved.

The following casualties occurring at the battle of Franklin in the One Hundredth Regiment, were reported at the time:

Killed.—Capt. W. W. Hunt, Co. E; Lieut. M. A. Brown, Co. E; A. D. Hines, Co. K; Corps. Henry Shaffer, Co. B, and Byron C. Baldwin, Co. A; Martin Miller, Co. D; Andrew E. Bradley, Co. H; William Stone, Co. I.

Wounded.—Lieut. Henry Obee, Co. D; Orderly Sergts. H. C. Connard, Co. I, and W. Ferguson, Co. K; Sergts. Emanuel Gruger, Co. A, and A. W. Allen, Co. K; Corps. N. C. Navarre, Co. E, and James Jones, Co. A; Z. Zeller, Co. A; Wm. Myrice Co. B; A. J. Duncomb, Co. C; C. Badger, John Obee, John Wessels, Fred. Nilds and M. G. Worden, Co. D; C. LaFountain and Martin V. Bates, Co. E; John Kerr and Mack Boon, Co. G; Campbell Boyd and W. H. Ligsby, Co. H; Jas. Donot and Levi Morris, Co. I; Samuel Whitehead and Wm. Mowrey, Co. K.

Missing.—Sergt. John F. Bookwalter, Corp. A. W. King, Jos. Young, B. D. Donahue, Allen Borden, H. W. Walker, D. H. Hosach, Henry Dunlay, August Talbert, Lyman R. Critchfield, J. A. Fleming, George Hill, Wm. Hilbert, Wm. Wheeler and Willis Lane, Co. D; H. Alfred and E. B. Stockwell, Co. E; Pat. Farley, Geo. Whiteman and Wm. Whiteman, Co. G; M. Crew, John Gross, Theo. Hess, W. H. Patten J. H. Ross, John Starr, M. V. B. Phillips and B. M. Black, Co. H; Benj. B. Beal, Co. I; John Fleagh, Co. K.

In a letter dated Nashville, Tennessee, December 9, 1864, Adjutant Norman Waite, 100th Ohio Infantry, gave this incident of the battle of Franklin:

Colonel E. L. Hayes ordered the Color-Bearer (Byron C. Baldwin, Co. A) to advance and place his colors in the works, which he did, and the works were ours again. It was nearly dark, and they had charged at six different times, and we fought nearly the whole time until 10 P. M. Capt. W. W. Hunt, Acting Major, fought nobly. About 7 o'clock we missed him, and found him dead near the front works. Lieut. Milton A. Brown was on the skirmish line and was wounded as it was falling back, but gained our works, and while cheering on our men was shot dead. Color-Sergeant Baldwin had the flag presented to us by the citizens of Toledo. The upper part of the staff was broken off by a bullet, and the lower half gone. While thus carrying the colors he was shot, when he deliberately wrapped the flag around him and died—his life-blood saturating the folds of the flag. In less than 48 hours the Regiment fought in two hard battles, and marched over 40 miles, besides building a line of works. We went into the fight with 250 men and lost 62 in killed, wounded and missing.

STAFF OF ONE HUNDREDTH REGIMENT.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Date of Rank.*	*Remarks.*
John C. Groom	Colonel.	Aug. 28, 1862	Resigned May 13, 1863.
Patrick S. Slevin	"	May 13, 1863	Honorably discharged November 30, 1864.
Edwin L. Hayes	"	Jan. 2, 1865	Resigned May 12, 1865.
Patrick S. Slevin	Lieut. Colonel.	Aug. 8, 1862	Promoted to Colonel.
Edwin L. Hayes	"	May 13, 1863	Promoted to Colonel.
Franklin Rundell	"	Jan. 2, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
Edwin L. Hayes	Major.	Aug. 26, 1862	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
John A. Shannon	"	May 13, 1863	Mustered out May 11, 1864.
Henry D. Taylor	"	July 13, 1864	Resigned, Captain, December 12, 1864.
Franklin Rundell	"	Jan. 2, 1865	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Geo. A. Collamore	Surgeon.	Aug. 9, 1862	Mustered out with Regiment.
Henry McHenry	"	Aug. 15, 1862	Declined.
Wm. H. Thacker	"	Aug. 19, 1862	Discharged October 1, 1863.
Robert Johnson	"	Sept. 8, 1862	Mustered out with Regiment.
Leonard B. Griffing	Chaplain.	Sept. 13,1862	Discharged October 9, 1864.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Dennis C. Lehan	Captain.	26	July 27, 1862	Resigned April 27, 1863.
Francis M. Shoemaker	"	23	July 25, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Noe Nelson	1st Lieut.	31	July 29, 1862	Resigned.
John P. Denny	"	23	Aug. 7,1862	Mustered out with company.
Israel K. Kramer	2d Lieut.	29	Aug. 9, 1862	Resigned.
Orson G. Ballou	"	27	July 24, 1862	Captured. Died in captivity.
Alford R. Hill	1st Sergt.	28	Aug. 4, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Wm. H. Pemberton	Sergeant.	25	July 25, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Wm. Perrin	"	32	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered out with company.
John Winters	"	33	Aug. 8,1862	Mustered out with company.
Albert Dean	"	27	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Maberry Van Fleet	Corporal.	22	July 25, 1862	Discharged July 8, 1865.
Morris Harford	"	20	July 28, 1862	Mustered out with company.
John E. Farner	"	21	July 28, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Wm. E. Dibble	"	26	July 28, 1862	Mustered out with company.
William Lose	"	18	Aug. 7,1862	Mustered out with company.
Martin Huftile	"	33	Aug. 6,1862	Mustered out with company.
John Eastwood	Musician.	21	July 22, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Bates, Thomas	Private.	30	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Blystone, William	"	28	Aug. 6,1862	Sent to hospital.
Brown, John	"	18	Aug. 2, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Black, William	"	19	Aug. 8,1862	Mustered out with company.
Bulger, Henry	"	33	Aug. 8,1862	Mustered out with company.
Burds, Noah	"	27	Aug. 7,1862	Mustered out with company.
Crepps, David	"	19	July 27, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Coon, Almon P.	"	33	July 28, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Curtis, Levally R.	"	21	Aug. 8,1862	Mustered out with company.
Disher, Christian	"	19	Aug. 8,1862	Mustered out with company.
Duck, John	"	18	Aug. 7,1862	Mustered out with company.
Davis, Philander	"	19	Aug. 5,1862	Mustered out with company.
Dart, David	"	39	Aug. 12,1862	Left in hospital.
Eckert, Isaiah	"	19	Aug. 7,1862	Mustered out with company.
Gallmer, Jacob	"	20	July 25, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Gistwite, Samuel	"	28	Aug. 7,1862	Wounded. Discharged.
Hall, Archillus B.	"	18	Aug. 2,1862	Mustered out with company.
Holt, Wm	"	31	July 31, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Holt. John P.	"	18	July 25, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Hoat, Cyrus	"	25	Aug. 8,1862	Mustered out with company.
Jay, William H	"	19	Aug. 2,1862	Mustered out with company.
Laflore, Oliver	"	28	Aug. 7,1862	Mustered out with company.
Lapoint, Joseph	"	27	Aug. 5,1862	Mustered out with company.
Mitchell, Francis	"	18	Aug. 2,1862	Discharged June 23, 1865.
Monroe, Spencer	"	32	Aug. 6,1862	Absent, sick.
McNutt, Stephen L.	"	25	Aug. 6,1862	Mustered out with company.
Miller, McConnell	"	25	July 28, 1862	Discharged May 24, 1865.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Navarre, Isadore	Private.	23	Aug. 12,1862	Mustered out with company.
Navarre, David	"	25	Aug. 12,1862	Mustered out with company.
Pinkerton, George	"	18	July 27, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Pelkey, William	"	21	Aug. 8,1862	Mustered out with company.
Patten, George M	"	22	July 31,1862	Mustered out with company.
Reilly, James W	"	23	Aug. 8,1862	Mustered out with company.
Stewart, Jacob S	"	18	July 27,1862	Mustered out with company.
Swangston, Isaac	"	18	Aug. 2,1862	Mustered out with company.
Shinkey, Andrew	"	18	Aug. 8,1862	Wounded.
Shoultz, Benjamin	"	33	Aug. 9,1862	Mustered out with company.
Switzer, Jacob	"	30	Aug. 7,1862	Discharged.
Scott, Rufus	"	18	Aug. 8.1862	Mustered out with company.
Trapp, Elias	"	20	July 29,1862	Mustered out with company.
Whiteman, Harrison	"	40	Aug. 1,1862	Mustered out with company.
Whitmore, Fred K	"	37	Aug. 1,1862	Mustered out with company.
Weible, George S	"	18	Aug. 8,1862	Mustered out with company.
Ward, Charles	"	25	July 25,1862	Mustered out with company.
Trombla, Basail	Sergeant.	37	Aug. 7,1862	Discharged.
All, Francis	Private.	28	July 28,1862	Discharged.
Batt, Levi	"	22	July 20.1862	Discharged.
Laflore, Dominic	"	22	Aug. 5,1862	Discharged.
Lonergan, Martin	"	18	Aug. 6,1862	Discharged.
McNutt, William J	"	18	Dec. 5, 1863	Discharged.
Phillips, Lyman	"	32	Aug. 8, 1862	Discharged.
Morris, George W	"	24	July 28,1862	Transferred.
Skehan, John	"	44	Aug. 9,1862	Transferred.
Sangston, George	"	22	Feb. 28, 1864	Transferred.
Ranatus Heller	Sergeant.	20	Aug. 8, 1862	Wounded. Died.
Leroy J. Smith	Corporal.	23	July 25, 1862	Killed.
James C. House	"	29	Aug. 8, 1862	Killed.
Jackson P. Sager	"	32	Aug. 8, 1862	Killed.
Andrew M. Trapp	"	22	Aug. 1, 1862	Killed.
Cyrus Salsbury	"	30	Aug. 8, 1862	Killed.
Richard Herbert	Musician.	44	July 23, 1862	Died.
Abbott, Lucius	Private.	18	Aug. 2, 1862	Died.
Abbott, James	"	23	July 24, 1862	Died.
Bemis, William C	"	19	Aug. 2, 1862	Died.
Boucher, Jacob	"	23	Sept. 1,1862	Died.
Cramer, John	"	30	Aug. 7, 1862	Died.
Charter, Nelson	"	36	Aug. 7, 1862	Died.
Clutter; Andrew J	"	26	Aug. 8, 1862	Killed in action.
Cummings, Ira S	"	18	July 23, 1862	Died.
Dicken, Isaac	"	21	July 31, 1862	Killed in action.
Hahn, Valentine	"	20	Aug. 8, 1862	Died in captivity.
Lucas, Ranatus	"	18	Aug. 8, 1862	Killed in action.
Mills, Robert	"	26	Aug. 22, 1862	Died in hospital.
Phillips, Edward	"	23	Aug. 7, 1862	Killed in action.
Ruckel, John	"	19	Aug. 7, 1862	Killed in action.
Rathbun, Benjamin	"	20	July 24, 1862	Killed in action.
Snider, Israel	"	19	Sept. 1,1862	Died in hospital.
Sandviet, Anthony	"	37	Aug. 6,1862	Died in hospital.
Stebbins, Cuyler	"	18	July 28, 1862	Died in hospital.
Spade, Samuel	"	21	Aug. 9,1862	Died in captivity.
Wilcox, George E	"	18	Aug. 22,1862	Died in hospital from wounds.
Waggoner, George E	"	18	July 27, 1862	Died in hospital from wounds.
Higgins, Dennis	"	36	Aug. 6,1862	
Payne, John B	"	18	July 20, 1862	
Sawyer, Ira B	"	23	Aug. 8, 1862	

COMPANY F.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Norman Waite	1st Lieut.	27	Aug.10, 1862	Promoted to Adjutant December 1, 1864.
John W. Jaquett	"	38	July 17, 1862	Promoted 1st Lieutenant December 1, 1864.
Alonzo Streeter	1st Sergt.	33	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Wm. N. Stutgard	Sergeant.	34	July 26, 1862	Wounded; mustered out with company July 1, 1865.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
James D. Knight	Sergeant.	27	Aug. 4, 1862	Captured; mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Alonzo L. Freeman	"	23	July 28, 1862	Wounded.
Delevan R. Streeter	"	23	Aug. 8, 1862	Captured; mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Thomas Bladon	Corporal.	27	July 29, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
George Finch	"	20	July 20, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Daniel Luke	Musician.	18	Aug. 9, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Geo. E. McBride	Wagoner.	28	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Chas. W. Allen	Private.	20	Aug. 5, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Martin V. Bates	"	23	July 18, 1862	Discharged May 30, 1865.
Francis Bunting	"	18	Aug. 27, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
George Bladon	"	26	July 29, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Ira Beverly	"	35	Aug. 11, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
John A. Boston	"	26	July 23, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Samuel Berry	"	19	Aug. 13, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
William Carpenter	"	37	Aug. 11, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Peter Coleman	"	35	Aug. 1, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Conrad Falmer	"	42	Aug. 22, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
John Harris	"	29	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Frank Hollister	"	34	Aug. 22, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Chas. H. Johnson	"	32	Aug. 1, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
William James	"	18	Aug. 22, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Thomas Lyons	"	21	Aug. 13, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Wm. Langendorf	"	18	Aug. 16, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Levi Leonardson	"	20	Aug. 9, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Daniel Navarre	"	25	July 28, 1862	Transferred to Vet. Res. Corps January 15, 1865.
Isadore Navarre	"	22	Aug. 14, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Philip Newcoman	"	----	Dec. 2, 1863	Transferred to 183d O. V. I., June 15, 1865.
Owen O'Neal	"	23	Aug. 15, 1862	Discharged June 3, 1865.
Chas. H. Peter	"	18	Aug. 21, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Lewis N. Porerier	"	29	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
John Raymond	"	42	Aug. 5, 1862	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Jacob Rahan	"	19	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Peter Suzor	"	21	Aug. 8, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Wm. Shay	"	26	July 18, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Henry Sterk	"	21	Aug. 13, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Israel Timmer	"	22	July 26, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
Pierre Vasen	"	40	Aug. 10, 1862	Mustered out with company July 1, 1865.
James B. Menhennick	Corporal.	23	Aug. 7, 1862	Discharged; captured.
Henry Alberts	Private.	20	Aug. 13, 1862	Discharged; captured.
Henry Alford	"	----	Oct. 22, 1862	Captured.
James Brennan	"	19	Aug. 22, 1862	Discharged; captured.
Daniel Clark	"	32	Aug. 8, 1862	Captured.
Willis Lane	"	23	Aug. 8, 1862	Missing.
Silas McCarty	"	34	Aug. 13, 1862	Captured.
Israel K. Kramer	Sergeant.	29	Aug. 7, 1862	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant October 28, 1863.
George W. Gove	Corporal.	27	Aug. 13, 1862	Discharged.
Thos. Armstrong	"	24	July 23, 1862	Discharged.
Robert C. Navarre	"	32	July 26, 1862	Discharged; wounded.
Henry Belknap	Private.	22	Aug. 22, 1862	Discharged.
John Cuthbert	"	36	Aug. 14, 1862	Discharged; captured.
John Dilmore	"	33	Aug. 6, 1862	Discharged.
Robert S. Drake	"	19	July 30, 1862	Appointed in Regular Army.
Walter Dustin	"	18	July 16, 1862	Discharged.
George Griffin	"	26	Aug. 7, 1862	Discharged.
James Laughlin	"	35	Aug. 8, 1862	Discharged.
Charles LaFontain	"	25	July 25, 1862	Captured; wounded; mustered out.
Patrick O'Neal	"	18	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out; accidentally wounded.
William Reinhart	"	30	July 29, 1862	Discharged.
John Riser	"	37	Aug. 13, 1862	Discharged.
William Shaffner	"	24	Aug. 10, 1862	Discharged; wounded.
Chas. H. Sprague	"	40	July 18, 1862	Discharged.
Leander J. Wilcox	"	40	July 28, 1862	Discharged.
Abram J. Ferguson	Musician.	32	July 21, 1862	Discharged.
Orlin S. Hayes	Sergeant.	20	July 19, 1862	Promoted to Sergeant-Major.
James S. Ritch	Corporal.	19	Aug. 1, 1862	Promoted to Commissary Sergeant.
John Armstrong	Private.	39	Aug. 5, 1862	Transferred to Invalid Corps.
James Doyle	"	45	July 21, 1862	Transferred to Navy.
George Foly	"	25	Aug. 16, 1862	Transferred to Navy.
James Smiley	"	22	Aug. 8, 1862	Transferred to Navy.
Edmund S. Smith	"	45	Aug. 8, 1862	Transferred to Navy.
Geo. H. Seymour	"	31	Aug. 22, 1862	Transferred to Navy.
Jeremiah Wildy	"	39	Aug. 4, 1862	Transferred; discharged.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Wm. A. Brown	1st Sergt.	26	July 24, 1862	Killed in action.
Charles Wilkinson	Corporal.	18	Aug. 8, 1862	Died.
Miles A. Aldrich	Private.	18	Aug. 5, 1862	Died; captured.
John Bales	"	----	Dec. 21, 1863	Died; wounded.
Henry Benoar	"	30	Aug. 8, 1862	Died; captured.
William Davis	"	20	July 30, 1862	Died.
Abel Edwards	"	----	Dec. 30, 1863	Died; wounded.
Wm. Day	"	42	July 20, 1862	Died; captured.
John Knight	"	21	July 23, 1862	Died.
Arthur McGlue	"	43	Aug. 8, 1862	Died.
Milo R. Metcalf	"	24	Aug. 2, 1862	Died; captured.
Charles Rolling	"	19	Aug. 7, 1862	Died.
William Sidell	"	30	Aug. 13, 1862	Killed in action.
Alonzo Sabing	"	21	July 27, 1862	Died; captured.
Christian Swakeman	"	34	July 26, 1862	Killed in action.
Eli Salsbury	"	34	Aug. 8, 1862	Died.
Eleazer B. Stockwell	"	32	Aug. 14, 1862	Lost on steamer Sultana.
Alonzo Turner	"	26	July 25, 1862	Died.
Truman M. Tyler	"	21	Aug. 22, 1862	Died; captured.
John W. Williams	"	38	July 19, 1862	Died.
Joseph Youngs	"	19	Aug. 5, 1862	Killed in action.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The following is a list of the more important battles in which this Regiment bore an honorable part:

FRANKFORT, KY.,	Oct. 3, 1862.
HUFF'S FERRY, TENN.,	Nov. 14, 1862.
LOUDON CREEK, TENN.,	Nov. 15, 1862.
CAMPBELL'S STATION, TENN.,	Nov. 17, 1862.
ROCKY FACE RIDGE, GA.,	May 9, 1864.
RESACA, GA.,	May 13–14, 1864.
KENESAW, GA.,	June 27, 1864.
DALLAS, GA.,	May 25–June 4, 1864.
NICOJACK, GA.,	
DECATUR, GA.,	Dec. 27–28, 1864.
PEACHTREE CREEK, GA.,	July 20, 1864.
ATLANTA, GA.,	July, 1864.
LOVEJOY'S STATION, GA.,	Sept. 2–6, 1864.
FRANKLIN, TENN.,	Nov. 30, 1864.
NASHVILLE, TENN.,	Dec. 15–16, 1864.

The Regiment was raised in the Counties of Lucas, Wood, Sandusky, Fulton, Williams and Defiance; was organized in August, and mustered into service September 5 and 6, 1862. On the 11th it took the field at Covington, Kentucky, and remained there until the 18th, when, with four other Regiments and a Battery, it made a reconnoissance to Crittenden, Kentucky, where it drove out the Rebel Cavalry under Kirby Smith, and returned to Covington. Remaining there until the 25th, it then took transports for Louisville, where it was assigned to Buell's Army, in the Third Brigade, Twelfth Division, under General Dumont. October 3d, the Regiment moved to Shelbyville, and on the 8th occupied the advance in the movement on Frankfort, where a skirmish took place. The 11th of October it moved on Lawrenceburg and camped at Crab Orchard, there joining Buell's Army. After Bragg's escape through Cumberland Gap, the Regiment, by rapid marches, proceeded to Bowling Green, Kentucky. May 29, 1863, it was ordered to Glasgow, Kentucky, at which place it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-Third Army Corps, in which it remained until mustered out of service. From Glasgow the command moved on Scottsville and Tomkinsville.

It was about this time that John Morgan began his famous raid on Indiana and Ohio. In pursuit of him the One Hundred and Eleventh took part, marching July 4, 1863, from Tomkinsville to Glasgow, 32 miles, in one day, carrying guns, equipments, and 40 rounds of ammunition. July 6th, it marched to Munfordsville, and on the 9th took cars for Louisville. Morgan had then crossed the Ohio, and the

Regiment was ordered to New Albany, Indiana, whence it marched to Jeffersonville, there taking transports for Cincinnati. At an island 10 miles above Louisville a portion of the Regiment was landed and a detachment of Morgan's force was captured, the larger portion of them by Company H, Captain J. W. Smith, after a chase of a mile. Arriving at Cincinnati on the 13th, it proceeded to Portsmouth, which was reached on the 18th. After Morgan was captured the Regiment returned to Kentucky, stopping first at Lebanon, whence it marched to New Market, where the Corps rendezvoused, before marching to East Tennessee, which was commenced August 19th; Jamestown, 85 miles from Knoxville, being reached on the 26th. From that point the command, by rapid march, proceeded through Turman's Gap, reaching Montgomery, August 30th. It forded Big Emery River September 2d, and arrived at Loudon, Tennessee, on the 4th. Here it remained until November 14th, and took part in the movement North of New Market for checking the Rebel advance from Virginia, and also in several forced marches, scouts and skirmishes along the Tennessee and Holston Rivers.

The advance of Longstreet's Rebel force appeared in front of Loudon October 22d, when considerable skirmishing took place. November 14th the Union force marched to Lenoir, whence the Second Brigade was ordered to Huff's Ferry, three miles below Loudon, to prevent Longstreet from crossing the River, but owing to the bad condition of the roads, the ferry was not reached until dusk. A Brigade of Rebels was encountered on a bluff half a mile from the river, on which a successful charge was made, in which the Regiment lost a few wounded. The Brigade stood to arms all night in a pelting rain, without shelter or food; and at daylight, with the Division fell back, the One Hundred and Eleventh covering the retreat. A brisk skirmish took place at Loudon Creek, between the Regiment and the Sixth South Carolina Sharp-Shooters, composing Longstreet's advance. The stand was made to permit Henshaw's Illinois Battery to get its caissons up a hill above the Creek. In that engagement the Regiment lost four killed and 12 wounded. The command then marched unmolested to Lenoir. On the night of the 15th of November all camp and garrison equipage and transportation were destroyed, and at 3:00 A. M. of the 16th, the force moved for Knoxville. At daylight Lieutenant Norris and 52 men of Company B were captured while on picket. Of these 52 strong, able men, no less than 36, or over two-thirds, died of starvation and exposure in the Rebel prison-pen at Andersonville. General Burnside had fixed upon Campbell Station as the point for meeting Longstreet's force. In that engagement the One Hundred and Eleventh occupied the front line, directly in front of the Rebel Batteries, where, for six hours, it was exposed to the shells of a concentrated fire. Its loss was but eight, as the enemy used percussion shells, which fell chiefly in rear of the first line. The command marched into Knoxville, six miles, being three nights without sleep, food or rest, and taking part in three separate engagements. It took part in the siege of Knoxville, occupying the Fort on College Hill, losing six men killed and wounded. After Longstreet's retreat, it was in skirmishes at Blain's Cross Roads, Danville and Strawberry Plains, and occupied an outpost six miles from the city, when General Schofield the second time fell back on Knoxville. January 21, 1864, it protected the crossing of the Second Division at Strawberry Plains, losing one man killed. February 9th, General Schofield arrived at Knoxville and assumed command of the Department. On the 24th the Second Division marched to Strawberry Plains; and on the 27th crossed the Holston River, and marching some distance, returned as far back as Mossy Creek. March 14th, the Regiment moved to Morristown, Tennessee, and the next day was on the picket line and had a brisk skirmish with Rebel Cavalry. Moving back to Mossy Creek, it remained there until April 26th, when it started for Charleston, on the Hiawassee River, 100 miles distant, arriving there on the 30th, and at Red Clay, Georgia, May 6th. Here the Army of the Ohio became part of Sherman's left wing to participate in the Atlanta campaign. Marching to Tunnel Hill May 7th, the next day it skirmished into a position in front of Buzzard's Roost. May 9th the Regiment was assigned the front line of skirmishers in the advance on Rocky Face Mountain, and lost nine men killed and wounded in an advance of three-fourths of a mile. May 12th the Regiment marched through Snake Creek Cap, arriving in front of Resaca on the evening of the 13th. The next day its Brigade made an unsuccessful charge on the Rebel works in which, with but seven Companies engaged, it lost seven killed and 30 wounded. The Regiment took part as the supporting column in the second day's fight at Resaca. After an unsuccessful assault on the Union lines at midnight, the enemy evacuated. May 16th the Regiment participated in a pursuit, and captured six prisoners in a skirmish on the 20th. May 27th it made a charge at double quick, on a Rebel Brigade, breaking its lines and losing 15 men killed and wounded.

The Regiment participated in the entire movement against Atlanta, and was actively engaged in the siege of Kenesaw, the battles at Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, Dallas, on the Chattahoochie near Nicojack Creek, Decatur, and Peachtree Creek, and in the siege of Atlanta, and the skirmishes at Rough-and-Ready, Lovejoy's Station and Utoy Creek, in which service it lost 212 in killed and wounded, out of 380 men. September 8th it went into camp at Decatur, Georgia, remaining there until the morning of October 4th, when the movement against Hood's forces commenced. During its stay at Decatur the Regiment lost a few men in an encounter with Rebel Cavalry. It marched rapidly to Allatoona Pass and to within 18 miles of Chattanooga, when the Corps was ordered in pursuit of Hood's Army in Alabama. On the way the Regiment, at Cedar Bluffs, on the Coosa River, in a skirmish with Rebel Cavalry, lost one officer and three men captured on picket. Thence it marched to Rome, Georgia, where a brisk skirmish took place; and continuing its march, it reached Resaca November 1, 1864. Here it took cars for Johnsonville, on the Tennessee, 85 miles from Nashville, to protect that place from a Rebel raid; remained there until the 20th, and then by rail went to Columbia, Tennessee, to aid in checking Hood's advance. At that place it participated in skirmishes, and was detailed to remain in the rear to guard the fords of Duck River, while Thomas's Army fell back on Franklin. It guarded a wagon train to Franklin, and was twice attacked, each time repulsing the ememy. It reached Franklin on the morning of November 30th, and was assigned to the front line of works, on the left flank of the Second Division, Twenty-Third Corps. In the fight of that day, out of 180 men engaged, it lost 22 killed on the field and 40 wounded, many being killed by rebel bayonets. So close was the contest, that the Regiment's flag was snatched from the hands of the Color Sergeant, but the Rebel who took it was killed on the spot. The troops on the immediate left falling back during the charge, the One Hundred and Eleventh suffered from an hour's enfilading fire of the Rebels. So severely had the Regiment suffered in the loss of officers, that it was found necessary to detail such from other Regiments for the command of the Companies.

December 1, 1864, the Regiment marched back to Nashville, and was assigned position in the line of defenses on the left, and was severely engaged during the two days' fighting at that point. On the second day in a charge, it captured three Rebel battle-flags and a large number of prisoners, with a loss of seven killed and 15 wounded. The Regiment participated in the pursuit of Hood, when it marched to Clifton, Tennessee, where, January 17, 1865, it took transports to make the campaign of North Carolina, passing Cincinnati the 23d, and reaching Washington City on the 31st. By Ocean steamer it was taken from Alexandria for Fort Fisher, where it joined General Terry's force and took part in the capture of Fort Anderson, February 19, 1865, and in the skirmishes of Moseby Hall and Goldsboro. In fact, the work of capturing Fort Anderson, so far as land forces were concerned, was mainly performed by the Brigade, Colonel O. H. Moore commanding, of which the One Hundred and Eleventh was a part. After the surrender of General Johnston, the Regiment moved to Salisbury, North Carolina, at which place it remained on garrison duty until sent home, reaching Cleveland, Ohio, July 5, 1865, and was there mustered out on the 12th.

The One Hundred and Eleventh re-enlisted as veterans in February, 1864, while in East Tennessee, but owing to the special demand for troops the veteran furlough could not be granted the men. Again (October, 1864), after the Atlanta campaign, more than two-thirds of the Regiment re-enlisted as veterans, when in consideration of Hood's campaign in the rear, the furlough was again suspended.

The Regiment entered the field with 1,050 men and received 85 recruits. Of these, 234 were discharged for disability, disease and wounds; 200 died of disease contracted in the service; 252 were killed in battle or died of wounds; and 401 were mustered out—making an aggregate of 687 casualties of the kinds named.

Casualties of the One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment at the battle of Franklin, as reported at the time:

Company A—Daniel Plantz and J. B. Guttew, wounded; J. Jackson, supposed killed.

Company C—Capt. P. H. Dowling, Lieut. Isaac E. Kintigh, Philip Bush, Sergt. John E. Woodworth, Adam Miller, Geo. W. Ward and James L. Penny, wounded. Oscar B. Daniels, Almon B. Daniels, Andrew Kannaur, and David K. Mounts, supposed killed.

Company D—Julius Greeley, Eli Bonzer and Wm. Adams, supposed killed. Sergt. Alex. Rowland, Corp. G. W. Innman, J. B. Snively, F. Lawler, and T. Strickland, wounded.

Company E—Captain T. Southworth, and J. W. Grubb, wounded.

Company F—Sergt. Samuel Snyder, Corporals Charles A. Locost and Daniel Bear, Emanuel Byers, W. H. Lauder, Lafayette C. Olds and Warren Shaw, wounded. Corp. B. Hemenway and John Later, killed.

Company I—Vetus Haas, killed; Henry Linker and Sergt. A. Daguer, wounded. Henry Speck, missing.

Company K—Lieut. C. Baker, Joseph Gingery, Sergt. Samuel McCutcheon, Henry Bordue, Wm. H. Carlin, Francis M. Davenport, Thos. Irwin and David Gressinger, wounded. Sergt. Major Geo. H. Curtis, killed.

STAFF OF ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Date of Rank.*	*Remarks.*
John R. Bond	Colonel.	Aug. 28, 1862	Honorably discharged October 18, 1864.
Isaac R. Sherwood	“	Sept. 8, 1864	Transferred to 183d O. V. I.
B. W. Johnson	Lt. Col.	Aug. 17, 1862	Resigned February 1, 1863.
Moses R. Brailey	“		Honorably discharged December 29, 1863.
I. R. Sherwood	“	Jan. 1, 1864	Promoted to Colonel.
Thomas C. Norris	“	Sept. 8, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment as Major.
Moses R. Brailey	Major.	Aug. 28, 1862	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
I. R. Sherwood	“	Feb. 1, 1863	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Thomas C. Norris	“	Jan. 1, 1864	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Benj. F. Southworth	“	Sept. 8, 1864	Mustered out as Captain, May 15, 1865.
Henry J. McCord	“	May 31, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment as Captain.
Lyman A. Brewer	Surgeon.	Aug. 19, 1862	Detached as Brigade Surgeon.
E. G. Clark	Asst. Surg.	Aug. 27, 1862	Declined.
C. M. Chalfant	“	Aug. 27, 1862	Discharged June 30, 1864.
D. H. Silver	“		Died June 27, 1864.
John W. Mock	“	July 13, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
Ambrose Hollington	Chaplain.	Sept. 16, 1862	Honorably discharged September 24, 1864.
T. H. Hines	“	May 31, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
John W. Smith	Captain.	30	Aug. 12, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Patrick H. Dowling	1st Lieut.	26	Aug. 12, 1862	Promoted to Captain.
Jeremiah Bowlin	“	30	Aug. 1, 1863	Promoted to Captain.
Oristen Holloway	2d Lieut.	46	Aug. 14, 1862	Resigned.
Henry T. Bissell	“	28	Dec. 14, 1862	Appointed Adjutant; died Louisville, Ky., Sept. 10, '63.
James R. Thompson	“	44	May 15, 1863	Transferred.
Patrick F. Dalton	“	23	Apr. 8, 1865	Mustered out with company.
Samuel W. Bare	1st Sergt.	25	Aug. 14, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Alfred Kelley	Sergeant.	32	Aug. 12, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Smith L. Latshaw	“	19	Aug. 11, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Wm. C. Fletcher	“	44	Aug. 15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Revillo H. Stevens	“	29	Aug. 14, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Roselle Cowdry	Corporal.	22	Aug. 13, 1862	Detached.
Elias Pelton	“	18	Aug. 18, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Harrison Wynn	“	22	Aug. 16, 1862	Mustered out with company.
James W. Cooke	“	24	Aug. 14, 1862	Mustered out with company.
James Russell	“	19	Aug. 11, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Charles H. Wilson	“	21	Aug. 12, 1862	Mustered out with company.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Samuel L. Kimball	Corporal.	18	Aug.15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
George Dolby	“	20	Aug.12, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Jerome B. Stevens	Musician.	27	Aug.13, 1862	Mustered out with company.
James Lucas	Wagoner.	44	Aug.13, 1862	Twenty-Third Corps train.
Abrams, Charles	Private.	45	Aug.16, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Bailey, S. W.	“	18	Aug.22, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Cutcher, Peter	“	24	Aug.14, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Connelly, Patrick	“	27	Aug.15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Clohesy, Michael	“	45	Aug.13, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Cullen, James	“	37	Aug.23, 1862	In general hospital; mustered out with company.
Davis, Wilson	“	20	Aug.22, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Ernst, Henry	“	19	Aug.12, 1862	With supply train; mustered out with company.
English, Thomas	“	21	Aug.14, 1862	On furlough; mustered out with company.
Eckert, John	“	44	Aug.13, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Furney, Peter	“	18	Aug.13, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Green, Ulysses	“	40	Aug.15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Groce, Richard	“	37	Aug.22, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Hegeman, Walker	“	45	Aug.13, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Hall, Thomas J	“	25	Aug.22, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Humbarger, Samuel	“	18	Aug.22, 1862	Captured November, 1864; not heard from.
Harwood, Jonas L	“	33	Aug.15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Hallet, James	“	18	Aug.22, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Hartman, Edward H	“	23	Aug.12, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Jacobs, Michael	“	21	Aug.14, 1862	Mustered out with company.
King, Daniel	“	18	Aug.11, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Lang, Edward	“	20	Aug.18, 1862	Mustered out with company.
La Bounty, Faries	“	24	Aug.15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Lang, William	“	18	Sept. 5, 1862	Mustered out with company.
McIntyre, Arthur	“	33	Aug.22, 1862	
Morin, Henry	“	19	Aug.14, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Moss, John	“	19	Aug.15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Potter, Thomas	“	18	Aug.14, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Robinson, Ezra	“	18	Aug.12, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Ross, John	“	19	Aug.14, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Rump, Charles	“	21	Aug.15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Sage, Orson	“	19	Aug.18, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Sheppard, James	“	25	Aug.13, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Thompson, James	“	36	July 29, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Textor, William	“	18	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Tebeau, Adolph	“	19	Aug.12, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Woods, Simon	“	26	Aug.22, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Wittich, Charles	“	19	Aug.12, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Ware, George	“	21	Aug.15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Yates, Leonard	“	22	Aug.15, 1862	Mustered out with company.
Shipley, Thos. E	Musician.	20	Aug.13, 1862	Discharged.
Brown, Amos	Private.	40	Aug.14, 1862	Discharged.
Comstock, Charles E	“	18	Aug.15, 1862	Discharged.
Castillo, George	“	28	Aug.15, 1862	Discharged.
Cromwell, Joseph	“	20	Aug.19, 1862	Wounded at Huff's Ferry, Tenn.; discharged.
Cochran, Henry L	“	18	Aug.13, 1862	Discharged.
Farris, William	“	36	Aug.22, 1862	Discharged.
Hayes, Patrick	“	28	Aug.22, 1862	Discharged.
Kerr, John W	“	22	Aug.15, 1862	Discharged.
Marker, Lewis L	“	21	Aug.11, 1862	Discharged.
Manor, Eli	“	18	Aug.11, 1862	Wounded at Atlanta, July, 1864; discharged.
Newman, Edward	“	26	Aug.12, 1862	Wounded at Atlanta, July, 1864; discharged.
Palmer, John H	“	35	Aug.13, 1862	Wounded at Atlanta, July, 1864; discharged.
Squires, Edward A	“	18	Aug.15, 1862	Wounded at Atlanta, July, 1864; discharged.
Skinner, Almon	“	26	Aug. 8, 1862	Wounded at Atlanta, July, 1864; discharged.
Thompson, Chas. H	“	20	Aug. 9, 1862	Wounded at Atlanta, July, 1864; discharged.
Van Norman, J. H	“	22	Aug.22, 1862	Wounded at Atlanta, July, 1864; discharged.
Bragdon, L. H	Sergeant.	33	Aug.15, 1862	Transferred.
Brennard, Louis	Private.	18	Aug.22, 1862	Transferred.
Curtis, Geo. H	“	18	Aug.20, 1862	Killed at Franklin, November, 1864.
Chandler, Geo. F	“	22	Aug.15, 1862	Transferred.
Enright, Michael J	“	19	Aug.13, 1862	Transferred.
Hill, Thomas	“	27	Aug.15, 1862	Transferred.
Justice, Jeremiah	“	40	Aug.18, 1862	Transferred.
Solo, Isaiah	“	27	Aug.14, 1862	Transferred.
McCabe, Robert	Sergeant.	21	Aug.22, 1862	Died.
King, Alvestin	“	32	Aug.14, 1862	Died; first death in company.
Redding, H. E	Corporal.	23	Aug.15, 1862	Died.

Isaac R. Sherwood

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Remarks.
Bollinsin, Christian	Private.	37	Aug.15, 1862	Died.
Cooper, Horace A	"	25	Aug.15, 1862	Killed at Stone River, Nov. '62.
Cripliver, James	"	18	Aug.15. 1862	Died.
Chappel, Stanton	"	27	Aug.15, 1862	Died.
Duffy, John	"	45	Aug.15, 1862	Died.
Green, Zina	"	28	Aug.15, 1862	Died.
Fitzgerald, Patrick	"	30	Aug.22, 1862	Died.
Searles, Francis R	"	18	Aug.11, 1862	Died.
Skinner, Isaac	"	28	Aug. 8, 1862	Died.
Young, Adam	"	44	Aug.13, 1862	Died.
Welch, James	"	29	Aug.13, 1862	Died.
Bailey, Samuel W	"	18	Aug.22, 1862	
Combs. Joseph	"	25	Aug.22, 1862	
Fendon. Joseph	"	18	Aug.13, 1862	
Smith, Jonathan	"	23	Aug.15, 1862	

ISAAC R. SHERWOOD was born in Stanford, Dutchess County, New York, August 13, 1835. His ancestors were among the very earliest of the early settlers of New England, Thomas Sherwood, with his wife Alice and four children, having set sail from Ipswich, England, in 1634, but 14 years after the landing at Plymouth Rock. They belonged to that branch of the English family which entered England with William the Conqueror, from Normandy, 1066. Records of Thomas Sherwood are first found at Westerville, later at Fairfield, Connecticut, where he died, in 1655, as shown by his will, probated that year. In their several lines, his descendants were prominent, as shown by the records of the "Standing Order," and the official lists of the Colonial Training Bands. They were a stalwart race, of powerful physique, and great powers of endurance and longevity; of firm, inflexible will and staid and sober habits. Isaac R. is a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Thomas Sherwood, as follows: Captain Matthew Sherwood, born 1643 (Mary Fitch); Captain Samuel Sherwood, born 1680 (Rebecca Burr); Captain John Sherwood, born 1705 (Mary Walker); Captain Samuel Sherwood, born 1730 (Ruth Sherwood); Isaac Sherwood, a private in the Revolution (Drusilla Morehouse); and Aaron Sherwood (Maria Youmans). In the maternal line he is descended from early Colonial families, except, that his mother (daughter of Peter Youmans and Anna Campbell) was of a Scotch family, which came to America near the close of the last century. Captain John Sherwood was a leader in the "Separatist" movement that followed the preaching of Rev. George Whitefield, and became the first Pastor of the old Stratfield Church, first gathered at his dwelling-house, October, 1751. While preaching he continued in command of the Training Band, and made himself famous, on a Training Day, for defeating a greased and naked Indian, in a wrestling match, for which duty he had been formally chosen by his fellow-townsmen. Isaac Sherwood, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, took up land in Dutchess County, New York, under the New Hampshire grants, prior to the Revolution, and defended his rights with the "Green Mountain Boys" under Ethan Allen. He served through the Revolution with the Cavalry, and was of the body-guard of General Gates at the battle of Stillwater, 1777. He was a local magistrate and a member of the New York Legislature. Aaron Sherwood, the father of Isaac R., was enrolled with the troops of War of 1812-15, and marched to the Hudson River, but being unable for service, his brother took his place in the ranks. He was an inventor and made many improvements in mill and farm machinery. The father dying when Isaac R. was nine years old, his uncle, Daniel Sherwood, became his guardian. He was a man of sterling character, a leading Democrat, and a member of the New York Legislature when Silas Wright was Governor. He exerted a marked influence upon his nephew, and dissuaded him from entering West Point Military Academy. In 1852, Isaac R. entered the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, New York, and in 1854 went to Antioch College, Ohio, which had a National repute under Horace Mann. After two years at Antioch, having read law with Judge Hogeboom, at Hudson, New York, he entered the Ohio Law College, at Poland, Ohio (later removed to Cleveland). Throughout his College days, he was a frequent contributor to the press. In 1857, he located at Bryan, Ohio, and published the Williams County *Gazette*, an intensely radical newspaper, which he put in full mourning when John Brown was hung at Harper's Ferry. April 16, 1861, the day following President Lincoln's call for Volunteers, he left the office of Probate Judge and his newspaper business in the hands of others to enlist as a private in the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel James B. Steedman commanding. He was with the advance guard over the West Virginia mountains and was in the first battles of the war, at Laurel Mountain, Cheat River and Carrick's Ford. He was critically ill the summer after his return, having served four months. He resigned the office of Probate Judge to serve in the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Toledo with his Regiment, and made Adjutant September 8, 1862. Upon recommendation of all the officers of his Regiment he was promoted to Major, February 14, 1863. He commanded the Regiment throughout its entire field service, beginning with the John Morgan campaign in Kentucky, 1863, to the muster-out, embracing 31 engagements. In the East Tennessee campaign (Winter of 1863-64), he shared all the hardships with his men. Without tents, short of clothing and rations, and exposed to pitiless storms of sleet and snow, they gave a new emphasis to their patriotism by offering their services far another three years in the Veteran Enlistment, then progressing. During the 17 days' siege of Knoxville and in the battles preceding and following, the One Hundred and Eleventh, under his command, bore a gallant part. They covered the retreat of Burnside's Army from the Holstein River to Strawberry Plains, and were three days and nights without sleep or rations, harassed by Longstreet's Cavalry, as they fell back on Knoxville, fighting their way, step by step. At Campbell's Station, where the One Hundred and Eleventh, lying prostrate, supported Henshaw's Battery, in that furious storm of shot and shell, Major Sherwood lost the hearing of his right ear from the concussion of a shell. For gallant conduct in this campaign he was complimented in the official reports of Colonel Chapin, Second Brigade, and General White, Second Division, Twenty-Third Corps, and personally by General Burnside, at Campbell's Station, in the presence of the assembled forces. At Knoxville he was ordered by General Burnside to hold the One Hundred and Eleventh in readiness to strengthen any portion of the line attacked, and for seven days and nights they lay on their arms in the Streets, their rations reduced to bran-bread, and little of that. In Longstreet's charge on Fort Saunders they went to the relief on the double-quick. Major Sherwood was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel February 2, 1864, and to Colonel, September 8, 1864. In the Atlanta campaign (1864), in which the Regiment was 90 days under fire, Colonel Sherwood was never absent from his Regiment, which bore a conspicuous part in those fierce battles. At Lost Mountain he commanded a Division of Skirmishers. He particularly distinguished himself by riding at the head of the Regiment in the charge down the steep slopes at Resaca, where the Second Brigade lost 679 men out of the 1,300 who went into the first action. The principal engagements of this campaign were those of Rocky Face, Resaca (two days), New Hope Church, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Lost Mountain, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw, Nickajack Creek, Chattahoochie, Decatur, Burnt Hickory, Atlanta (July 22 and 27), Utoy Creek, and Lovejoy Station. In the Hood campaign, 1864, fought by General George H. Thomas, after General Sherman had set out on his March to the Sea, Colonel Sherwood, while in command of the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio and Twenty-Fourth Missouri, covered the retreat of Thomas' Army from the battlefield of Columbia (where his command participated) to Franklin, Tennessee. In the battle of Franklin, November 30th, his position was on the right of the pike, near the Carter house, on the left flank. His men fired 200 rounds of ammunition, and many of their guns were made totally worthless from long-continued firing. The lines on the left of the Regiment broke and their trenches were occupied by Hood's advance, but the command soon recovered, and when their ammunition was gone, they fought with muskets clubbed and bayonets. Their colors, riddled to shreds, in many battles, were captured and recaptured, and are now in the State Capitol at Columbus. General Orders No. 7, of the Regular Army officer in command of the Second Brigade, Colonel O. H. Moore, issued at Nashville, Tennessee, December 2, 1864, contained the following: "The heroic spirit which inspired the command was forcibly illustrated by the One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Infantry on the left flank of the Brigade. When the enemy carried the works on their left, they stood firm and crossed bayonets with them, holding their ground." During the closing hours of the engagement Colonel Sherwood was in command of the Brigade. In recognition of his services the Ohio civilians in Tennessee presented him with an elegant sword, in a silver scabbard, appropriately inscribed. The officers of his Brigade and Division forwarded a recommendation to the Secretary of War, asking his promotion, in pursuance of which President Lincoln made him a Brevet Brigadier-General, for long and faithful service, and conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Franklin. Colonel Sherwood commanded the Regiment in the two days' fighting at Nashville, and followed Hood's retreating army to the Tennessee River, near Iuka, Mississippi. From there they were transferred to Washington, and by Sea to North Carolina, participating at Fort Anderson, Town Creek, Goldsboro, and in the final surrender, near Raleigh. In July, 1865, General Sherwood was ordered by Secretary Stanton to report to Major-General Saxton, for duty in Florida, with the rank and pay of Brigadier-General, but he preferred to retire to private life, and was mustered out with his Regiment at Cleveland, July 15, 1865. In a farewell address, a copy of which was presented to each

Veteran of the command, he extolled their virtues in War, and urged them to be equally true to the issues of peace. Taking up his residence in Toledo, he was for some time a conductor of the Toledo *Commercial;* and disposing of his interest in that paper, he was for a time on the editorial staff of the Cleveland *Leader.* In the Fall of 1866 he resumed the publication of the Bryan *Press*, and in 1868 was elected Secretary of State, and was re-elected in 1870, serving for four years. He organized the Bureau of Statistics and issued four annual reports, widely commented upon for their accurate exhibits. In 1872 he was elected to Congress from the Sixth Congressional District, and served on the Committee on Railroads and Canals. From 1875 to 1886, he published the Toledo *Journal.* In 1879 he was elected Probate Judge of Lucas County, and was re-elected in 1882, serving six years. He is a member of the fraternity of Masons and Odd Fellows, and of Forsyth Post, No. 15, Department of Ohio Grand Army of the Republic. He was one of the first members of the Society of the Army of the Ohio and of the Army of the Cumberland, and contributed a War poem to the first Reunion of the former at Cincinnati, 1866. General Sherwood was married September 1, 1859, with Miss Katharine Margaret Brownlee, daughter of Judge James Brownlee, of Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, who early became associated with him in journalistic work. She contributed to leading periodicals, and has published a volume of patriotic selections, entitled "Camp Fire and Memorial Poems." Her verses appear in several standard volumes, including the "Union of American Poetry and Art," and "Through the Year with the Poets." In 1883 she served as National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, and for some years has edited the Woman's Department of the *National Tribune*, Washington, D. C. General Sherwood has two children—James Brownlee and Lenore Kate Sherwood. James H. Sherwood, of the Northwestern *Republican*, Wauseon, Ohio, is a brother. Their mother still lives, aged 86.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This Regiment was organized as three-years' troops, as other like commands in the United States service. It was constituted December 25, 1863, of four Companies before known as "The Hoffman Battalion," raised in 1862, to which were added six new Companies, mustered in at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, January 8 and 15, 1864. The Battalion had been mainly on guard duty at Johnson's Island since its muster-in. In the Fall of 1863, as the result of repeated alarms touching apprehended attempts for the release of the Rebel prisoners at that point, the force on guard was materially strengthened, in Artillery and Cavalry as well as Infantry. January 13, 1864, the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, including five Regiments, arrived at Sandusky, of which four Regiments, with General Shaler, were stationed on the Island, the other Regiment, with General H. D. Terry, commanding the whole, stopping at Sandusky. April 14, 1864, General Shaler, with three Regiments, left to rejoin the Sixth Corps in the field; other portions of the force leaving for Camp Dennison. Soon after, the six new Companies of the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth were removed to the Island, the Regiment then being for the first time united as one command, under Colonel Charles W. Hill, who, in May, 1864, succeeded General Terry in command of the Island. Troops of various commands were frequently arriving and departing.

The One Hundred and Twenty Eighth from the first was kept under strict drill and discipline. The condition of the Island, and its docks, roads and barracks, demanded heavy work for the provision of means for defense, for proper quarters, sanitary needs, etc., which gave abundant employment for the troops stationed there. The strength of the Regiment was seriously reduced from May until late in the Fall by detachments sent off and kept away for long periods on special duty, thus devolving guard duty on comparatively a small force.

As the result of constant alarms in regard to raids for the release of the prisoners and of the uprising of these, the construction of three Forts was undertaken by the Government in the Fall of 1864. One of these was on Cedar Point, mouth Sandusky Bay, opposite the Island; and two on the Island. It was expected this work would be performed by hired laborers, but these were scarce and Colonel Hill found it necessary to employ his men for the work, the larger portion of which was done by them, at most inclement seasons, without extra pay, and at a time when other details made heavy drafts upon them. The result was the accomplishment of service highly creditable to the command.

The often scattered condition of the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Regiment was a serious obstacle to due discipline and drill;

yet these were maintained in high degree throughout. Many of its officers and men had served in the War, some having been discharged for disability; yet for the particular service of the Island, they were well qualified.

It was expected that upon the completion of the defenses at Sandusky Bay, the Regiment would be relieved by other troops, and permitted to go to the field, which was earnestly desired by both officers and men; but the collapse of the Rebellion prevented this. The honors of the command, however, were none the less, that it was not allowed the privilege so much desired, while faithfully meeting the important duties devolved upon it. In the Spring of 1865, the number of prisoners was reduced to 150, and on the 10th July, the Regiment left the Island for Camp Chase, where it was mustered out on the 17th.

PARTIAL ROSTER THREE-YEARS' SERVICE.

This list is intended to include only the Regimental and such of the Company officers and enlisted men as were from Lucas County. The list, evidently, is not complete, but is the best that can be prepared from the rolls in the Adjutant-General's Office, Columbus.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Rank.*
Charles W. Hill	Colonel.	----	Dec. 25,1863
Wm. S. Pierson	Lt.-Col.	----	Aug. 25,1863
Edward H. Scovill	"	----	Aug. 6,1863
Thomas H. Linnell	"	----	Mar. 25,1865
Edward A. Scovill	Major.	----	Aug. 25,1863
Thomas H. Linnell	"	----	Aug. 29,1864
Junius R. Sanford	"	----	Mar. 25,1865
Timothy Woodbridge	Surgeon.	----	Sept. 16,1862
Wm. Tripp	Asst.Surg.	----	Jan. 4,1864
Porter Yates	"	----	Jan. 5,1864
John J. Manor	Captain.	----	Nov. 25,1863
Orlin S. Hayes	"	----	June 26,1865
Charles C. Starr	"	----	June 27,1865
Orlin S. Hayes	1st Lieut.	----	Dec. 22,1863
Charles C. Starr	"	----	Dec. 22,1863
Geo. W. Hollenbeck	"	----	Sept. 8,1864
Charles N. Stevens	"	----	Mar. 29,1865
Geo. W. Hollenbeck	2d Lieut.	----	Jan. 5,1863
Charles N. Stevens	"	----	Nov. 23,1863

COMPANY A.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Rank.*
Baker, John	Private.	19	Aug. 26,1864
Chamberlain, O. N	"	35	Aug. 29,1865
Clinton, William	"	24	Aug. 30,1864
Coder, John	"	38	Aug. 24,1864
Edwards, Hezekiah	"	32	Aug. 24,1864
Richardson, Benj. F.	"	23	Aug. 29,1864
Williams, Geo. W	Corporal.	29	Aug. 22,1864
Boyd, J. Wesley	Private.	18	Aug. 23,1864
Burnam, Joel	"	21	Aug. 22,1864
Clark, George	"	23	Aug. 23,1864
Cavil, Henry	"	29	Aug. 16,1864
Culver, Thomas	"	18	Aug. 23,1864
Crossett, L. Miles	"	39	Aug. 23,1864
Collier, Isaac	"	29	Aug. 23 1864
Dill, Lafayette	Private.	19	Aug. 22,1864
Davis, Charles W	"	37	Aug. 22,1864
Davis, William	"	20	Aug. 22,1864
Disher, Jacob	"	21	Aug. 20,1864
Davis, Thomas	"	18	Aug. 23,1864
Eddy, James	"	23	Aug. 23,1864
Forsyth, Alex. C	"	18	Aug. 22,1864
Gowman, George O	"	36	Aug. 15,1864
Howes, Samuel	"	35	Aug. 23,1864
Haskill, Chauncy	"	29	Aug. 23,1864
Hogle, Frank	"	18	Aug. 22,1864
Heater, William	"	22	Aug. 22,1864
Motley, Smith	"	34	Aug. 23,1864
Morris, James	"	19	Aug. 22,1864
Norcross, William	"	27	Aug. 22,1864
Wailer, Benjamin	"	39	Aug. 23,1863
Pike, Samuel C	"	33	Aug. 22,1863
Reno, Moses	"	31	Aug. 23,1863
Reno, Adam	"	23	Aug. 23,1863
Reno, John	"	38	Aug. 23,1863
Rufsnyder, F. B.	"	35	Aug. 22,1863
Stimson, Walter C	"	32	Aug. 15,1863
Smith, George A	"	27	Aug. 16,1863

COMPANY B.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Rank.*
Allen, S. F	Private.	34	Aug. 25,1863
Buzzell, Nathaniel	"	36	Aug. 29,1863
Lacy, Geo. W	"	18	Aug. 24,1863
Richeson, Daniel H	"	34	Aug. 24,1863
Scott, Charles	"	36	Aug. 24,1863
Whiteman, Reason	"	22	Aug. 29,1863
Wright, John W	"	26	Aug. 29,1863
Brimacomb, John	"	25	Aug. 22,1863
Dech, Daniel	"	18	Aug. 23,1863
Ireland, Hezekiah	"	31	Aug. 22,1863
Lester, Alonzo	"	35	Aug. 22,1863
Myres, Emery	"	33	Aug. 23,1863
Wilnor, Leroy	"	38	Aug. 20,1863
Mercerson, Chas. W	"	18	Aug. 22,1863
Miller, Francis	"	29	Aug. 23,1863
Murdock, John	"	22	Aug. 23,1863
Pinkerton, Horace	"	19	Aug. 22,1863
Roberts, Chauncy H	"	29	Aug. 22,1863
Robinson, George	"	27	Aug. 22,1863
Robinson, Daniel	"	43	Aug. 23,1863
Reed, Charles	"	18	Aug. 23,1863
Shepler, Pius L	"	29	Aug. 23,1863
Sloan, Horatio C	"	28	Aug. 15,1863
Whiton, Josiah B	"	38	Aug. 19,1864
Wall, J. V	"	22	Aug. 14,1864

COMPANY C.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Rank.*
Alex. M. Samuel	Sergeant.	19	May 12.1862
Ballever. Aaron	Private.	24	May 14,1862
Mahlon, Paul R	"	21	May 14,1862
Alexander, Chas. H	"	45	June 24,1862
Hinsdale, E. R	"	31	Aug. 22,1864
Miller, Conrad	"	27	Aug. 20,1864
Maloy, Wm. A	"	28	Aug. 22,1864
Peters, Wm	"	30	Aug. 22,1864
Williams, George W	"	20	July 14,1862
Hamilton, P. H	"	21	May 14,1862
Norcross, Jos. O. (died)	"	19	Aug. 22,1864

COMPANY D.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Rank.
Gaskill, William	Private.	34	Aug. 23,1864
Knight, Wm. K	"	23	Aug. 22,1864
Kenyon, Wm	"	36	Aug. 23,1864
Myers, Otto	"	29	Aug. 17,1864

COMPANY G.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Rank.
Nor. N. Allen	Sergeant.	18	Dec. 9,1863
L. P. DuBois	"	26	Dec. 19,1863
Albert A. Legg	"	22	Dec. 16,1863
George A. Wood	"	27	Dec. 8,1863
Milton J. Justice	Corporal.	34	Dec. 19,1863
Willard Houghton	"	22	Dec. 17,1863
Joseph Stelzell	"	38	Dec. 24,1863
Jon. H. Adams	"	19	Dec. 5,1863
James F. Eaton	"	25	Dec. 16,1863
Wm. C. Britton	"	24	Dec. 8,1863
Jeremiah Loucke	"	25	Dec. 14,1863
Timothy Felt	Musician.	29	Dec. 9,1863
Adams, Joseph	Private.	30	Dec. 4,1863
Allen, John	"	24	Dec. 16 1863
Auspaugh, Henry	"	22	Aug. 24,1864
Brailey, John	"	33	Dec. 4,1863
Brailey, Elijah	"	21	Dec. 14,1863
Bliss, Robert A	"	22	Dec. 11,1863
Barnberger, John	"	32	Dec. 15,1863
Brown, John A	"	22	Dec. 14.1863
Campbell, Sylvanus	"	18	Dec. 9,1863
Caster, Eli E	"	21	Dec. 9.1863
Delarber, John	"	27	Dec. 14,1863
Davis, John W	"	25	Dec. 4,1863
Donovan, John	"	22	Dec. 12,1863
Dillman, Augustus C	"	19	Dec. 8,1863
Fleig, Anton	"	22	Dec. 15,1863
Friend, Henry	"	23	Dec. 21,1863
Gignac, Napoleon	"	19	Dec. 14,1863
Gillett, Joseph	"	29	Dec. 15,1863
Griffin, Benj. F	"	24	Dec. 14,1863
Graves, Conrad	"	28	Dec. 16,1863
Greenman, Samuel	"	28	Dec. 16,1863
Gitner, Marshall	"	25	Dec. 9,1863
Gordon, Daniel	"	36	Dec. 4,1863
Hall, John O	"	27	Dec. 19,1863
Harroun, Henry	"	22	Dec. 17,1863
Harrigan, Daniel	"	24	Dec. 12,1863
Heath, Francis M	"	22	Dec. 14,1863
Inscho, Edwin	"	26	Dec. 16,1863
Jones, Royal C	"	33	Dec. 8,1863
Kelly, Francis M	"	18	Dec. 26,1863
Kelly, Eli	"	24	Dec. 16,1863
Kendall, George	"	36	Dec. 15,1863
King, Elias O	"	20	Dec. 7,1863
Kirk, Joshua	"	28	Dec. 18,1868
Krist, Michael	"	35	Dec. 16,1863
Mills, Wm. S	Private.	23	Dec. 11,1863
Miley, Thomas	"	21	Dec. 17,1863
Marsh, Henry	"	23	Dec. 17,1863
Mannon, Jacob G	"	19	Dec. 8,1863
McIntyre, Porter W	"	20	Dec. 12,1863
Patton, James D	"	24	Dec. 14,1863
Peabody, James B	"	19	Dec. 14,1863
Peabody, John S. M	"	22	Dec. 11,1863
Phillips, John	"	23	Dec. 11,1863
Paulson, William N	"	27	Dec. 7,1863
Paulson, James	"	19	Dec. 17,1863
Peron, John	"	36	Dec. 19,1863
Renlapaugh, John	"	19	Dec. 12,1863
Repass. Gerard A	"	18	Dec. 9,1863
Rodd, Charles	"	19	Dec. 14,1863
Shanley, George	"	28	Dec. 10,1863
Shank, Henry	"	22	Dec. 11,1863
Showman, John H	"	23	Dec. 21,1863
Shuli, Isaiah	"	23	Dec. 18,1863
Smith, Edwin	"	21	Dec. 23,1863
Spaulding, William	"	24	Dec. 9,1863
Stough, Henry	"	22	Aug. 23,1864
Thompson, Samuel	"	36	Aug. 31,1864
Wales, William R	"	18	Dec. 18,1863
Wales, Ralph W	"	20	Dec. 26,1863
Watson, William	"	22	Dec. 17,1863
Weston, John H	"	34	Dec. 14,1863
Wickwire, Alfred S	"	34	Dec. 18,1863
Morton, Helon C	Corporal.	26	Dec. 19,1863
Young, Charles O	Musician.	18	Dec. 4,1863
Brown, Oscar A	Private.	24	Dec. 11,1863
Cunningham, Geo. W	"	28	Dec. 14,1863
Coe, Henry B	"	28	Dec. 19,1863
Rathburn, Francis	"	43	Dec. 4,1863
Spaulding, John	"	34	Dec. 9,1863
Boyd, Wesley J	"	18	Aug. 23,1864
Collier, Isaac	"	29	Aug. 23,1864
Heiner, Jacob F	1st Sergt.	24	Dec. 8,1863
Bale, William (died)	Private.	38	Dec. 8,1863
Smith, John (died)	"	19	Dec. 14,1863
Bates, Charles F	"	38	Dec. 2,1863
Beckwith, Francis	"	18	Dec. 17.1863
Roberts, Frank	"	28	Dec. 24,1863

COMPANY I.

Name.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Rank.
Higher, Hugh	Private.	22	Dec. 26,1863
Overmire, Washington	"	18	Dec. 28,1863
Stickney, Malcom	"	18	Dec. 28,1863
Van Houten, Peter	"	31	Dec. 23,1863
Crosby, Thomas W	Corporal.	26	Dec. 22,1863
Bird, William	Private.	20	Dec. 22,1863
Fields, Hiram	"	20	Dec. 22,1863
Mayer, Albert	"	20	Dec. 22,1863
Woolever, William	"	18	Dec. 22,1863
Thomas, David	"	18	Aug. 23,1864

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Since the preceding history of this Regiment was printed (pages 109, 110), its roster so far as Lucas County is concerned, has been obtained as here given. The command entered the service May 2d, and was mustered out September 22, 1864.

NOTE.—Casualties are noted as follows: * Died; † discharged; ‡ rejected; § captured.

ROSTER—ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*
Charles B. Phillips	Colonel.	44
John Faskin	Lieut. Colonel	43
Elijah B. Hall	Major	------
Samuel S. Thorne	Surgeon	32
James W. Alderman	Chaplain	29
Minot I. Wilcox	Quarter Master.	35
Calvin Hathaway	Asst. Surgeon	25
Will B. Dix	Adjutant	24
Will H. Burritt	Sergt. Major	------
William Barge	Sen. Musician	------
James B. Carpenter	Jun. “	------
John B. Fella	Hosp. Steward.	------
George T. Watson	Com. Sergeant	------
Volney Moore	Q. M. Sergeant.	------

COMPANY A.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Age.*
Sylvester Brown	Captain.	43
Wesley Chamberlain	1st Lieut.	41
James C. Messer	2d Lieut.	28
John Mack	1st Sergeant.	22
Wm. Sexton	Sergeant.	30
Thomas Rideout	“	39
Warren Whitmore	“	20
Henry Munday	“	28
Predorn Martin	Corporal.	27
James H. Crane	“	30
James L. Johnson	“	24
James B. Ten Eyck	“	25
Amos W. Crane	“	25
Toussaint Navarre	“	30
John Campbell	“	27
Myron H. Parmelee	Musician.	14
Lewis E. Bassett	“	14
Arquett, Stephen	Private.	41
Ackerman, I. Christopher	“	33
Armes, Nelson P.	“	22
Brown, Augustus	“	33
Bartlett, Gilbert	“	18
Brown, Loren A	“	31
Bean, William H	“	28
Bean, Wesley	“	18
Burt, Edward	“	29
Brown, John L.	“	44
Britton, Bradford	“	21
Buckley, Azel	“	21
Blanch, Philip	“	30
Branisch, John	“	26
Cunningham, Wm*	“	30
Chamberlain, Robert V	“	21
Consaul, Lewis	“	22
Danzey, John	“	35
Debolt, Amos M	“	23
Delge, Oliver	“	27
French, James E	“	33
Gaetz, Jacob F	“	30
Gardner, Nathan	“	43
Gilson, George W	“	18
Hoyt, Noah	“	35
Hoereing, John	“	35
Hunt, Luther	“	31
Hart, Martin L	“	18
Jones, Lucerne	“	25
Kohner, Henry	“	27
Mosher, Eugene	“	21
Moore, Trayton	“	31
Momenee, Peter	Private.	36
Mosher, De Witt	“	18
Moon, James A	“	40
Myers, Charles	“	20
Navarre, Samuel	“	29
Olmstead, Theodore	“	19
Porter, Peter B	“	40
Phelps, Henry L	“	28
Reed, Thomas	“	32
Rideout, James	“	43
Roberts, Cutler H	“	30
Raymond, Wm. H	“	21
Russell, Joseph M	“	22
Skidmore, Russell I	“	37
Suzor, Fred	“	26
Sauter, Gephardt	“	39
Sohule, Henry	“	29
Scott, Michael	“	18
Smith, Leonard	“	42
Sherwood, Enos D.*	“	18
Shipman, Henry	“	20
Thorp, John	“	42
Taylor, Lewis	“	32
Topliff, Theodore	“	20
Vinal, Joshua	“	18
Wynn, John L	“	32
Ward, William	“	33
Waterbury, Chas. H	“	19
Wynn, Samuel	“	37
Warren, John J	“	18
Wales, Andrew J	“	21
Warren, Silas H	“	37
Walter, Ernst †	“	35
Young, Samuel	“	36
Yaslin, Jacob	“	30

COMPANY B.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*
Dan. A. Collins	Captain.	26
William C. Cheney	1st Lieutenant.	44
Frederick Ingold	2d Lieutenant.	35
Don A. Pease	1st Sergeant.	36
E. M. Hamilton	Sergeant.	21
Edwin Jacoby	“	29
Charles V. Lincoln	“	37
William M. Unthank	“	38
Con. Burke	Corporal.	38
George R. Rickets	“	32
Fred. S. Hamlin*	“	21
Sylvester F. Ensign	“	37
John H. Wood	“	22
Philip Ringleman	“	18
Jacob Englehart	“	28
Charles S. Brooks	“	20
Robert G. Branson	Musician.	15
Wm. M. Woodruff	“	15
Allen, Moreau‡	Private.	47
Allen, John C	“	18
Avery, George S	“	18
Barnes, Henry G	“	24
Bartlett, Matthew	“	24
Belknap, Henry	“	24
Buck, Thomas W	“	23
Babington, Mitchell	“	18
Bowker, James J	“	18
Butler, Samuel	“	21
Bell, John M	“	23
Beck, Samuel	“	37

Name.	*Rank.*	*Age.*
Cooper, John	Private.	22
Croswell, Charles	“	19
Dooley, James W	“	20
Diebel, Charles	“	36
Diebel, Frederick	“	34
Dages, William	“	36
Diefenthaler, George	“	27
Fuller, Orson A*	“	33
Frazer, James	“	25
Fiske, Charles H	“	20
Gray, Andrew	“	32
Gilbert, George C	“	18
Goettell, Christopher	“	20
Ginder, Isaac	“	18
Gwinner, Gustav A	“	32
Hunker, Andrew J	“	47
Hoyt, Charles	“	20
Heritage, James	“	20
Hatz, Sebastian	“	38
Harbauer, John	“	31
Kraft, Anton	“	32
Kruse, Albert	“	25
Krousberger, Louis	“	27
Ketcham, Nicholas T	“	44
Kirschner, John	“	44
Kasdorf, Christian	“	40
Lewis, Adelbert	“	20
Meisner, James	“	20
Mullen, Patrick	“	19
Metzger, John C	“	19
Mertz, Charles F	“	18
Obist, Christian*	“	18
Oberly, Paul	“	31
Parcher, William H	“	20
Parcher, Zachary	“	18
Pratt, Martin L	“	18
Roth, George	“	43
Ruppel, Conrad	“	33
Ruchert, George	“	45
Southard, Wesley C	“	22
Sallis, John	“	42
Samson, Louis	“	25
Stephan, Edward	“	22
Tinker, Alonzo E	“	30
Tourtellotte, Arthur D	“	18
Trimble, Nelson	“	32
Weed, William S	“	18
Wernert, Anton	“	24
Young, Henry	“	19
Bailey, Sanford L.	“	35
Harris, William C	“	30

COMPANY C.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*
Richard Waite	Captain.	33
William B. Messinger	1st Lieutenant.	29
John J. Barker	2d Lieutenant.	32
Fred. B. Shoemaker	1st Sergeant.	20
George Durringer	Sergeant.	25
John Nagley	“	20
Henry G. Totten	“	40
Horatio S. Young	“	21
Charles H. Coffin	Corporal.	23
Elijah G. Crane	“	33
Fred'k W. Madenburg	“	32
Edwin Sexton	“	19
Fred'k A. Stevens	“	18
Ralph H. Waggoner	“	21
Fred'k P. Waite	“	20
Conrad Weil	Corporal.	23
Frank T. Dewey	Musician.	14
R. Stanley Thurston	“	13
Abbott, George F	Private.	20
Ansbaugh, John	“	22
Babington, Henry	“	18
Bayne, William H	“	23
Beardsley, Douglas S	“	22
Bertrand, Richard K	“	25
Breed, George S	“	18
Burwick, Fritz	“	29
Cranker, Jacob	‘	44
Curran, Allen	“	31
DeBolt, Franklin J	“	35
Dustin, Charles	“	21
Edmonds, Joseph A	“	18
Fitch, John W	“	20
Freeman, Benjamin F	“	27
Freeman, George W	“	18
Fresch, Frank	“	22
Gray, Edward	“	32
Griswold, Fred'k W	“	21
Harwood, Franklin	“	20
Haskel, Fred'k	“	18
Hopkins, Livingston S	“	21
Jones, Lewis B	“	27
Kaurmeyer, John	“	22
Kerchmain, Theodore	“	23
King, George E	“	21
Lane, Samuel G	“	32
Langenderfer, Joseph	“	39
Maurer, Andrew	“	26
Merickel, Lewis	“	20
Merrill, Morris O	“	23
Miller, John, Jr	“	29
Miller, John W	“	19
Mills, John	“	40
Nichols, Francis L	“	45
Norton, Edwin	“	21
Raines, Howard	“	18
Reinboldt, Henry	“	18
Root, Miles C	“	30
Sanderson, Myron P	“	21
Sheys, Henry B	“	26
Steele, George A	“	18
Thurston, Carl	“	19
Van Nest, William H	“	22
Viess, Ezrom L	“	18
Watson, Samuel	“	22
Westmyer, Richard J	“	23
Witker, Fred'k	“	19
Williams, Elisha C	“	22
Williams, Mark H	“	21
Winfield, Thomas E	“	20
Withee, Newell	“	21

COMPANY E.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Age.*
George W. Reynolds, jr	Captain.	27
Louis Kaiser	1st Lieutenant.	35
George H. Blaker	1st Sergeant.	28
James M. Wolcott	Sergeant.	23
Charles Everett	“	23
Halsey C. Garritt	“	20
David Perrin	“	27
Oscar S. DeWolf	Corporal.	30
Ant. Gignac	“	25
Homer Dabin	“	36
Charles Cherry	“	28

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*
Ed. Mallett	Corporal.	23
John Winsler	"	21
Frank Hamilton	"	42
George Lucas	"	26
Sumner Spaulding	Musician.	33
James F. Clark	"	18
Brenemane, John	Private.	33
Bremer, John	"	35
Briggs, Walter	"	42
Burrett, Wm. H	"	24
Burge, William	"	26
Brown, Thomas	"	30
Burge, Robert	"	21
Broadbeck, Martin	"	35
Basler, Jacob	"	22
Coehne, Frederick	"	27
Connelly, Marcus	"	25
Cook, Milton	"	40
Creps, David	"	19
Cooper, James B	"	20
Calkins, Robert K	"	23
Cass, James B	"	29
Chapman, Robert C	"	23
De Mott, Samuel	"	18
Dyer, Edward R	"	39
Driftmyer, Frederick	"	22
Erenbeck, Benj	"	19
Edmonds, James	"	20
Frost, William B	"	21
Flowers, Peter	"	32
Fox, Jacob	"	37
Forsythe, William	"	44
Frank, John	"	32
Geer, Amos	"	18
Gilbert, Elias	"	18
Hahn, Bennett	"	29
Howe, Edward	"	30
Hackinsmith, John G	"	34
Johnson, Harlow L	"	26
Klerter, Frederick	"	36
Keyes, Edward E	"	32
Lucas, James F	"	18
Lloyd, Edward S	"	18
Limbrick, John	"	21
Mirch, George	"	24
Minnis, John	"	19
Martin (or Marlton), John,	"	28
McKinney, Allen	"	18
Myers, Wm. H	"	35
Miley, Wm. C	"	20
Miley, Henry W	"	27
Moses, Kimball A	"	21
Moses, Frank A.	"	23
Nechfen, Andrew	"	21
Neveau, David	"	26
Nuhfer, Jacob	"	20
Neff, Jacob	"	35
Neider, Philip	"	18
Phillips, Merrett	"	30
Perry, William	"	26
Rekoss, Joel	"	38
Richardson, Frank	"	21
Reynolds, Russell N	"	30
Rodgers, Holmes	"	28
Ratz, Frederick	"	18
Sheffer, William R	"	25
Sterrigg, Daniel	"	28
Schwager, John	"	44
Tibbitts, William	"	44
Throny, John A	"	18
Williams, Everett B	"	18
Walters, Jeremiah	"	22

COMPANY F.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*
Louis Koeppel	Captain.	28
John C. Wuerfel	1st Lieutenant.	23
Louis Rieger	2d Lieutenant.	24
Otto Albert	1st Sergeant.	31
Wm. Gradolph	Sergeant.	24
George Hehner	"	37
Charles Meissner	"	33
Fritz Hennig	"	42
Jacob Kraemer	Corporal.	35
Wm. Hempfling	"	32
Conrad Pfister	"	32
F. A. Gaetschenberger	"	35
Thos. F. Palm	"	36
William Entemann	"	26
John M. Hauser	"	31
George Stetter	"	26
Christ. Martes*	Musician.	26
Louis Wacher	"	29
Benz, Paul	Private.	33
Buhler, Adrian	"	19
Brown, Carl	"	20
Beck, Fritz	"	20
Bulan, Martin	"	19
Beck, Jacob	"	20
Damarier, William	"	30
Durian, William	"	18
Durian, E	"	43
Emmick, Vincent J	"	19
Englehardt, Henry	"	31
Feldmann, Conrad	"	45
Fella, John B	"	30
George, Emil	"	19
Gaetsenberger, Fritz	"	29
Hoehler, Charles	"	29
Hassenzahl, Wendell	"	27
Herrmann, John	"	23
Haepfel, Andreas	"	44
Hacker, Henry	"	33
Haussermann, Christ	"	29
Jacobs, Grist	"	27
Josenhans, Fritz	"	42
Kasdorf, Grist	"	32
Koch, Max	"	22
Knecht, Charles	"	20
Kruse, William	"	19
Kiefer, John	"	23
Kern, Henry	"	30
Kureth, Gottl.	"	26
Keller, George	"	28
Lang, Michael	"	41
Miller, Conrad	"	40
Miller, John	"	35
Mahr, William	"	38
Naegeli, John	"	50
Naegeli, Matthias	"	42
Naumann, John	"	37
Ruhfeldt, Henry	"	29
Rutishauser, John E	"	28
Rieger, Franz	"	31
Schmidt, Fritz	"	28
Schreidtly, George	"	26
Schaumloeffel, Henry	"	20
Smith, Louis	"	43
Schwartz, Fritz	"	34
Strauss, John	"	31
Sommer, Charles	"	24
Sloctier, John	"	23
Schneider, Jacob	"	23
Schmidt, Charles	"	21

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*
Schlenker, Christ	Private.	30
Schwarz, Seb	"	44
Strauss, David	"	18
Unbehauser, Christ	"	23
Von Cotta, Paul	"	29
Weibler, Christ	"	34
Wensky, August	"	33
Weiss, Charles	"	45
Windischgratz, E	"	38
Zimmer, Conrad	"	35
Zwicker, Jacob	"	19

COMPANY G.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*
Warren D. Moore	Captain.	34
Lyman H. Hendrickson	1st Lieutenant.	31
Joseph Warren	2d Lieutenant.	28
Isaac Thorp	Sergeant.	26
Horace Tredway	"	22
Joseph Printup	"	30
Luther C. Lathrop	"	35
James W. Sanderson	"	19
Nicholas Young	Corporal.	30
Lindsy Pletcher*	"	21
William Phelps	"	37
Wesley G. Cooper	"	26
Henry H. Babcock	"	39
James S. White	"	34
Don A. Hendrickson	"	20
Henry Chulep	"	22
Abraham Johnson	Musician.	28
Francis Sandaband	"	15
Aerte, Philip	Private.	17
Braunschweiger, Jacob	"	39
Beach, Malcom	"	27
Beach, Marshall	"	24
Blanchard, Albert D	"	20
Comstock, Ambrose	"	33
Covel, Oliver P	"	23
Cherry, Martin	"	28
Clark, Edmond	"	27
Collins, Martin H	"	23
Coucher, Louis*	"	38
Champion, John	"	18
Dean, Leander H	Private.	31
Dolph, DeWitt C	"	26
Decker, Chester H	"	19
Decker, Jacob, jr	"	27
Edson, Charles	"	39
Ford, Wallace R	"	20
Farley, Daniel H	"	22
Ford, Lucius L	"	27
Ford, Eugene F	"	23
Faxon, Herbert C	"	18
Green, Charles H	"	19
Green, Henry	"	33
Gardanier, Henry	"	33
Gerhart, Armiel	"	21
Grover, Menzo	"	21
Gidley, John	"	20
Gardanier, Abraham	"	18
Green, Simcon	"	21
Gordon, James	"	26
Geigle, Jacob	"	31
Hassan, Amos	"	20
Hollister, Hiram	"	37
Hug, Joseph	"	46
Hauser, Christopher	"	18
Jordan, Frederick	"	36
Kimball, Jared	"	32
Kennedy, Theodore D	"	18
Kapp, George	"	42
Lester, Jackson	"	32
Lewis, Eli	"	30
Lathrop, James J	"	27
Moore, Peter V	"	32
McBride, John F	"	28
Moore, Oscar B	"	25
Miller, Joseph	"	18
Miller, Henry	"	18
Nalter, Joseph	"	38
Parker, John H	"	41
Phelps, John	"	30
Shay, Lewis	"	31
Sawyer, Judson	"	18
Sheller, Frederick	"	35
Shule, Frederick	"	28
Van Pelt, George	"	32
Wilson, John	"	22
Wilcox, Albert	"	18
Welch, George W	"	21
Whitney, Milton A	"	26
Witcer, Henry	"	19
Young, Charles	"	33

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This was one of the Regiments raised under the last call of President Lincoln for one year's service. It was organized at Camp Chase, February 21, 1865, whence it at once proceeded to Nashville, Tennessee, where it was engaged in garrison duty for a time, and then went to Chattanooga and to Bridgeport, March 21st, at which place it guarded a Railroad bridge across the Tennessee, as well as the Railroad track between Chattanooga and Bridgeport, a distance of 30 miles. In such service it had frequent encounters with Rebel guerrillas and Cavalry, capturing some of the enemy and losing a few men. July 25th the Regiment moved to Edgefield for garrison duty, in which it was employed until mustered out of the service, September 20, 1865, when it returned to Camp Chase, and was paid and discharged September 27th. The Regiment was composed largely of excellent men, most of whom had served two or three years. Its commander, Colonel Henry S. Commager, had won distinction as Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Sixty-Seventh Ohio. Ezra S. Dodd, now State Senator, was Major of the Regiment, and Judge David H. Commager a Second Lieutenant.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This Regiment was organized at Camp Chase, March 5, 1865. Four of its Companies were from the Toledo Congressional District; one from Cincinnati; one from Dayton; one from Georgetown; and one from Tuscarawas County.

The field officers of the Regiment were as follows: Colonel, Henry D. Kingsbury, of Toledo; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. McDermott Roe, of Toledo; Major, Norman Waite, of Toledo; Surgeon, Sidney C. Gordon; Assistant Surgeons, L. S. B. Otwell and Curtis Otwell.

The Regiment left Camp Chase March 7th, for Huntsville, Alabama, arriving there on the 17th. Seven Companies were stationed at points on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, between Stevenson and Decatur, and engaged in building stockades and guarding bridges. June 20th the Regiment was concentrated at Huntsville, performing post duty there until September 25th, when it was ordered to Nashville, and there mustered out. Thence it proceeded to Camp Chase, and was there paid and discharged October 7, 1865.

As in the case of most of the Regiments raised during the last few months of the Rebellion, the One Hundred and Eighty-Ninth was not permitted to see much of the active service common to commands earlier in the field; but it was out long enough for officers and men to manifest both their desire and their fitness for whatever of toil or danger might be involved in the defense of the Union.

BATTERY H, FIRST REGIMENT OHIO LIGHT ARTILLERY.

In the fall of 1861, largely through the efforts and influence of Harvey Kellogg, George W. Norton and others, the young men of Adams and adjoining Townships undertook the organization of a Company for service in the Union Army. For such purpose, Mr. Norton visited Columbus, where he was authorized to raise an Artillery Company. This work was so well performed, that on the 18th September nearly a Company went into Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, where they were re-enforced by a squad from Marietta, thus completing a Battery, which came to be Battery H, First Regiment Light Artillery, Colonel James Barnett. Recruits entering the command later, were mostly from Toledo and vicinity, so that it eventually came to be substantially a Lucas County Battery.

Leaving Camp Dennison January 20, 1862, armed with six bronze smooth-bore guns, it proceeded by River to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and thence by Baltimore & Ohio Railway, to Patterson's Creek. In a few days it joined General F. W. Lander's Division at Paw Paw Tunnel, Shenandoah Valley. The Battery opened, on the Union side, the first battle of Winchester, March 22, 1862. General James Shields, who succeeded to the command of the Division upon the death of General Lander, was wounded while on his horse, near the Battery's guns. Before leaving the field, he ordered Captain Huntington to begin firing. It was the Battery's first fight, and the men had good reason to be proud of it, that being the first time "Stonewall" Jackson had been whipped. The Battery now marched up and down the Valley, with Banks's Corps, taking part in skirmishes at Edinburg, Reed's Hill, New Market and Mt. Jackson.

In May, Shields's Division crossed the Blue Ridge at New Market, moving rapidly to join McDowell at Falmouth. Without rest or a chance to "brush up," the Division was reviewed by President Lincoln, who said he wanted to "see the Boys who had whipped 'Stonewall' Jackson." The Division was hastened back to the Valley, being at Front Royal June 1st. Marching South on the east side of the Shenandoah River, it was near the battle ground at Cross Keys June 8, 1862, but could not join Fremont, owing to high water in the River. June 9th it was in the ugly little battle of Port Republic, where the Third and Fourth Brigades of Shields's Division (all Western troops), of about 2,400 Infantry, with 18 pieces of Artillery, undertook the task of stopping Jackson's Corps of about 20,000. The Division made so gallant a stand, that Jackson had to use about one-half his force to dislodge it; and with such overwhelming numbers against them, General Imboden (with Jackson in the battle) in print has admitted that at one time during the day, Jackson was really whipped, but made another effort, winning the day and the field. Battery H was complimented by General Shields for its efficient service on the field at Port Republic, in spite of the fact that it lost three of its guns.

The Battery now went to Alexandria to refit—getting recruits, horses, and new three-inch rifled Rodman guns. It took part at the close of Second Bull Run, at Chantilly, September 1, 1862. For about a month, it helped in the disagreeable service of defending Washington.

In October, 1862, the Battery joined the Army of the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, and with that command marched to Fredericksburg; getting into a lively skirmish at Manassas Gap, about November 1st. Taking part in the battle of Fredericksburg under Burnside, December 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, it there used nearly 1,000 shells.

In January, 1863, the Battery was with advance in Burnside's "mud-march" up the Rapid Ann River, being one of the few Batteries to reach the River bank, and be placed in position to cover the crossing. In the Chancellorsville campaign it was part of the force sent below Fredericksburg to cover the crossing of the Sixth Corps; and then with the Third Corps making a forced night march to Chancellorsville Saturday afternoon, May 2d, when Jackson flanked and crushed the right of the Army. The Battery, with Tenth and Eleventh New York Batteries, was near Hazle Grove, without support; but bravely stood by its guns in the terribly desperate situation, checking the extreme right of Jackson's advance, and holding open a road for the return of Sickles's Third Corps. For such timely service, the three Batteries were warmly, and with much feeling, thanked by General Sickles on the spot, before the smoke of battle had cleared. With daylight Sunday morning, the Infantry went to the rear, with the two New York Batteries, leaving Battery H to hold the advance or exposed position at Hazle Grove, while the lines were being re-formed near the Chancellorsville House. It was a hot and lively place, but the Battery did not leave until ordered, and after losing three guns. When near the Chancellorsville House, General Hooker rode up to the Battery, saying: "You have done splendidly. I saw you fight, and did not expect you could get out. You have done your share."

The Division (Whipples' of the Third Corps), to which the Battery belonged, being badly cut up at Chancellorsville, was now broken up, and H was placed in the Reserve Artillery. Staying there but a few days, it was sent up the River on picket at Banks's Ford, with Ayres's Brigade, Fifth Corps. General Ayres had just been promoted from command of a Regular Battery, and he had the frankness to compliment the Ohio boys on their discipline, drill, etc., as he did not expect as much in a Volunteer Battery. Good authority and high praise.

With Sikes's Division, Fifth Corps, as rear guard to the Army, was made the memorable and fatiguing march to Manassas Junction *via* Catlett's, across Bull Run battlefield, joining the Reserve Artillery at Fairfax C. H., June 17, 1863. It marched with the Reserve to Gettysburg, taking part in that battle, July 2d and 3d, in position on Cemetery Ridge, near where now stands the monument in the National Cemetery. It went into action under fire, taking the place of a crippled Battery, and staying until the fighting was over. Left Gettysburg with the Reserve Artillery July 5th, crossed the Potomac at Berlin July 18th, strolled along with the Army in Virginia heat and dust until August 8th, when it was sent to Rappahannock Station, to the First Corps; going into position on the picket line for more than a month, when it advanced with the Army, to the Rapid Ann River, and was put on picket at Robinson's Ford, near to Cedar Mountain, for over two weeks, under continual fire, where it learned the full meaning of being "in reserve." In October, 1863, the Battery moved with the Army back to Centerville, and as the advance to Brandy Station.

On Ohio election-day (October 13th), the Battery was on the march; but the boys organized an Election Board, and voted for John Brough to be Governor of Ohio. It was unanimous. The "polls were opened" at different hours, as the exigencies of the march allowed, the ballot-box being carried on the pommel of an officer's saddle. The result was, that the balloting took place in three different Counties of Virginia.

In the advance about November 4, 1863, the Battery was on duty at Kelley's Ford with the Third Corps. As a portion of the Reserve Artillery, it took part in the severe Mine Run campaign. It spent the Winter at Brandy Station, where it was refitted with a liberal supply of recruits. During this time, Captains Huntington and Norton left the Battery.

May 4, 1864, the Battery, in excellent trim, entered the Wilderness campaign under Grant. Captain Dorsey took command May 16th. The Reserve Artillery was then broken up, and Battery H became part of the Sixth Corps, and was with it at Spottsylvania, Phillips' Store and Jericho Mills. It was part of the troops making the rapid night march of 30 miles to get to the Pamunky River and Hanover Town. Reaching Cold Harbor, June 1st, in time to be the first Battery of the Sixth Corps in position, it opened the fight for them, and had very hard and exposed work for 12 days, when the Army moved across the James River, June 15th, near Wind Mill Point. With Getty's Second Division, Sixth Corps, the Battery made a forced march for a night and day in the heat and sand for Petersburg. Immediately on reaching there, it was put in position on the front line, and for three days and nights had a hot time, fighting and digging, until all were fairly exhausted. It took part in the siege-work at Petersburg for some 10 months; was in Fort Sedgwick (otherwise known as "Fort Hell"), at the time and just to the left of where the mine was exploded July 30th. It spent some two months in that "Summer Resort," being close to the Rebel lines, and so hot a place naturally, that all agreed that it was rightly named. During the siege-work the Battery occupied Redoubts 13, 14 and 23; also, Forts Wilcox, Hayes, Keene and Connelly, taking an active part in the breaking of the lines near Fort Tracy, April 2d; and then was among the surplus Batteries sent back to City Point, while the Army made the race for Appomattox, the surrender of Lee's Army, and – the end.

In May, the Battery marched for Washington, passing through Richmond, Bowling Green, Fredericksburg, &c. Discipline was then slack, and the boys were gay and happy, as they "went marching home." June 3, 1865, they turned in guns and horses at Washington. June 4th, they took cars for Cleveland, Ohio, where they were given a dinner; and thence to Camp Taylor, where they were mustered out and paid off June 14, 1865.

The fortunate escape of the Battery, with a comparatively small list of dead and wounded, considering the exposed positions it was so often in, is a matter of surprise and gratitude. Some half dozen of the horses taken out in 1861, were turned in at the close of the War—"unnamed heroes" and veterans.

About 90 members of Battery H reached Toledo at 12:45 P. M. June 15th, with Captain Stephen W. Dorsey, and Lieutenants James Harris, William E. Perigo and William E. Parmelee, Jr. They were met at the Railroad Depot by the Union Silver Band and a large number of citizens, by whom they were escorted to the Dining Hall of the Island House, where a dinner had been prepared for them. The room was ornamented with flags, banners, evergreens and flowers, including the old flag of the Battery, bearing the inscriptions, "Winchester," "Chancellorsville," "Port Republic," "Fredericksburg" and "Gettysburg." Mayor C. M. Dorr, in behalf of the people of Toledo, welcomed the heroes home, and thanked them for their long and gallant service. Rev. William W. Williams, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, by request, invoked upon the occasion the Divine blessing, when the meal was partaken of with a zest. After dinner, the Soldiers were escorted by the Band for a distance up Summit street, when they returned to the Island House, and soon departed for their respective homes. At the time, the remarkable exemption of the Battery from sickness, throughout its service, was referred to, the same being accounted for by the almost uniformly excellent habits of its members, among whom there was very little of excess of any kind. Probably no other command was marked by greater care in that respect, the effect of which was so plainly noticed in the robust, vigorous condition of the men at the close of their long service.

The members of the Battery were given a reception and dinner June 21st, by the citizens of Adams Township and vicinity. There were present 1,200 to 1,500 persons. At 11 o'clock A. M. the assembly was called to order, and Captain Norton asked to preside. Returning thanks for such compliment, he called upon a choir present to sing, when Elder Seeley offered prayer. James W. Clark, of Toledo, delivered an appropriate address, welcoming the soldiers to their homes and friends, and briefly recognizing the distinguished services of the Battery. Rev. Mr. Page, of Maumee City, addressed the assemblage on the duty of citizens. Following these exercises were a general interchange of social greetings between the Soldiers and citizens, and the disposal of the bountiful provision of food made for the occasion.

The following named members of Battery H were killed, as stated :

Private Jacob Jeager, Winchester, March 22, 1862.

Sergeant Edward Allen, Port Republic, June 9, 1862.

Private John McGill, Port Republic, June 9, 1862.

Private Phillip Oshnaugh, Port Republic, June 9, 1862.

Private Lycurgus Bishop, died of wounds received at Chancellorsville.

Private John Jones, died of wounds received at Chancellorsville.

Private John Edmunds, died of wounds received at Gettysburg.

Private Henry Schram, Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

Private Jacob Kirsh, Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

Corporal W. D. Perrin, Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.

Private Luther Search, Petersburg, Jan. 18, 1865.

Private Charles M. Corser, died of wounds received at Petersburg.

Private Noah S. Lockwood, died of wounds received at Petersburg.

Following are statistics of the Battery :

Names on the roll	262
Killed and wounded in action	28
Died in hospital and camp	15
Discharged at expiration of term of enlistment	36
Discharged on Surgeon's certificates	40
Re-enlisted as veterans	40
Detailed for secret service at Army headquarters	3
Detailed for service in the Signal Corps	2
Transferred to Veteran Reserves	9
Promotions from the ranks to serve in Battery	7
Promotions to other organizations	9
Discharged at Cleveland, June 14, 1865	128

ROSTER OF BATTERY H.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
James F. Huntington	Captain.	----	Nov. 7, 1861	Resigned October 26, 1863.
George W. Norton	"	----	Oct. 26, 1863	Resigned March 21, 1864.
Stephen W. Dorsey	"	----	Apr. 13, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
George W. Norton	1st Lieut.	----	Nov. 7, 1861	Promoted to Captain.
George Davenport	"	----	Nov. 7, 1861	Resigned January 7, 1863.
Charles G. Mason	"	----	Mar. 12, 1862	Resigned April 26, 1862.
Albert G. Merrill	"	----	Mar. 3, 1864	Resigned October 12, 1864.
James Harris	"	21	Feb. 8, 1865	Mustered out with Battery.
William H. Perigo	"	21	Feb. 8, 1865	Mustered out with Battery.
Thomas M. Bartlett	2d Lieut.	----	Nov. 7, 1861	Promoted.
Martin B. Ewing	"	----	Nov. 7, 1861	Promoted.
Albert G. Merrill	"	----	Sept.15, 1862	Declined promotion.
Wm. E. Parmelee, jr	"	18	Aug.15, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Frank R. Reckard	"	----	Jan. 7, 1863	Promoted.
William A. Ewing	"	----	April 1, 1862	Promoted.
Albert Reagler	"	----	May 9, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Lewis B. Maxwell	"	----	May 2, 1865	Mustered out with Battery.
Silas H. Judson	"	----	May 2, 1865	Mustered out with Battery.
William H. Perigo	"	----	June14, 1864	Promoted.
Philenzo Norton	Q. M. Sgt.	21	Sept.28, 1861	Discharged on expiration of term.
James H. Cooper	"	31	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Edward Allen	Sergeant.	23	Oct. 22, 1861	Killed at the battle of Port Republic, June 9, 1862.
John H. Merrell	"	20	Sept.28, 1861	Discharged on expiration of term.
Luke Carr	"	33	Sept.28, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 3, 1865.
Michael Best	"	23	Sept.28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
John E. Wilcox	"	21	Sept.28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Phil. Simmons	"	24	Sept.28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
William D. Mann	Corporal.	20	Sept.28, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, June 9, 1862.
George I. Cooper	"	26	Sept.28, 1861	Discharged on expiration of term.
John W. Horton	"	25	Feb. 27, 1864	Discharged to accept promotion March 3, 1865.
Alonzo J. Thompson	"	22	Nov. 5, 1861	Discharged to accept promotion, August 7, 1863.
William H. H. Smith	"	21	Oct. 24, 1861	Discharged to accept promotion December 4, 1862.
Samuel W. Cass	"	22	Sept.28, 1861	Transferred to Signal Corps.
W. D. Perrin	"	20	Nov. 4, 1861	Killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.
John W. Aikens	"	27	Sept.28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Jasper Hayden	"	20	Sept.28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
George Kommer	"	21	Oct. 24, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Cecil A. Hall	"	18	Aug. 5, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
John T. Lucas	"	18	Aug. 11, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Lemuel H. Hooker	"	30	Aug. 20, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Geo. F. Spencer	"	21	Aug. 5, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
John L. Wiltse	Corporal.	21	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Orin C. Dority	“	19	Aug. 5, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
J. Lansing Pray	Bugler.	25	Sept. 28, 1861	Transferred to Signal Corps.
Herbert H. Walker	“	21	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Michael G. Tyler	Artificer.	25	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Ames, Newton	Private.	26	Sept. 28, 1861	Died June 5, 1863.
Aikens, Alonzo S.	“	21	Sept. 28, 1861	Died February, 1864.
Aikens, Geo. W	“	24	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Bemis, Charles S.	“	20	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged at expiration of term.
Brown, Wm. J	“	18	Nov. 5, 1861	Discharged at expiration of term.
Bayliss, Samuel	“	33	July 22, 1862	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, December 26, 1862.
Briner, Joseph H.	“	42	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Briner, Wm. H	“	19	July 24, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Baker, Frank	“	18	Feb. 29, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Burt, Theo	“	33	Jan. 24, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Corlett, Wm	“	22	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, July 1, 1863.
Cooper, Amos C	“	18	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, March 22, 1863.
Corser, Charles M	“	25	Sept. 28, 1861	Died of wounds.
Cass, Wm. H	“	20	Aug. 1, 1862	Died of wounds, August 2, 1864.
Corson, Robert	“	25	Dec. 17, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate, January 1, 1863.
Canfield, Henry C	“	28	Feb. 28, 1864	Discharged to accept promotion.
Connor, George M	“	23	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Cotherall, Silas J.	“	22	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Cass, Henry A	“	30	Aug. 11, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Cook, James D	“	23	Feb. 3, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Clark, Wm. R	“	19	Feb. 29, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Cassady, Geo. A	“	17	Nov. 11, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Demolt, John	“	21	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged at expiration of term.
Dodd, Henry W	“	21	Oct. 26, 1861	Discharged at expiration of term.
Davis, Charles F	“	21	Aug. 9, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Davis, Sylvester	“	16	Aug. 11, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Doyle, Michael F.	“	18	Feb. 29, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Eaton, Wm. F	“	15	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Eddy, N. Bennett	“	18	Feb. 16, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Edmonds, John N	“	23	Sept. 28, 1861	Died of wounds received at Gettysburg.
Fletcher, Stillman	“	18	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Fitzgerald, M	“	20	Oct. 26, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Foreman, Jacob	“	26	Oct. 19, 1864	Died at Annapolis, August, 1863.
Ferris, Albert	“	37	Aug. 11, 1862	Died at Annapolis, August, 1863.
Fisher, Louis	“	27	Nov. 16, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Frish, Mathias	“	17	Nov. 17, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Furgerson, Geo. R	“	24	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Grover, Eugene W	“	--	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Goodrich, Stephen	“	21	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Himmelspech, C	“	21	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged at expiration of term.
Holloway, Geo. W	“	18	July 26, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Hooker, Geo	“	17	Aug. 5, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Herrick, Thomas C.	“	18	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Hill, James B	“	24	Nov. 16, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Hopkins, Edwin P	“	19	Oct. 26, 1861	Discharged at expiration of term.
Hunker, John J	“	19	Oct. 21, 1861	Transferred to Navy.
Hutchinson, Wm. C	“	22	Sept. 28, 1861	Died.
Kidder, Wm. H	“	20	Feb. 29, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Isham, Henry	“	21	Aug. 1, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Isham, John	“	24	Aug. 5, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Jay, Samuel	“	18	Feb. 13, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Jacobs, Lewis	“	23	Sept. 28, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Jerome, Samuel C	“	24	Sept. 28, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Jacobs, Edward D	“	23	Sept. 28, 1864	Discharged at expiration of term.
Jacobs, Spencer	“	32	Oct. 15, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Jacobs, Gilbert	“	45	Oct. 15, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Lewis, Fred	“	25	Oct. 29, 1861	Discharged at expiration of term.
Lewis, David	“	28	Dec. 31, 1863	Mustered out with Battery.
Lewis, Adelbert	“	18	Aug. 25, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Lutz, Nicholas	“	25	Aug. 25, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Lewis, Casper F	“	18	Feb. 24, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Lewis, Wm	“	20	Feb. 27, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Lee, Martin	“	18	Feb. 29, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Lockwood, Noah S	“	33	Aug. 11, 1862	Died of wounds.
Jerome, S. B	“	27	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Marston, Edward P	“	38	Sept. 28, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
McCord, B. F	“	20	Oct. 28, 1861	Discharged at expiration of term.

Names.	Rank.	Age.	Date of Entering the Service.	Remarks.
Murphy, Wm. H	Private.	20	Oct. 28, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Metzger, Wm. J	“	19	Dec. 19, 1861	Discharged at expiration of term.
Mills, Frank	“	18	Aug. 6, 1862	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Morris, Clarence	“	18	July 31, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Maguire, John T	“	30	Nov. 3, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Millbrandt, Andrew	“	28	July 29, 1862	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
McMahon, Edward	“	30	Nov. 7, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Majors, Royal	“	19	Aug. 22, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Morgan, Avery	“	21	Sept. 28, 1861	Mustered out with Battery.
Morgan, Albert	“	20	Sept. 28, 1861	Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Norton, Charles M	“	18	Jan. 2, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Pierce, Wm. G	“	21	Feb. 12, 1862	Discharged on account of wound.
Radcliff, Wm.	“	21	Feb. 24, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Search, Luther	“	18	Jan. 29, 1864	Killed.
Sibley, Mark E	“	19	Feb. 16, 1864	Died.
Scott, Albert E	“	19	Aug. 5, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Starrin, James H	“	18	Aug. 5, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Snyder, Geo. R	“	25	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Scouten, Albert	“	20	Feb. 8, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Strong, Fred C	“	36	Feb. 23, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Starrin, Alpheus	“	18	Dec. 17, 1863	Mustered out with Battery.
Smith, Thomas	“	24	Dec. 18, 1863	Mustered out with Battery.
Stevens, Henry K	“	29	Nov. 23, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Schenck, Charles	“	23	Nov. 16, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Starr, John	“	21	Nov. 16, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Taylor, Amos C	“	28	Feb. 5, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Tourtellotte, E. E	“	19	Sept. 29, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Wilson, Oliver C	“	20	July 31, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Waldroff, John	“	25	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Warren, Oscar	“	22	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Woodward, Henry F	“	16	Aug. 6, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Vanness, Jacob M	“	38	Aug. 7, 1862	Mustered out with Battery.
Visher, Edward E	“	20	Feb. 22, 1864	Mustered out with Battery.
Brice, Harlow J	“	----	Oct. --, 1861	
Waldman, Jacob	“	23	Nov. 1, 1861	
Wall, James	“	21	Oct. 21, 1861	

TWENTY-FIRST OHIO INDEPENDENT BATTERY.

The Twenty-First Battery was mustered into the United States service April 29, 1863. May 8th following, Captain Patterson, with four guns, was sent to West Virginia, where he took an active and arduous part in military operations in that section, when he returned to Camp Dennison. May 20th, the Battery left Cincinnati, per Gunboat Exchange, as guard to Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio, who, under sentence of a Court Martial, approved by President Lincoln, had been banished to the Rebel States. It proceeded as far as Louisville in such service, when it was brought back to Camp Dennison. Here the Battery remained until John Morgan crossed the Ohio into Indiana, when it was taken to Madison, in that State, where four of its guns were placed on board steamers, to serve as patrol of the Ohio River. In this way the pursuit of Morgan was materially aided, the boats keeping close along with the pursuing Cavalry throughout.

September 22, 1863, the Battery started for Camp Nelson, Kentucky. Thence, October 1st, it proceeded to Greenville, Tennessee, and was kept actively at work through the roughest portions of that State until January 16, 1864. At Walker's Ford, December 2, 1863, it took prominent part in the fight, doing valuable service on the ranks of the Rebels. From that time until the close of the War, the Battery was on duty in Tennessee and Alabama, chiefly in guarding important fords and Railroad lines. July 21, 1865, it returned to Camp Taylor, near Cleveland, Ohio, where it was paid off and mustered out of service.

ROSTER, THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Name and Rank.	Date of Rank	Remarks.
Captain—		
James W. Patterson	Nov. 13, 1862	Res. May 9, 1864.
James N. Walley	May 25, 1864	M. o. July 21,'65.
1st Lieutenant—		
James N. Walley	Jan. 7, 1863	Pro. to Captain.
Harrison L. Holloway	Nov. 19, 1862	Res. Dec. 23, 1863
Wm. H. H. Smith	Feb. 18, 1864	M. o. July 22,'65.
John M. Raymond	May 25, 1864	Died Nov. 18,'63.
2d Lieutenant—		
Wm. H. H. Smith	Nov. 9, 1862	Pro. to 1st Lieut.
John M. Raymond	Jan. 7, 1863	Pro. to 1st Lieut.
Wm. D. Mann	Feb. 18, 1864	M. o. July 21, '65

THIRD REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

This Regiment was organized in September, 1861, at Camp Worcester, Monroeville, Huron County, and January 14, 1862, moved to Camp Dennison. In February it proceeded to Jeffersonville, Indiana, and thence to Nashville, Tennessee, arriving there March 18th, and leaving on the 29th for Pittsburg Landing. On the march (April 4th) General Buell detached the First Battalion, sending it to Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, against Biffle's Rebel Cavalry, which was met and driven from the town. The Battalion rejoined the Regiment at Savannah, whence that force moved in advance of Buell's Army, reaching Pittsburg Landing April 25th, going into camp four miles from the River. May 4th the First Battalion went on reconnoissance, marching as far as Monterey, and was ordered to cross Chamber's Creek, where the enemy was met and driven back to its main force. The Regiment then moved within 10 miles of Corinth, where a brisk enagement took place between the First Battalion and a Rebel force, resulting in the retirement of the Battalion. May 27th the Regiment discovered the enemy in force on the railroad west of Corinth, engaged and routed them.

June 1, 1862, the First Battalion was detached to join General T. J. Wood's Division, leaving the balance of the Regiment at Corinth. The Regiment was re-united June 19th, at Tuscumbia, lying there in camp until the 30th, when it went to Mooresville, *via* Courtland and Decatur. It lay there until July 9th, when the Second and Third Battalions were ordered to Woodville, 30 miles east of Huntsville. July 13th the First Battalion marched to Huntsville, going into camp there on the 14th. On the 15th the Battalion went to Shelbyville, to defend that Town from apprehended attack; and on the 18th returned to Winchester. July 29th, Major Foster, with the Battalion and two companies of Infantry, went to Salem, and there captured from the enemy 89 head of cattle.

Leaving Winchester August 14th, the Division and Regiment moved to McMinnville, *via* Manchester. On the 29th the First Battalion was ordered to cross the Cumberland Mountains to Dunlap, to ascertain the enemy's position. On the way Rebel messengers were captured, bearing dispatches from Bragg to Wheeler, then north of McMinnville. The force then returned to its Division. September 3d the Division marched to Nashville, arriving there the 6th, and the 7th marched to Gallatin. Leaving that point on the 9th on a forced march for Bowling Green, Kentucky, to get there ahead of Bragg's forces, it arrived there on the 10th, after marching 34 miles per day. The 16th it marched for Munfordsville, encamping at Cave City the 20th. On the 21st the First Battalion had a sharp engagement at Munfordsville with a Rebel force three times its number, and in three charges drove them into their works, losing two killed and 12 wounded, while the enemy lost 38 killed and 60 wounded. Among the Rebel killed was Lieutenant-Colonel Brown. September 22d, the Division marched for Louisville, arriving on the 25th. October 1st the pursuit of Bragg's Army was resumed, and near Beardstown the First Battalion of the Third Cavalry, re-enforced by two Companies of Second and Third Kentucky Cavalry, attacked the enemy 1,200 strong, but without success, losing six killed, 20 wounded and 17 captured, Major Foster being among the disabled.

The Second and Third Battalions, under Colonel Zahm, during a portion of the Summer of 1862, were stationed at Woodville, Alabama, guarding a railroad. Repeated attacks by Rebel guerrillas made this duty one of great activity and fatigue. An expedition under Major Paramore, to Guntersville, on the Tennessee, resulted in driving the Rebel guerrillas from that section, with a loss to the command of six men killed and several wounded, the enemy suffering more severely. For about four months this portion of the Regiment was daily engaged in scouting and skirmishing with the enemy.

The Second and Third Battalions were now attached to the Second Brigade of Cavalry, under Colonel Lewis Zahm, and went into camp at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. This Brigade formed the rear guard of Buell's Army, and guarded its transportation in the pursuit of Bragg to Louisville. Colonel Zahm was highly complimented by General Buell for his tact in bringing his trains safely through. At Shelbyville the Brigade engaged the advance of Cavalry of Colonel Smith's Rebel Army, drove them from the Town, capturing many prisoners. During the battle of Perryville the Third Cavalry was engaged with the enemy at the fording of the Kentucky River near Paris; and after that battle it went into camp near Danville. October 19th a detachment of the Regiment under Major Charles Seidel, with a portion of Fourth Ohio Cavalry, in all numbering 250, was sent, under special orders from General McCook, to escort special couriers to Lexington and Covington, a forced march of 40 miles. The force encamped near the old plantation of Henry Clay at Ashland. At daylight, October 20th, the camp was completely surrounded by John Morgan's force, and made desperate resistance, but were compelled to yield to superior numbers. After being stripped of their valuables and dismounted, they were immediately paroled, sent into the Union lines and thence to Camp Chase, Ohio. Private Thomas Crofts, in a letter to his parents, stated that in the fight he was not more than 50 feet from the Rebel ranks. Nearly every horse in the Company was killed or disabled. Edwin E. Carr, of East Toledo, and Charles H. Colerain, of Toledo, and F. M. Kent, of Bryan, were killed in battle. The forces engaged were 250 Union Cavalry, and Morgan's 3,400 men and eight mountain howitzers. The number of men paroled was 198, beside officers. After the surrender Private Weis, of the Third Cavalry, asked to be shown General Morgan, when one among the Rebels was pointed out as the man. Whereupon Weis at once drew up his carbine, and, before he could be disarmed, took aim and shot down the supposed guerrilla leader, who proved to be Charlton Morgan, a cousin of John. Weis was immediately killed by the infuriate Rebels.

The remaining portion of the two Battalions moved from Danville to Bowling Green, and were stationed on the Railroad, with headquarters at Fountain-Head Station. Morgan's force then occupied Gallatin. Colonel Zahm ordered out a detachment on a reconnoissance toward Gallatin, to learn the enemy's strength and position, when Rebel pickets were captured and the required information obtained. The next morning Morgan's camp was attacked and his camp equipage and a large number of prisoners captured, Morgan hastily retreating across the Cumberland to Lebanon, Tennessee. Here after a separation of seven months, the three Battalions of the Third Cavalry met under novel circumstances. Colonel Zahm, not aware that the First Battalion was in the vicinity, on approaching Gallatin from the North, was attacked by a Cavalry force which turned out to be his own First Battalion, which mistake was probably the cause of Morgan's escape and the failure of the expedition, the firing between the two forces giving him notice of the presence of Union troops.

From Gallatin the Regiment moved to Hartsville, Tennessee, there going into camp. A detachment, under Captain E. M. Colver, went up the Cumberland River to Carthage to intercept a large drove of mules and Rebel stores; and after a chase of 26 miles—fording the River four times—they captured the train and drove off 146 mules, killing three and capturing 17 of the Rebel escort, including two quartermasters and a paymaster. In December this portion of the Regiment moved to near Nashville and were incorporated into the Second Brigade of Cavalry, First Cavalry Corps, Army of the Cumberland, under General D. S. Stanley. The First Battalion of the Third now rejoined the Regiment. December 26th the Regiment moved up with its Brigade and took position on the extreme right of Rosecrans's Army, near Franklin. On the 27th an attack was made on Franklin, resulting in completely routing the Rebel force remaining at that place. On the 28th the Brigade engaged the enemy on Wilkerson Turnpike beyond Triune, and drove them with severe loss, the Brigade losing a few prisoners. At 2 A. M., December 31st, the First Battalion, being on picket duty, apprised Colonel Zahm of the advance of Bragg's Rebel forces. At four o'clock the skirmish-line was driven in and the Brigade attacked by Wheeler's Rebel Cavalry. After two hours' fighting, the enemy, through superiority of numbers, forced the main portion of the Brigade from the field, that command suffering severely in both officers and men. The enemy had captured McCook's Corps ammunition-train, when the Second and Third Battalions, Third Ohio, after withstanding the shock of battle, remained at their posts, made a gallant dash and recaptured the train, killing a number of Rebels and horses, and taking 140 prisoners. On that day the Regiment lost 13 men killed and a large number wounded. January 1, 1863, the Third Cavalry bore an active part in escorting a train of 4,000 wagons from Franklin for Nashville, in doing which fierce contests occurred with Wheeler's Rebel Cavalry.

After the battle of Stone River, the Third Cavalry was sent in pursuit of the enemy, and near Middleton, Tennessee, attacked his rear-guard and captured one of his trains. While in camp at Murfreesboro, a detachment of the Third Battalion, while on a scout, under Lieutenant F. Bernard, was surrounded by Rebels, when they cut their way out, with slight loss, and taking with them a number of prisoners. About that time the Regiment was in affairs at Milton, Liberty, Readyville, Franklin, Snow Hill, Smithville, Auburn, Manchester and McMinnville, suffering in men killed and wounded and loss of horses.

The Regiment bore an active part in the advance of Rosecrans's Army from Murfreesboro, in July, 1863. During the battle of Chickamauga, it was at Lafayette, where it was attacked and forced back to Charleston, Tennessee. After the battle, the Third Cavalry moved as the advance of General Crook's forces in pursuit of Wheeler's Cavalry, with which a handsome and successful fight took place at Farmington, the enemy being completely routed, with loss of large numbers in killed and captured. The Third Cavalry lost two men killed and 23 captured. In November, 1863, a portion of the Regiment, under Colonel Seidel, scouted through the mountains of East Tennessee. Another detachment, under Captain Richard D. Wood, was engaged about Dalton, Georgia, when Captain Wood was killed. About this time an incident occurred which illustrates both the character of the guerrilla warfare which the Union troops were called to meet and the spirit and manner in which it was met. The circumstances of the incident were given at the time, as follows:

> Lieutenant-Colonel Howland was then Post Commander at Decherd, Tennessee. A band of about 50 guerrillas suddenly pounced on a Union man's store at Winchester, three miles West, completely emptying it of its contents, which afforded a handsome prize to them. As soon as word of the robbery was received at Decherd, a detail from the Third Cavalry was sent after the plunderers; but in consequence of deceptive information given of the route taken by them, they escaped. Not long afterwards, a force, increased to 150, appeared in the neighborhood, when Lieutenant-Colonel Howland sent Company A, Captain Terry, and Company F, Captain George Williams, of Fremont, in pursuit of them. Coming in sight of them, the scamps, using spurs instead of weapons, incontinently fled. The race was a hard one, during which Captain Williams was thrown by his horse and disabled, but Captain Terry and 15 men soon overtook 60 of them, including Colonel Holman, the Rebel officer in command. The enemy made a stand to receive their pursuers; on perceiving which Captain Terry called on his men to prepare for a sabre-charge, which was no sooner said than done, when the Rebel force of four times their number wheeled and ran, again pursued by the little band. It happened that Colonel Holman's more immediate pursuer was Sergeant Paul Deal, of Fremont, and of Captain Williams's Company. The race between these was long and earnest. The speed of their horses was very nearly equal, and although Deal got so near he could touch Holman, he could not get near enough to hit him a fair blow. While thus near, and both horses at their highest speed, the Rebel Colonel drew his revolver and turning around in his saddle fired three times at Deal, the latter each time parrying the weapon with his sabre so as to divert the shot and save himself from injury. Finally, Holman and several others of the band were captured and returned to Decherd. The Rebel leader was warm in his admiration of Sergeant Deal, pronouncing him the bravest and coolest man he had met, and insisting that his (Holman's) revolver should be presented to Deal and he be promoted. These suggestions were so just, that they were strictly carried out, and Sergeant Deal returned to Ohio with Holman's revolver, and on arriving at Columbus received a Lieutenant's commission for his gallantry.

In January, 1864, while at Pulaski, Tennessee, the Third Cavalry re-enlisted. Of the original 1,300, only 400 effective men were then left. On the 4th of February, it left Nashville for Ohio, reaching Camp Worcester, Monroeville, after an absence of two years. Of the Company which left Toledo, only 30 returned, many of them being on detached service when these left Nashville. Owing to a misunderstanding as to the time of their arrival at Toledo, the contemplated reception of the Veterans did not take place; but impromptu steps were taken by the Mayor; a dinner was provided at the McKenster House; a procession of citizens escorted the heroes to the hotel, where the dinner was partaken of.

March 2, 1864, its furlough having expired, the Third Cavalry re-assembled at Monroeville, with nearly 1,000 recruits secured for it, and making its total force over 1,500 men. Proceeding again to the field, it was re-equipped and went into camp at Columbia, Tennessee, with charge of the line of road from Nashville to Huntsville. About the 1st May, as part of Long's Second Brigade of Cavalry, at Decatur, and also at Courtland, Alabama, the Regiment was engaged with the Rebel General Roddey's command, which was routed, with the loss of a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major and upwards of 30 men killed and wounded. At Moulton, Alabama, the Regiment was attacked by the same force in camp before daylight; and although partly surprised it rallied, drove the enemy from the field with slaughter, and pursued it, capturing 25 or 30 prisoners. At Rome, it was given position on the left flank of Sherman's Army, and participated in the engagements at Etowah, Kenesaw Mountain, Noonday Creek, and the crossing of the Chattahoochie River. Being sent to Roswell, Georgia, to destroy Rebel stores and factories, it there captured 400 factory-girls, who were sent through the lines by General Sherman. At McAfee Bridge (or Shakerock), July 9th, four Companies of the Regiment, under command of Captain E. M. Colver, engaged a superior force of Texan Cavalry, killing a Lieutenant and seven men and capturing prisoners and horses. Subsequently the Regiment took part in the battles of Peachtree Creek and Decatur, and in raids to Covington and Stone Mountain. In the Kilpatrick raid, the Third Cavalry was with the Brigade in the advance to the rear of Atlanta, and destroyed a portion of the Railroad from Atlanta to West Point, losing thereby 48 men. It also took part in the Stoneman raid, under General Kenner Garrard. In each of these raids it suffered severely. In the flanking movement on Jonesboro, the Regiment was in Garrard's Division of Cavalry. After the occupation of Atlanta, it went into camp near Decatur, Georgia, and when Hood's dash was made, the Regiment was sent in pursuit as far as Gadson.

In the first battle of Franklin, the Regiment was on the left of Thomas's forces, and was engaged with the Rebel Cavalry. A portion of the Regiment was engaged in the battle before Nashville. After Hood's retreat, it followed him across the Tennessee into Alabama. It was then engaged in the Wilson raid through Alabama and Georgia; and in the battles of Selma and Montgomery, Alabama; and of Macon and Griffin, Georgia. In the capture of Selma, Captain Archibald J. Eyster, now of Toledo, was in command of the advance-guard. The Rebel defense consisted of 6,000 troops inside fortifications, General Forrest being in command. The assault was made by 1,600 Union Cavalry under Colonel Long, commanding the Division. Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. Howland, of Third Ohio, commanded the Second Brigade. He subsequently was made Colonel and Brigadier-General by brevet. The Regiment also took part in the chase after Jeff. Davis, in Wilson's command, in which pursuit a detachment went through to the Gulf. At Selma it lost heavily in killed and wounded. Lieutenant D. C. Lewis and other officers were taken prisoners. Lieutenant Lewis, afterwards paroled, was killed by the explosion of the boiler of the Steamer Sultana, near Memphis. At Macon, Georgia, while on duty, Captain J. S. Clock was murdered by one of the Fourth United States Cavalry.

Under orders from General Geo. H. Thomas, the Third Cavalry turned over its horses and arms at Macon, and was then ordered to report at Nashville for muster out. Proceeding home *via* Louisville, the Regiment reached Camp Chase, where it was paid off and discharged August 14, 1865, after an active and efficient service of four years, lacking 20 days.

ROSTER, THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

[NOTE—This list is intended to give only the names of Regimental officers, and of members of Company C, from Lucas County.]

Name.	*Rank.*	*Date of Rank.*	*Remarks.*
Lewis Zahm	Colonel.	Aug. 6, 1861	Honorably discharged Jan. 5, 1863.
James W. Paramore	"	Jan. 5, 1863	Dismissed July, 1863.
Chas. B. Seidel	"	Aug. 1, 1863	Mustered out at expiration of service.
Horace N. Howland	"	April 8, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
Douglas A. Murray	Lieut. Colonel.	Oct. 10, 1861	Resigned June 7, 1863.
Chas. B. Seidel	"	June 17, 1863	Promoted to Colonel.
Horace N. Howland	"	Nov. 23, 1863	Promoted to Colonel.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Date of Rank.*	*Remarks.*
Darius E. Livermore	Lient. Colonel.	April 8, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
John H. Foster	Major.	Sept. 13,1861	Resigned February 14, 1863.
James W. Paramore	“	Sept. 27,1861	Promoted to Colonel.
James S. Busbin	“	Dec. 12, 1861	Declined.
Chas. B. Seidel	“	Jan. 16, 1862	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Horace N. Howland	“	Jan. 5, 1863	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Chas. W. Skinner	“	Feb. 14, 1863	Resigned September 10, 1864.
Leonard Adams	“	June 7, 1863	Mustered out November 23, 1864.
Thos. D. McClelland	“	Dec. 8, 1863	Mustered out November 23, 1864.
Darius E. Livermore	“	Nov. 30, 1864	Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.
Francis P. Gates	“	Nov. 30, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
Martin Archer	“	Nov. 30, 1864	Transferred to U. S. Colored Troops.
Oliver M. Brown	“	April 8, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment as Captain.
Seymour B. Coe	“	Aug. 2, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment as Captain.
M. C. Cuykendall	Surgeon.	Oct. 28, 1861	Mustered out.
W. B. Boyd	“	Dec. 1, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
S. F. Selby	Asst. Surgeon.	Nov. 4, 1861	Resigned Nov. 5, 1863.
John K. Moore	“	Aug. 19, 1862	Mustered out (supernumerary) December, 1862.
John G. Bingham	“	Nov. 5, 1863	Declined.
W. B. Boyd	“	Mar. 24, 1864	Promoted to Surgeon.
W. N. Bickett	“	Mar. 30, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
E. Y. Warner	Chaplain.	Sept. 25, 1861	Resigned August 1, 1862.
Benj. F. W. Cozier	“	May 9, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
Horace N. Howland	Captain.	Aug. 15, 1861	Promoted to Major.
Oliver M. Brown	“	Aug. 19, 1863	Promoted to Major.
Henry Streicher	“	July 13, 1864	Declined.
Orange H. Howland	“	Nov. 30, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
Christopher C. Clay	“	Nov. 30, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
Calvin S. Kimball	“	Feb. 23, 1865	Commission revoked.
Reed V. Boice	“	Aug. 2, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment as 1st Lieutenant.
Jonathan B. Bliven	1st Lieutenant.	Aug. 24, 1861	Resigned December 22, 1862.
Oliver M. Brown	“	July 10, 1862	Promoted to Captain.
Henry Streicher	“	Feb. 1, 1863	Mustered out.
Orange H. Howland	“	Mar. 31, 1864	Promoted to Captain.
Reed V. Boice	“	Nov. 30, 1864	Promoted to Captain.
Christopher C. Clay	“	July 13, 1864	Promoted to Captain.
Calvin S. Kimball	“	Nov. 30, 1864	Promoted to Captain.
George H. Frent	“	Feb. 23, 1865	Resigned June 6, 1865.
Oliver M. Brown	2d Lieutenant.	Aug. 16, 1861	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
Henry Streicher	“	May 16, 1862	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
Orange H. Howland	“	July 20, 1862	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
Christopher C. Clay	“	Feb. 4, 1864	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
Calvin S. Kimball	“	Mar. 31, 1864	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
George H. Frent	“	Nov. 30, 1864	Promoted to 1st Lieutenant.
Francis C. Dodge	“	Nov. 30, 1864	Mustered out May 29, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Horace N. Howland	Captain.	35	Aug.15, 1861	Promoted to Major.
Jonathan B. Bliven	1st Lieut.	----	Aug.24, 1861	Discharged.
Barnard W. Dolan	1st Sergt.	33	Sept. 6, 1861	Mustered out with company.
John B. Donahue	Q. M. Sgt.	22	Aug.26, 1861	Mustered out with company.
Austin B. Conant	Com. Sgt.	25	Aug.24, 1861	Mustered out with company.
George J. Miller	Sergeant.	23	Aug.23, 1861	Mustered out with company.
Lewis Fisher	“	21	Aug.21, 1861	Mustered out with company.
William H. Dustin	“	18	Aug.28, 1861	Mustered out with company.
Orrin Burr	“	18	Jan. 19, 1864	Mustered out with company.
William F. Bradley	Corporal.	18	Aug.28, 1861	Detached.
Orrin Buzzell	“	35	Dec. 26, 1863	Wounded; mustered out.
Isaac Whitson	“	18	Feb. 13, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Charles O. Brown	“	18	Feb. 18, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Hoyt B. Pike	“	18	Dec. 24, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Joseph Meirhoffer	“	21	Dec. 21, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Albert Alden	Private.	18	Feb. 20, 1864	Mustered out with company.
John Albert	“	18	Dec. 1, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Frederick Barnes	“	19	Dec. 24, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Edward Burke	“	44	Dec. 29, 1863	Mustered out with company.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Thomas Biggs	Private.	18	Dec. 26, 1863	Mustered out with company.
John Broadbeck	"	25	June27, 1863	Mustered out with company.
August Bissell	"	37	Sept. 3, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Henry Cook	"	21	Aug.20, 1861	Promoted to Sergeant.
Peter Clukey	"	21	Dec. 14, 1863	Mustered out with company.
John Conrad	"	34	Jan. 8, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Benj. F. Dustin	"	28	Jan. 2, 1865	Mustered out with company.
Francis B. Dustin	"	31	Jan. 2, 1865	Mustered out with company.
Walter Dustin	"	19	Aug.26, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Robert M. Davis	"	40	Aug.15, 1861	Mustered out with company.
Lewis Dawes	"	35	Oct. 27, 1864	Mustered out with company.
James Foley	"	29	Sept. 8, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Jacob Gordinier	"	24	Nov. 2, 1861	Mustered out with company.
Ell Gyor	"	18	Dec. 10, 1863	Mustered out with company.
John Greenwood	"	27	Dec. 15, 1863	Mustered out with company.
John R. Green	"	44	Sept. 3, 1862	Mustered out; absent sick.
Albert Hancock	"	19	Mar. 1, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Charles Hatfield	"	28	Jan. 9, 1864	Mustered out with company.
Samuel H. Hess	"	25	Sept. 7, 1861	Wounded; in hospital.
Philip Kreider	"	41	Aug.28, 1861	Mustered out with company.
Hiram Lenhart	"	30	Aug.20, 1861	Mustered out with company.
William A. Lawrence	"	44	Aug.26, 1861	Mustered out with company.
Brainerd Miller	"	19	Aug.23, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Nicholas Neiles	"	38	Dec. 14, 1863	Mustered out with company.
James S. Wintermute	"	18	Dec. 7, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Henry C. Wolcott	"	31	Jan. 4, 1864	Mustered out with company.
William H. Wintermute	"	27	Dec. 14, 1863	Mustered out with company.
Joseph Drurion	"	----	Dec. 14, 1863	Died.
Alfred P. Dumersy	"	----	Jan. 18, 1864	Died.
Samuel C. Fry	"	34	Aug.20, 1861	Died.
Henry D. Pike	"	----	Dec. 21, 1863	Died.
James Yager	"	----	Dec. 19, 1863	Died.
Theodore W. Harlow	1st Sergt.	29	Aug.23, 1861	Mustered out.
Francis Allen	Sergeant.	23	Aug.26, 1861	Mustered out.
Thomas Croft	"	21	Aug.26, 1861	Mustered out.
George Westernberger	"	25	Sept.26, 1861	Mustered out.
Levi Genson	Corporal.	23	Aug.27, 1861	Mustered out.
Edward McDonald	B. K. S.	36	Aug.26, 1861	Mustered out.
James E. Thompson	"	19	Sept.10, 1861	Mustered out.
Horace Benedict	Private.	18	Aug.26, 1861	Mustered out.
Emanuel Cole	"	21	Aug.26, 1861	Mustered out.
Peter Eddy	"	25	Aug.24, 1861	Mustered out.
Wilson Farner	Private.	25	Aug. 20,1861	Mustered out.
Daniel A. Hallett	"	26	Aug. 26,1861	Mustered out.
William B. Meeker	"	25	Aug. 23,1861	Mustered out.
Alexander Marker	"	23	Aug. 26,1861	Mustered out.
Tho. H. Smith	"	22	Aug. 26,1861	Mustered out.
William Smith	"	19	Aug. 28,1861	Mustered out.
William Van Wermer	"	28	Aug. 26,1861	Mustered out.
John H. Zedechier	"	21	Aug. 28,1861	Mustered out.
Archibald J. Eyster	1st Sergt.	----	Aug. 16,1862	Mustered out.
John Koerman	Corporal.	----	Aug. 16,1862	Mustered out.
William Fitzpatrick	Private.	----	Aug. 19,1862	Mustered out.
John Redding	Sadler.	----	July 16, 1862	Mustered out.
Martin G. Hilton	Private.	----	Sept. 13,1862	Mustered out.
Samuel Lyons	"	----	Aug. 16,1862	Mustered out.
Harrison Spencer	"	----	Sept. 17,1864	Mustered out.
Richard Van Slack	"	----	Sept. 23,1862	Mustered out.
Daniel Austin	"	----	Aug. 24,1863	Discharged.
Samuel Charter	"	----	Dec. 10, 1863	Discharged.
Francis C. Dodge	1st Sergt.	----	Sept. 15,1862	Discharged.
Russell B. Gorsuch	Private.	----	Dec. 18, 1863	Discharged.
John H. Ray	"	----	Oct. 12, 1863	Discharged.
James McDougle	"	----	Dec. 3, 1861	Mustered out.
Thomas Shipherd	"	22	Aug. 24,1861	
James Campbell	"	----	Oct. 2, 1863	
William Holt	"	----	Nov. 6, 1863	
Jacob Webber	"	28	Jan. 4, 1864	
David Cosgrove	"	28	Aug, 27,1861	Transferred.
John Griner	"	29	Aug. 10,1861	Transferred.
James Mills	"	----	Aug. 24,1862	Transferred.
John Nishwetz	"	----	July 26, 1862	Transferred.

Names.	*Rank*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Jacob Serles	Private.	----	Nov. 28, 1861	Transferred.
Milton Straight	“	----	July 17, 1861	Transferred.
Calvin S. Kimball	“	26	Sept. 10, 1861	Promoted to 2d Lieutenant.

NAMES ON MUSTER-IN ROLL BUT NOT ON MUSTER-OUT ROLL.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Date of Entering the Service.*	*Remarks.*
Calvin Spangler	Corporal.	22	Aug. 24, 1861	No record.
William A. Lawrence	“	44	Aug. 25, 1861	No record.
Joseph Ott	Bugler.	23	Aug. 20, 1861	Transferred.
Levi B. Whitelock	“	42	Aug. 24, 1861	No record.
Levi Cook	Farrier.	38	Aug. 24, 1861	No record.
John Antibus	Sadler.	29	Aug. 27, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Allen, John	Private.	29	Sept. 14, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Brown, Lorin A.	“	29	Sept. 7, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Brown, Daniel	“	29	Sept. 10, 1861	Detailed for Orderly duty.
Barton, Hiram	“	18	Aug. 19, 1861	Detailed for Orderly duty.
Baldwin, John A	“	29	Aug. 26, 1861	Transferred to L company.
Battenfield, Dan S	“	23	Aug. 28, 1861	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Bliven, Robert H	“	18	Sept. 16, 1861	Mustered out on general order, 1862.
Carr, Edward	“	17	Aug. 26, 1861	Killed at Lexington, Kentucky.
Cannon, John	“	24	Aug. 19, 1861	Shot through the lungs and discharged.
Colton, Charles H	“	17	Aug. 17, 1861	Killed at Lexington, Kentucky.
Conn, Samuel	“	23	Sept. 1, 1861	Died in front of Corinth, Miss.
Chilson, Peter	“	19	Sept. 3, 1861	Died in front of Corinth, Mississippi.
Davis, Robert M	“	40	Aug. 15, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Dalby, David	“	20	Aug. 26, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Emch, Benedict	“	21	Sept. 24, 1861	Teamster at Regt. headquarters.
Eichott, Jacob	“	51	Aug. 20, 1861	Teamster at Regt. headquarters.
Fountain, Oliver	“	20	Aug. 25, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga.
Jones, Thomas	“	18	Oct. 1, 1861	Killed at Chickamauga.
Longendoroff, Joseph	“	44	Aug. 20, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Lennon, Lawrence	“	31	Sept. 8, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Moyer, Frank F	“	21	Aug. 24, 1861	Killed at Farmington, Tennessee.
Meeker, Benj. F	“	18	Aug. 24, 1861	Died.
Navarre, Peter	“	30	Aug. 23, 1861	
Navarre, Oliver	“	32	Aug. 23, 1861	Disabled and discharged in 1862.
Norton, Henry G	“	20	Aug. 24, 1861	No record.
Orton, James C	“	28	Oct. 2, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Priame, Bradley L	“	37	Aug. 18, 1861	No record.
Pinkerton, Samuel	“	21	Aug. 26, 1861	No record.
Price, Charles	“	27	Sept. 10, 1861	No record.
Rottler, Mathias	“	27	Aug. 28, 1861	No record.
Reed, Amos K	“	43	Oct. 1, 1861	Discharged on Surgeon's certificate.
Spangler, Henry D	“	18	Aug. 24, 1861	No record.
Trembly, Joseph E	“	19	Sept. 2, 1861	Wounded and discharged.
Underwood, George R	“	19	Sept. 17, 1861	Transferred.
Van Fleet, Otis	“	20	Aug. 26, 1861	No record.
Walton, William A	“	18	Aug. 18, 1861	
Wilcox, William	“	36	Aug. 31, 1861	Died at Tuscumbia, Alabama.
Welch, John	“	19	Aug. 26, 1861	Discharged, disability.

A Re-union of the Third Ohio Cavalry was held at Monroeville, September 28, 1869, when Captain James B. Luckey presided, and E. W. Amsden acted as Secretary. The following officers were elected for the year: President—Colonel Lewis Zahm. Vice-Presidents—Samuel Curry, Company A; A. H. Pearl, Company B; H. N. Howland, Company C; W. L. Stackhouse, Company D; Thomas C. McEwen, Company E; William P. Lee, Company F; Thos. Baker, Company G; C. W. Skinner, Company H; John Blackman, Company I; C. L. Cook, Company K; John Muir, Company L; Thos. O'Rouke, Company M. Corresponding Secretary—R. R. Smith, Toledo.

Besides members of commands organized here, large numbers of citizens of Lucas County served in Regiments from other Counties and other States, and in the Regular Army, of whom it is found to be impracticable to obtain information. Among such enlistments were 12 in Company D, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, as follows:

Patrick Kelley, Captain, now at Saginaw, Mich.

Benjamin Raitz, Second Lieutenant, at 138 Elm Street, Toledo.

Samuel B. Davis, Editor McComb *Herald*, McComb, Ohio.

Walter A. McCaron, in Michigan.

Michael O'Brien, died since the war.

William W. Bower, supposed to live in Detroit, Michigan.

Edgar Hyke, at Soldiers' Home, Dayton.

Dennis Maher, drowned near Cairo, Illinois, while coming home on Veteran furlough.

John McBride, died during the war.

Of John Goodale, Francis Horer, Robert Harvie, and Joseph Pellett, also from this County, no information can be obtained. All those named were from Toledo, except John McBride, from Sylvania.

Beside the above was Bruce Hoffman from Defiance.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ROLL OF HONOR — CEMETERIES.

IT was made the duty of the Assessors in May, 1865, when active service in the War had practically closed, to canvass the several Townships and Wards for names of persons who had enlisted in the Union Army; of those who had died; of those disabled; of Soldiers' families; and of such of these as were necessitous, with the number of persons in the same. The facts thus obtained were returned to the County Auditor's office. Following is a list of dead Soldiers thus obtained, together with a table giving results under the other heads named. In the nature of the case, absolute completeness or correctness could hardly be expected in such a work; but it has been deemed best to give the record thus furnished, as aiding to the nearest practicable approach to justice to the noble and heroic defenders of their country's life—only regretting that it is not more full and accurate.

As a matter of course, in the several partial lists of dead, given in this volume, the names of many are repeated; but it has been deemed better to do this, than that names belonging here should be omitted. The repetitions will readily be discovered by those acquainted with the facts.

TOLEDO.

First Ward.—J. Barrington, Jr., 14th Ohio; Benedict Brown, 14th Ohio; Henry T. Bissell, 11th Ohio; Joseph T. Baker, 67th Ohio; Conrad Daum, 25th Ohio; John Hilt, 25th Ohio; W. W. Hunt, 100th Ohio; Fred. Kimmerlin, Jr., 111th Ohio; Alpheus McIntyre, 21st Ohio; Louis G. Miller, 3d O. C.; Fred. Miller, 67th Ohio; Rudolph Niehaus, 25th Ohio; Jacob Pfanner, 14th Ohio; Robert Redwood, 3d O. C.; F. B. Searls, 111th Ohio; Charles Euranius, 67th Ohio; John Beigan, 114th Ohio.

Second Ward.—Thomas Higglemire, 14th Ohio; Geo. W. Horton, 14th Ohio; Wm. Marker, 14th Ohio; George McCracken, 88th Illinois; John Marich, 67th Ohio; Henry Saunders, 38th Ohio; P. L. Towers, 3d O. C.; George M. Ballard, 67th Ohio.

Third Ward.—Owen Dirken, 67th Ohio; Michael Herbert, 25th Ohio; Barney Meconara, 69th Ohio; James Richmond, 8th Ohio; James Smith, 67th Ohio; Arthur D. Tarbox, 14th Ohio; Jeroleman Wandike, 37th Ohio.

Fourth Ward.—William Skehan, 67th Ohio; —— Schwartz, 189th Ohio; James Heart, Cavalry; Aug. Klangbolter, 47th Ohio; Washington Norton, 67th Ohio; Walter Clumm, 18th Ohio; John Woodbury, 71st Ohio.

Fifth Ward.—Theo. Sanger, 27th Ohio; George H. Curtiss, 111th Ohio; Ruel Wetmore, 14th Ohio; Geo. Smith, 3d O. C.; John W. Harrison, 14th Ohio; Louis Emery, 25th Ohio; David Valentine, 67th Ohio; Albert Wolcott, 14th Ohio; Fred. Josenhaus, 130th Ohio; Christ. Obeist, 130th Ohio; John Martin, 43d Ohio.

Sixth Ward.—Charles Sherwood, 3d O. C.; Arnold Waldeck, 1st Artillery; Joseph Young, 100th Ohio; Albert H. Huntley, 14th Ohio; Thomas Moon, 14th Ohio; James Orton, 3d O. C.; Hiram Craig, 67th Ohio; Edwin Carr, 3d O. C.; James Cavashirg, 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery.

MANHATTAN.

Joseph Drouillard, 3d O. C.; Francis Grode, 67th Ohio; Thomas Hagar, 18th Ohio; Alvesta King, 111th Ohio; Henry Morreau, 67th Ohio; Peter McTague; Thomas McTauge, Alex. Navarre, 14th Ohio; John M. Varian, 47th Ohio; James Welch, 111th Ohio; Charles Wilkinson, 100th Ohio; Aaron Applegate, 14th Ohio; Stephen Anteau, 3d O. C.; Jasper Brown, 21st Ohio; C. O. Callihan, 14th Ohio; William Cone, 14th Ohio.

WASHINGTON.

Miles A. Aldrich, 100th Ohio; John Ammon, 37th Ohio; Henry Bemor, 100th Ohio; Edwin Bishop, 1st Conn. Cav.; Henry Brown, 130th Ohio; Lemuel Crockett, 47th Ohio; Wm. W. Giles, Austin Haughton, 25th Ohio; Edward Burge, 25th Ohio; Solon Lane, 123d Ohio; David Lewis, — Artillery; Wm. A. Watson, 128th Ohio.

SYLVANIA.

Matthew Davis, 25th Ohio; Zirah Green, 111th Ohio; William Gilpin; Oscar Hendrickson, 14th Ohio; William Hallett, Jr., 25th Ohio; Edwin Peck, 25th Ohio; Harlan Page, 25th Ohio; Thomas Porter, 14th Ohio; Levi Palmer, 47th Ohio; Elijah Stone, 47th Ohio; John Van Orman, 14th Ohio; John Woodmansee, 14th Ohio; John Kimball, 111th Ohio; James Lowden, 18th Ohio; Edwin Lacy, 18th Ohio; John Lane, 18th Ohio; John McBride, 14th Ohio; James Mills, 18th Ohio; Daniel Norris, 18th Ohio; John Oats, 14th Ohio; Horace Bertholf, 21st Ohio Battery; Horace Cooper, 111th Ohio; Staunton Chappel, 111th Ohio; Orland Comstock, 67th Ohio; Uriah Cheney, 18th Ohio; Samuel Corbin, — Battery.

WATERVILLE.

Benjamin Rathbun, 100th Ohio; William Gaunt, 14th Ohio; Alfred D. Isham, 67th Ohio; Orson G. Ballou, 100th Ohio; Milo Black, 60th Ohio; William C. Hutchinson, — Artillery; William M. Turk, 67th Ohio; Robert McCabe, 111th Ohio; James P. Hine, 14th Ohio; William Stebbins, 67th Ohio; Cuyler Stebbins, 100th Ohio; Samuel Spade, 100th Ohio; Ranatus Lucas, 100th Ohio; John Rocherty, 37th Ohio; David C. Cheney, 67th Ohio.

MAUMEE.

First Ward.—Alex. Osborn, 5th Infantry; Francis O. Borner, 14th Ohio; John Carroll, 57th Ohio; Nelson C. Carter, 100th Ohio; John Green, 14th Ohio; James House, 100th Ohio; Antoine Laflour, 14th Ohio; Lovine Merrill, 14th Ohio; Charles Mitchell, 14th Ohio, John McCrink, New York Battery; John Owen, 14th Ohio; Lewis Smith, 130th Ohio; Jackson P. Sager; 100th Ohio; Antoine Soudenet; Granville Taylor, 67th Ohio.

Second Ward and Waynesfield Township.—Thomas N. Gilbert, 14th Ohio; Uriah Gilbert, 14th Ohio; Lyman S. Hall, 14th Ohio; Oscar J. Neeley, 23d New York Battery; James H. Perrin, 14th Ohio; Benj. F. Perrin, 9th Louisiana Colored; George Peck, 185th Ohio; Robert Ireland, 21st Ohio.

Third Ward.—Lawson J. Fox, 14th Ohio; Fred. A. Wolcott, 47th Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD.

James Munyan; William Bemis, 100th Ohio; James Abbott, 100th Ohio; Lucius Abbott, 100th Ohio; Ira Cummings, 100th Ohio; Aaron Faught; George Yager, 14th Ohio; Eli Birchfield, 14th Ohio; Aaron Birchfield, 14th Ohio; Wesley Hill, 67th Ohio; Aaron Haynes, 3d O. C.; John Hepp, 14th Ohio; Joseph Vono, 14th Ohio; Owen Rumsey, 6th O. C.; Mason Cressey, 14th Ohio; Osgood Cressey, 3d O. C.

RICHFIELD.

Eli Saulsbury, 100th Ohio; Luther Saunders, 10th O. C.; Nicholas Stahl, 182d Ohio; M. V. Tredway, 47th Ohio; Philander Wickham, 111th Ohio; Joseph Bosilgia, 37th Ohio; Perry Bennett, 14th Ohio; John Brint, 14th Ohio; Louis Cutchner, 130th Ohio; James Fullerton, 14th Ohio; Dallas Gilson, 47th Ohio; Norman Gilson, 47th Ohio; Charles Holloway, 14th Ohio; Thomas Kanavel, 14th Ohio; Charles Kanavel. 14th Ohio; W. C. Lathrop, 14th Ohio; Joseph Mangel, 14th Ohio; W. W. McBride, 14th Ohio; Milo Metkiff, 100th Ohio.

PROVIDENCE.

Jacob Bugh, 67th Ohio; Daniel Ricker, 67th Ohio; Samuel Keeler, 68th Ohio; Andrew J. Clutter, 100th Ohio; John Dowyer, 68th Ohio; John Ferre, 68th Ohio; Clayton Shelby, 60th Ohio; Samuel Hutchinson, 102d Ohio; Cyrus E. Riley, 55th Ohio; John A. Brown, 68th Ohio; Thomas Brown, 68th Ohio; John Martin, 60th Ohio; John J. Clark, 14th Ohio; John Mouldner, 68th Ohio; William H. Young, 68th Ohio; John North, 68th Ohio; Benjamin F. Cole, 68th Ohio; William Condon, 68th Ohio.

ADAMS.

W. H. Cass, 1st Ohio Artillery; Charles Corser, 1st Art.; John M. Edmunds, 1st Art.; Nelson Ferris, 1st Art.; Adelbert Knapp, 14th Ohio; Alonzo Atkins, 1st Art.; Joseph Tromley; Nor. Lockwood, 1st Art.; John Yager, 3d O. C.; Andrew Totten, 67th Ohio.

SPENCER.

James Brocken, 67th Ohio; William Bemis, 100th Ohio; John Coon, 1st Michigan; James Carroll, 14th Ohio; Robert Fairchild, 67th Ohio; John E. Hadley, 1st Mich.; John M. Houser, 14th Ohio; Benj. Hoftile, 14th Ohio; Michael Langenderfer, 189th Ohio; Eliakim Munson, 14th Ohio; David S. Randolph, 188th Ohio; Jacob Ruda, 37th Ohio; Benjamin Sutton, 28th Ohio; John Schneider, 37th Ohio; Jacob Wolf, 67th Ohio.

SWANTON.

Franklin Brace, 67th Ohio; Thomas Beach, 67th Ohio; Joseph Combo, 111th Ohio; David Cheney, 67th Ohio; Orrin Clawson, 85th Ohio; Joseph Fullerton, 67th Ohio; Ab. Hartzell, 100th Ohio; John Kaley, 67th Ohio; Robert Mills, 100th Ohio; Edmund Miller, 3d O. C.; H. E. Redding, 111th Ohio; Joseph W. Scott, 38th Ohio; Isaac Skinner, 111th Ohio; Andrew Weigel, 14th Ohio; John Weigel, 38th Ohio; George Wilcox, 100th Ohio.

MONCLOVA.

Edward Allen; Valentine Flann, 14th Ohio; Jas. C. House, 100th Ohio; Edward Moody, 14th Ohio; Levi McMullen, 14th Ohio; David Ruckle, 14th Ohio; John Ruckle, 100th Ohio; Philip Ruckle, 60th Ohio; Thomas Ringo, 27th Ohio; Alpheus O. Gunn, 14th Ohio; Leonard A. Gunn, 14th Ohio; J. Genson, 52d Ohio; Israel Snyder, 100th Ohio; John E. Strayer, 14th Ohio; Leroy J. Smith, 100th Ohio; Cyrus Saulsbury, 100th Ohio; Charles Tracey, 2d Ohio Battery; Andrew Trapp, 100th Ohio; George E. Waggoner, 100th Ohio; J. T. Walker, 14th Ohio; George Yager, 14th Ohio; Jacob Bondin, 100th Ohio; John Cramer, 100th Ohio.

[Christopher Ruckel, of Monclova, had six sons in the Union Army during the Rebellion, of whom but two survived in August, 1865, viz: Daniel, who served in the 128th, and Henry, in the 14th Ohio Regiment. The names of the four who died were as follows: David, in the 14th Ohio; John, in 100th Ohio; Philip, in 60th Ohio, and George, in 6th Michigan Cavalry. George was killed on the 11th, and Philip on the 17th of June, 1864, both near Petersburg, Virginia. David was shot while beside his brother Henry. The father was a native of Ireland, and had resided many years in Monclova. Few parents were permitted to make the sacrifice upon their adopted country's altar, that was allowed to him. Such a family is entitled to special recognition and lasting remembrance on the part of those who now, and in the years to come shall, enjoy the rich boon of Free Government, secured to them through such sacrifice.]

OREGON.

Henry Miller, 3d O. C.; William Brown, 3d O. C.; William Sidel, 100th Ohio; Montgomery Messer, 67th Ohio; John Bunce, 67th Ohio; Captain H. G. Ford, 67th Ohio.

OTHER STATISTICS.

	Soldiers and Marines.	*Have Died.*	*Have Been Disabled.*	*Soldiers' Families.*	*Persons in Same.*	*Necessitous Families.*	*Persons in Same.*
Toledo—							
1st Ward	213	17	10	75	231	28	47
2d Ward	111	19	2	39	63	15	60
3d Ward	186	10	4	-----	-----	22	91
4th Ward	198	8	11	68	170	21	80
5th Ward	54	11	1	31	98	24	87
6th Ward	61	9	1	19	63	18	61
Manhattan	141	19	2	48	176	18	176
Washington	63	13	4	10	29	6	24
Sylvania	102	26	4	40	108	36	102
Waterville	102	16	3	44	127	44	129
Waynesfield	133	27	15	61	185	57	178
Springfield	86	18	3	17	50	17	50
Richfield	70	19	2	16	72	12	55
Providence	76	17	10	21	61	15	30
Adams	58	10	8	-----	-----	11	42
Spencer	58	15	1	20	55	20	56
Swanton	81	17	10	9	36	9	36
Monclova	111	24	6	30	75	30	75
Oregon	57	6	1	22	77	16	70

RECAPITULATION.

Enlistments in the County, as then reported	1,961
Deaths reported, 1865	293
Number reported disabled	98
Soldiers' families reported	369
Persons in same	1,476
Necessitous families	449
Persons in same	1,149

Very few persons have any just conception of the number of Union Soldiers who rest in Cemeteries provided and cared for by the National Government. The graves of these are marked, but the most of them bear the suggestive but sad inscription, "Unknown." A report made public in 1887, the result of much labor and care, showed that there were then 79 National Cemeteries, of which 12 were in the Northern, and 67 in the Southern States. The principal ones at the North, with the number of inmates, were as follows: Cypress Hills, 3,786; Finn's Point, New Jersey, 2,644, unknown; Gettysburg, Penn., 1,967 known, and 1,608 unknown; Mound City, Illinois, 2,505 known, and 2,721 unknown; Philadelphia, 1,909; and Wood Lawn, Elmira, New York, 3,090.

The chief depositories of the Union dead are in the South, where, in battle, in hospital or in Rebel prison-pens, the great body of loyal heroes laid down their lives for their country. The following list of National Cemeteries, with the number of their heroic dead, indicates something of the price of the civil privileges now enjoyed by the American people:

Arlington, Va., 16,264, of whom 4,349 are unknown.
Annapolis, Md., 2,487, of whom 201 are unknown.
Beaufort, S. C., 9,141, of whom 4,493 are unkown.
Chalmette, La., 12,511, of whom 5,574 are unknown.
Chattanooga, Tenn., 12,962, of whom 4,963 are unknown.
Fredericksburg, Va., 15,257, of whom 12,770 are unknown.
Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 11,490, of whom 2,906 are unknown.
Little Rock, Ark., 5,602, of whom 2,337 are unknown.
City Point, Va., 5,122, of whom 1,447 are unknown.
Marietta, Ga., 10,151, of whom 2,963 are unknown.
Memphis, Tenn., 13,997, of whom 8,817 are unknown.
Nashville, Tenn., 16, 526, of whom 4,701 are unknown.
Poplar Grove, Va., 6,199, of whom 4,001 are unknown.
Richmond, Va., 6,542, of whom 5,700 are unknown.
Salisbury, N. C., 12,126, of whom 12,032 are unknown.
Stone River, Tenn., 5,602, of whom 288 are unknown.
Vicksburg, Miss., 16,600, of whom 13,704 are unknown.
Antietam, Md., 4,671, of whom 1,818 are unknown.
Winchester, Va., 4,559, of whom 2,365 are unknown.

The record shows the aggregate of burials in the National Cemeteries to be about 300,000. Two of the Cemeteries are devoted chiefly to the true and brave men who offered up their lives in loathsome prison at Andersonville. These aggregate the almost incredible number of 13,714 "unknown" graves.

The cost to the Government in the provision of these resting-places for heroic dead, is placed at $5,165,306.36. As no other Nation has ever been as just and prompt in the care of its Soldiers in the field, so has no other ever shown the active interest in the memories of these when dead, as has the United States. Such policy is both just and wise, since it pays due respect to the men who died for their country, while it elevates the character of the Citizen Soldiery, and thus holds out inducements for like service in future emergencies, should such arise.

CHAPTER IX.

ORGANIZATIONS OF UNION SOLDIERS.—SOCIETIES OF THE ARMIES OF THE TENNESSEE AND OF THE CUMBERLAND.—UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.—GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—LOYAL LEGION.—WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

THE seventh re-union of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee was held at Toledo, October 15, 1873. The meeting was one of surpassing satisfaction, both to the members of the Society, here in large numbers, and to the people of Toledo, who took a deep interest in the occasion. The regular session was held in the forenoon, when the usual business was transacted, Gen. W. T. Sherman, President, in the Chair, and Gen. L. M. Dayton, Secretary. Among the distinguished Soldiers present, were President Grant, Gen. Sherman, Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Major-Gen. John A. Logan, Secretary of War Belknap, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. John Pope, Gen. G. A. Custer, Rear Admiral Worden and Governor E. F. Noyes.

In the evening, at Wheeler's Opera House, was held a public meeting, when the Society was welcomed to Toledo by Mayor W. W. Jones. Gen. Sherman delivered an address to the Society, in which, among other things he claimed for it priority in time, having been organized by a small group of officers in the old State Capitol, in Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865, only five days after the surrender of Lee in Virginia, and five days before the surrender of Johnston, in North Carolina. Brig. Gen. Wm. B. Woods of Ohio presided at the meeting. Gen. Frank P. Blair explained the object of the Society to be to perpetuate the friendly feelings which bound them together as comrades in arms during the previous four years, when they were battling and marching from Cairo to Vicksburg; and from Vicksburg to North Carolina. The Society was finally completed in its organization April 24, 1865. Membership was extended to every officer who at any time served with credit in any of the Corps which composed the Army of the Tennessee, while any officer of the Union Armies, with like good records was admissible on a vote. The Society was pledged to acts of charity and generosity to families of dead comrades; and also, to cause proper memorials of the services of dead comrades to be collected and preserved, and "thus to transmit their names to posterity." A poem, written by Maj. C. G. Mayne, in which was fittingly mentioned the names of many Soldiers and Sailors, dead and living, was read. Gen. Logan delivered an address. A prominent feature of the occasion consisted of a solo obligato, and the Star Spangled Banner, by Miss Ida M. Bond (Mrs. Frank I. Young), of Toledo. A second session of the Society was held October 10th, when new officers were chosen, and resolutions of condolence on the death of fellow-members adopted, and other business transacted. The officers chosen were as follows: President—Gen. W. T. Sherman; Vice Presidents—Maj. John A. Logan, Col. A. H. Markland, Maj. Gen. John Pope, Gen. J. M. Herdick, Col. Geo. E. Welles, Gen. John E. Smith, Lieut. John Crane, Brig. Gen. R. N. Pierson, Col. Frank Lynch, Gen. S. F. Hutchinson, Maj. I. P. Smith, Brig. Gen. John Tilson. Recording Secretary—Col. L. M. Dayton; Corresponding Secretary—Gen. A. Hickenlooper; Treasurer—Maj. Gen. M. F. Force. At the close of this session, President Grant and his party were taken in carriages from the Opera House to Summit Street; thence to Cherry; and to the Board of Trade, where a brief stop was made and the President held a short reception, when the party returned to the Boody House. At about 3 P. M. a ladies' reception was given by the President, at which it was estimated 2,000 ladies attended. The pressure was very severe, and was made the greater by the delay incident to the quite free action of the President and Gens. Sheridan and Sherman in saluting the callers with a kiss, which operation was continued for a long time.

On the evening of the 16th a banquet was given the Society and its guests by the citizens of Toledo at the Boody House, S. Groff, Proprietor. Three tables were filled, as follows:

At the Center Table—Gen. W. T. Sherman, President; President Grant, Gen. John A. Logan, Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War; Admiral J. L. Worden, U. S. N.; Gen. Geo. A. Custer, Gen. Van Vleet, Gen. J. G. Hawkins, Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan, Col. J. M. Herrick, Gen. E. W. Rice, Gen. F. S. Hutchinson, B. Ford. Maro Wheeler, A. T. Austin, Geo. W. Davis, John Cummings, Gen. Godfrey Weitzell, Dr. S. S. Howard, Lieut. W. E. Osborn, Thos. J. Collins, Maj. C. H. Smith, Capt. Edward Spear, Capt. W. L. Watt, Capt. Geo. W. Merrill, Dr. J. M. Woodworth (Medical Director of Army of the Cumberland), E. V. McMaken, Col. A. H. Markland, Gen. Chas. C. Walcutt, Col. J. Mason Loomis, Gen. Geo. P. Este, Lt. Col. J. T. Herbert, Col. Frank Lynch, Gen. Andrew Hickenlooper, Capt. J. Barber, Gen. W. E. Strong, Gen. Daniel Weber, Gen. W. Myers, Maj. W. K. Thrall, Gen. O. E. Babcock (President Grant's Private Secretary), Capt. W. W. Gillingham, Col. R. Macfeeley, Col. R. M. Moore, Perry B. Truax, S. L. Phelps, Marshal Burton, Chas. West, Maj. Wm. Dunn, Col. J. G. Klinck, Col. Fred. D. Grant (son of the President and on Gen. Sheridan's Staff), Horatio S. Young, Wm. W. Backus, Col. J. M. Bacon, Fred. B. Shoemaker, Ed. T. Waite, Gen. O. M. Poe, Ralph Keeler, S. H. Waring, Gen. Collinder, Dr. W. C. Jacobs, Dr. John W. Bond, Capt. C. S. Ilsey (Aide to Gen. Pope), Dr. J. R. Zearing, Capt. W. D. E. Andrus.

At Table Right of Center—Gen J. Pope, Gen. E. F. Noyes, Admiral Worden, M. R. Waite, Gen. John McArthur, Gen. Hurlbut, Dr. E. A. Duncan, James Secor, C. A. King, Ed. C. Shaw, Calvin Barker, John Berdan, Abram W. Colton, Gen. J. W. Fuller, Dr. J. A. Brown, Chas. Hipp, Gen. F. W. Swift, Col. Louis Von Blessingh, S. Post, Gen. S. D. Atkinson, Geo. H. Hopkins, Capt. J. L. Curry, Wm. E. Parmelee, Jr., Dr. J. B. Trembley, Dr. J. M. Cooke, W. I. Kelley, Capt. J. K. Hamilton, Avery S. Hill, Clarence Morris, Chas. G. Mayers, Maj. E. S. Dodd, Gen. M. F. Force, G. T. Wiles, Gen. R. P. Buckland, W. S. Williams, Geo. W. Hamblin, Gen. Geo. E. Welles, Mayor W. W. Jones, Col. G. D. Munson, M. D. Carrington, Gen. D. W. H. Day, James W. Myers, T. J. Spencer, U. S. A.; Luther Allen, L. Evens, Capt. A. S. Skilton, S. S. Parker, W. R. Jackson, A. R. Robinson, O. C. Forum.

At Table Left of Center—Rev. Wm. W. Williams, Gen. E. H. Doolittle, Gen. Wager Swayne, Max Woodhull, Mr. Wilkinson, Dr. L. H. Bodman, Gen. J. C. Lee, E. C. Bodman, Col. D. F. DeWolf, A. Sabin, Geo. Milmine, Gen. C. B. Phillips, Maj. Fahnestock, J. B. Potter, Maj. Newcomb, Col. J. C. Frankenberger, Lieut. W. H. Snell, Gen. Reuben Williams, Gen. Parrott, E. C. Davies, Gen. W. H. Gibson, R. H. Flemming, Col. Dukhert, F. O. Wyman, Maj. Dillingham, Dr. A. McMillan, Col. F. A. Stevenson, Gen. L. M. Dayton, Clark Waggoner, Capt. J. B. Newton, Capt. A. N. Campbell, Bvt. Brig. Gen. I. R. Sherwood, Maj. J. R. Swigart, John B. Carson, Capt. P. H. Dowling, Chas. O. Brigham, Lieut. Earl W. Merry, W. D. Potter, Gen. Kimball, Lieut. James Harpell, Gen. Spooner, Capt. James B. Luckey, Gen. W. H. H. Terrell, Gen. Bayne, Mr. Halford, Walter Pickens, Adjt. Goldsmith, Capt. S. Baldwin, F. W. Childs, Lieut. Demott, Lieut. H. DeGraff, Ralph H. Waggoner, Surgeon D. B. Sturgeon, Capt. H. W. Bigelow.

Toasts were responded to by Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, Gen. M. Bayne, Secretary W. W. Belknap, Admiral J. L. Worden, Gen. John Pope, Gen. W. E. Strong, M. R. Waite, Gen. M. F. Force, Gen. J. C. Lee, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. I. R. Sherwood, Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Gov. Noyes and Gen. Logan. In response to special calls, President Grant, General Sherman and Admiral Worden made brief remarks.

General Pope responded to the toast, "Our Soldiers." Among other acceptable things, he said:

How immeasurably the subject falls below the tribute that is due to the Private Soldier especially. The officers who played their parts honorably in the late Civil War, had each his distinct individuality; was each well known to a greater or less number of people; had each his own objects to serve, aside from the interests of his country—the ambition to be distinguished—the desire to be promoted—the thirst for personal success—and a thousand other motives, proper enough, perhaps, but on a lower plane than the great patriotic impulse which stirred the public heart and more or less debased the pure coin of patriotism which stamped the Private Soldier. It is true now, as it always will be true in a free country and among a free people, that in time of War, the *self-denying patriot and true hero is found in the ranks*—a nameless man, with no hope or wish for personal preferment—with *no purpose save to save his country.* He lives in the affectionate remembrance of thousands of his countrymen who never heard his name, and whose only knowledge of his history is the touching record of his devoted service or patriotic death. Well will it be for many of us, if the time shall ever come when our shortcomings are forgotten, and when posterity shall judge us worthy to be mustered into the ranks of these gallant men—*the true Heroes of the War*—without fear and without reproach.

We meet on occasions like the present, not as Soldiers, but as Citizens of a common and loved country, to pay our tribute of sorrowful gratitude to the Citizens who lie buried because their lives were needed by their countrymen. We honor them because they exhibited the highest qualities of Citizens—because they stood ready to maintain in arms the principles of Civil Government which they held sacred in peace, and because they hastened to pay the last great sacrifice to the safety and welfare of their countrymen.

Reasoning from these considerations, Gen. Pope said, "the greatest quality of *a good Soldier*, is that *he is a good Citizen.*" It has been deemed proper here to make record of the character of the Citizen-Soldier, so ably and justly declared by one of the most prominent officers of the Union Army, himself a Soldier by profession, and in position to speak candidly of the comparative claims of officers and privates to the grateful consideration of their countrymen. General Pope's estimate in that regard, is greatly emphasized and strengthened by the strong endorsement so promptly given it by President Grant—another officer even more fully qualified to speak intelligently. When General Pope had closed his remarks, President Grant took him by the hand, saying, "*General Pope, that's the best speech I ever heard.*" Such recognition of the real claims of the Private Soldier to the country's consideration is specially just, in view of the tendency to pile honors upon Army officers by promotions and building monuments to them, while the Rank and File are passed with little or no recognition.

Toasts to the memories of Generals J. B. McPherson and George H. Thomas, were received in silence.

Mr. Waite responded to the sentiment—The Geneva Arbitration.

Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than War.

The speaker had just returned from the Arbitration at Geneva of what were known as the "Alabama Claims" of the United States against Great Britain, for damages sustained by American commerce through the action of Confederate War Vessels, and chiefly of the War Steamer Alabama, for which depredations the British Government had made itself responsible. At that adjudication that gentleman had acted as the leading Counsel for the United States. In the course of his response to the toast, Mr. Waite said:

> Peace achieved her grandest triumph at Geneva. On the one side of that great arbitration was a Nation of Soldiers—then, it is true, plain citizens, but their past history had given them an inalienable right, a record such as a brave Soldier only can have. It was a Nation young, active, determined. On the other side, was a Nation powerful in all that wealth, credit, prestige and complete organization could make it. Pride was equal on both sides. Ours was the pride of youth—theirs that of old age, well preserved, and commanding everywhere the highest respect. They were English—we American. We sprang from their stock and spoke their language. We had just passed through the hardest struggle for life, against internal foes, that the world had ever seen. War had achieved its proudest victory. We had saved ourselves from ourselves, and compelled all at home and all abroad to acknowledge us a Nation. In our struggle we thought we had complaint against them. If our complaint was just, we had cause for War. Peace, in her good time, instigated and concluded a treaty between us and them, by which the rights of each were to be determined—our wrongs, if any, vindicated, due reparation made, and War averted. * * The trial proceeded. The testimony was heard, the case considered, justice done, the condemnation money paid, and the Victory of Peace is complete. Truly, if War ever could usurp the province of Peace in the councils of the Nation, it might have done it in this case. It did not, and it did not because in these days of advanced civilization good warriors are good citizens. Both Peace and War have therefore the right to be proud of this victory. But there is more: This victory reaches beyond the two Nations immediately interested in its result. We, on the one side, accused them of wrong. They submitted to a trial on such accusation. No two Nations ever before had done the same thing. The example thus set, is one the world must heed. A long step has been taken in the direction of universal peace. We surely have the right to hope the end of this victory is not yet.

The party broke up about 2 o'clock A. M. The Society by resolution made expression of high appreciation of the exceptional success which attended its entire session, and of thanks to the people of Toledo for the judicious and liberal provision for the convenience and pleasure of their guests. On the other hand, the citizens were highly delighted with the privilege of entertaining so distinguished and worthy a company of visitors.

In this connection it is proper to state, that the people of Toledo were largely indebted for such privilege to General Ralph P. Buckland of Fremont, on whose motion and strong pledge of Toledo hospitality at its preceding session, the Society voted to meet in this City.

The Twelfth Re-union of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland was held at Toledo, September 22 and 23, 1880. For the occasion the people of Toledo had made liberal and judicious preparation. On the first named day, at 10 A. M., a procession was formed, which marched from the Boody House along Madison to Seventeenth street; thence to Monroe, and the Saengerfest Building on that street. Here the first session of the Society was opened by Captain D. R. Austin, Chairman of the Toledo

Executive Committee, calling upon Chaplain H. M. Bacon to offer prayer, when General Sheridan, President, took the chair, and the business of the Society was begun. Messages of regret for absence were read from General Grant, at Galena; and President Hayes, and Generals Sherman and A. McD. McCook, at San Francisco; also, a letter of like import from General W. S. Hancock, then a candidate for President of the United States. A business session was held, and adjournment taken until 8 o'clock P. M., at which time the hall was completely filled by citizens. General Sheridan called the meeting to order, when Captain J. Kent Hamilton, for the Toledo Committee, delivered an address of welcome to the Society. The Arion Society rendered a vocal selection, when General Ben. Harrison, of Indiana, delivered the annual address, and was followed by Mrs. E. M. Irving, who recited a poem written by Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, entitled "Thomas at Chickamauga." General James A. Garfield, then the Republican nominee for President, delivered an address to the Society. General Garfield referred eloquently to the battle of Chickamauga, giving prominence to the fact, that in that contest was signally shown the extent to which the two elements of the Regular Army and the Volunteers, had been harmoniously united in the Army of the Cumberland. He said:

> Thomas stood like a rock, the center of that mighty fight; and yet, with all that, behind him, in front of him—all around him, in fact—were the gallant, courageous volunteers, making the elements of science, art and courage triumphant in the fight. Think of it for a moment—and I take pleasure in referring to it. Here, away off on the hills, posted at a special post, to do a special charge, were some three Ohio Brigades. When their commander heard the sound of cannon on the 20th September, at Chickamauga, he would not lie by and guard a bridge. Gordon Granger, with J. B. Steedman as second, marched to the sound of cannon until they came into the fight. When, riding forward, they asked Thomas, "Where shall we go in?" the answer, in two monosyllables, came, "You see." A force almost in his rear—a force on his flank—the three Ohio Brigades, the most of whom had never heard the sound of a hostile shot, filled the gap. Not less than 700 were dead and wounded in 40 minutes' fighting. But they protected the flank, making them a living wall of fire around Thomas. There was the practiced, trained Soldier, and with him the enthusiasm of the independent, thinking Volunteer, that made our war triumphant and victorious.

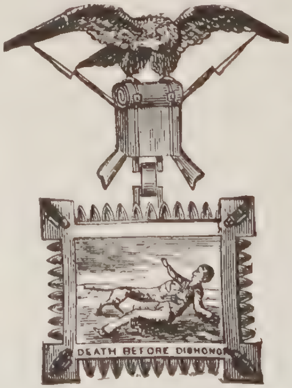
Brief remarks were made by General W. B. Hazen, General Fullerton, General James Burnett, General H. M. Cist, General C. C. Doolittle, and General J. W. Fuller.

On the 23d, an excursion to Put-in Bay was tendered the Society, which was much enjoyed, the business of the session being continued on board the Steamer Chief Justice Waite, including the election of officers for the ensuing year, as follows: President, General Sheridan; Corresponding Secretary, General H. M. Cist; Recording Secretary, General J. W. Steele; Treasurer, General J. S. Fullerton; Vice Presidents, Captain H. H. Tinker, for Ohio. Chattanooga was selected for the place of meeting in 1881, with General B. H. Bristow as orator for that occasion. In the evening a large assemblage of citizens filled the Hall, where there was speaking by General Harrison, and a supper prepared by the citizens—the whole affair having been, in all respects, pleasant to the visitors, and gratifying to the people of Toledo.

ARMY OF NORTHWESTERN OHIO.

An organization, known as "The Army of Northwestern Ohio," was made at Toledo, July 15, 1870, by a meeting of Union Soldiers, of which General P. S. Slevin was made Chairman, and General P. C. Hayes, Secretary. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected: President, General P. S. Slevin; Vice Presidents, General William Stough, Colonel W. E. Haynes and General J. C. Lee; Secretary, General P. C. Hayes; Treasurer, Major J. R. Swigart.

UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.



No bond of sympathy and interest is stronger in the human heart, than is that wrought by common experience, and especially of common suffering; and it would be difficult to conceive of a relation in life binding men more firmly together than that sustained by Union Soldiers in Rebel prisons, as portrayed in the facts here given.

Hence, the strong hold of sympathies on each other, which is not possible among comrades who escaped such terrible experience.

The more fully to recognize this sentiment of common suffering, a large number of Union Ex-Prisoners of War convened at Toledo, October 1 and 2, 1879, and spent the two days in rehearsing their prison life and cultivating closer relations of sympathy. The attendance was large and the interest very deep. Ample preparation was made for the occasion by the citizens of Toledo. Saengerfest Hall had been secured for the meetings. The visitors were welcomed by Mayor Jacob Romeis, on the part of the City; by Dr. D. P. Chamberlin, on the part of the resident Ex-Prisoners; and by General J. W. Fuller, in behalf of the Soldiery of Toledo. Mrs. H. D. Walbridge read an address (" Looking Backward "), written by Miss Emily S. Bouton; and Mrs. E. M. Irving recited " Sheridan's Ride."

Among the speakers on the occasion was General James A. Garfield, whose address challenged the closest attention. In the course of his remarks he said:

> To say that a man is willing to die for his country, is a good deal; but these men who sit before us have said a great deal more than that. I would like to know where the man is, who would calmly step out on this platform and say: " I am ready to starve to death for my country." That would be an enormous thing to say. But there is a harder thing than that. Find a man, if you can, who will step forth and say: " I am willing to become an idiot for my country." Now, let me make this statement to you, fellow-citizens: One hundred and eighty-eight thousand such as this were captured by the Rebels who were fighting our Government. One hundred and eighty-eight thousand!—forty times as many as there are persons now in this building. And to every man of that enormous company, there stood open, night and day, the offer—" If you will join the Rebel Army and lift up your hand against your flag, you are free! And you shall have food; and you shall have clothing; and you shall see wife, mother and child." And do you know, that of the one hundred and eighty-eight thousand there were less than three thousand who accepted that offer? And of these, perhaps nine-tenths did it with the mental reservation that they would desert at the first opportunity. But 185,000 of the 188,000 said: "No! Not to see wife again—not to see child again—not to avoid starvation—not to escape idiocy, nor the most loathsome of loathsome deaths—will I lift this hand of mine against my country!" I bow in reverence—I would stand with unsandalled feet—in the presence of such heroism and such suffering. And I would say to you, fellow-citizens, such an assemblage as this has never before met on this great earth.

EX-PRISONERS' ORGANIZATION.

November 3, 1879, a meeting of Union Ex-Prisoners of War, chiefly residents, was held at Toledo, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization with a view to social advantages and to the promotion of such other interests common to them as occasions might favor. The result was the institution of the Union Ex-Prisoners of War Association of Toledo, with the following officers, who were to serve until the annual meeting to be held in January, 1881, to-wit:

President, Dr. D. P. Chamberlin. Vice-President, A. W. Storms. Treasurer, Daniel Harmon. Secretary, J. F. Holliger.

The officers of the Association since have been as follows:

President—Dr. D. P. Chamberlin, 1879–85. Geo. W. Vrooman, 1885-7.

Vice-President—A. W. Storms, 1879–81; C. L. Thomas, 1881; Geo. W. Vrooman, 1882; Alfred R. Hill, 1883–84; Wm. Adelsperger, 1885–86; J. W. Greene, 1887.

Treasurer—Daniel Harmon, 1879–84; Jabez W. King, 1885–87.

Secretary—J. F. Holliger, 1879–87.

Following is a list of names of Union Ex-Prisoners of War of the Rebellion, residing in Lucas and adjoining Counties:

Names.	*Rank.*	*Regiment.*	*Co.*	*Where Captured.*	*Date.*	*Residence.*
Dr. D. P. Chamberlin	Surgeon.	4th Mich. V. I.	----	Turkey Bend, Va.	July 1, 1862	Toledo, Ohio.
John H. McElroy	Sergeant.	16th Ills. V. C.	L	Jonesville, Va.	Jan. 3, 1863	Washington, D. C.
George W. Vrooman	"	100th O. V. I.	H	Limest'e Sta., Tenn	Sept. 8, 1863	Toledo, Ohio.
J. F. Holliger	Private.	72d O. V. I.	B	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	"
S. S. Canfield	Captain.	21st O. V. I.	K	Chickamauga, Ten.	Sept. 22, 1863	"
Jabez W. King	Private.	2d M. V. I.	B	Bull Run, Va.	July 21, 1861	"
William Adelsperger	"	9th O. V. C.	G	Florence, Ala.	Apr. 29, 1864	"
John W. Brownsberger	Corporal.	100th O. V. I.	A	Limest'e Sta., Tenn	Sept. 8, 1863	"
Daniel Harmon	Com. Sergt.	18th M. V. I.	K	Athens, Alabama.	Mar. 24, 1864	"
William P. Scott	Captain.	25th O. V. I.	A	Chancellorsville.	May 2, 1863	"

Names.	*Rank.*	*Regiment.*	*Co.*	*Where Captured.*	*Date.*	*Residence.*
Henry Bodinus	Sergeant.	9th M. V. I.	C	Murfreesboro.	Apr. 13, 1862	Toledo, Ohio.
Josiah C. Purdy	Captain.	9th M. V. I.	C	Murfreesboro.	Apr. 13, 1863	"
Quade C. Haynes	Private.	1st M. V. I.	K	Bull Run, Va.	Apr. 21, 1862	"
Matthew Scott	Corporal.	14th O. V. I.	I	Chattanooga, Tenn	Aug. 20, 1863	"
James L. Knight	Sergeant.	100th O. V. I.	E	Limest'e Sta., Tenn	Sept. 8, 1863	"
Edward H. Chase	Captain.	110th U.S.C.T.	D	Athens, Alabama.	Sept. 14, 1864	"
J. W. Greene	1st Lieut.	26th I. V. I.	E	Morganza, Texas.	July 29, 1863	"
Oscar N. Tindall	Private.	1st M. V. C.	F	Trevelien Station.	June 11, 1864	"
Frank W. Smith	"	123d O. V. I.	----	New Hope Church	Feb. --, 1864	"
Spencer A. Young	"	18th M. V. I.	K	Athens, Alabama.	Sept. 24, 1864	"
Albert D. Buck	"	123d O. V. I.	G	High Bridge, Va.	April 6, 1865	"
Jacob Confer	"	2d O. V. I.	B	Chickamauga.	Apr. 20, 1863	"
James L. Barrett	"	1st M. V. I.	I	Murfreesboro.	Dec. 10, 1864	"
Michael Adams	Musician.	37th O. V. I.	G	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	"
J. C. Horton	Private.	34th O. V. I.	E	Winchester, Va.	Apr. 24, 1864	"
Ezra S. Dodd	Major.	184th O. V. I.	----	----------	----------	"
Charles Haas	Private.	37th O. V. I.	B	Atlanta, Ga.	Apr. 22, 1864	"
Michael Zimmer	"	37th O. V. I.	K	Atlanta, Ga.	Apr. 22, 1864	"
J. W. Stone	Sergt.-Maj.	100th O. V. I.	K	Limest'e Sta., Tenn	Sept. 8, 1863	"
James B. Menhennick	Private.	14th O. V. I.	A	Franklin, Tenn.	Nov. 30, 1864	"
Morris Stack	"	27th O. V. I.	A	Fort Darling.	April 1, 1865	"
John L. Slawson	"	89th Ills. V. I.	A	New Hope Church	May 27, 1864	"
James H. Spain	Corporal.	164th N.Y.V.I.	H	Rheam's Sta., Va.	Aug. 25, 1864	"
J. L. Lesslie	1st Lieut.	18th Pa. V. C.	D	Staffords C. H.	Aug. 13, 1863	"
Erastus P. Hawks	Corporal.	5th M. V. C.	K	Falmouth, Va.	Aug. 28, 1863	"
Robert Newton	Private.	5th U. S. Cav.	H	Kelly's Ford, Va.	Apr. 17, 1862	"
Arnold McMahon	Colonel.	21st O. V. I.	----	Chickamauga, Ten.	Sept. 29, 1863	"
W. T. Ridenour	Surgeon.	120th O. V. I.	----	Bull Run.	Aug. 27, 1862	"
Henry Albert	Private.	100th O. V. I.	E	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	"
Henry Sterk	"	100th O. V. I.	E	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	"
J. P. Shook	"	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	"
George Garfield	2d Lieut.	100th O. V. I.	F	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	"
J. J. Nohl	Sergeant.	37th O. V. I.	K	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	"
Wm. Schultz	Captain.	37th O. V. I.	H	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22. 1864	"
J. W. Jaquett	"	100th O. V. I.	E	Cass Station, Va.	May 24, 1864	"
W. C. Mettler	Private.	101st O. V. I.	H	Chickamauga.	Sept. 19, 1863	"
Frank B. Colver	Lieutenant.	103d O. V. I.	G	Winchester, Va.	June 15, 1863	"
F. C. Bonner	Private.	14th O. V. I.	A	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	"
J. H. Hazlewood	"	47th O. V. I.	I	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	"
August Burde	"	111th O. V. I.	E	Stone Mountain.	July 20, 1864	"
George Stahl	"	111th O. V. I.	E	Stone Mountain.	July 20, 1864	"
Louis Trotter	"	111th O. V. I.	E	Stone Mountain.	July 20, 1864	"
Frank Ludwig	"	111th O. V. I.	E	Stone Mountain.	July 20, 1864	"
Henry F. Bishoff	Drummer.	72d O. V. I.	B	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	"
John Stadel	Private.	72d O. V. I.	D	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	"
Charles H. Bennett	"	72d O. V. I.	B	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	"
Julius E. Otto	"	72d O. V. I.	E	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	"
Peter Thome	"	37th O. V. I.	G	Atlanta.	July 22, 1864	Maumee, Ohio.
George R. Morris	Corporal.	14th O. V. I.	C	Atlanta.	July 22, 1864	Maumee, Ohio.
Leonard Burkert	Private.	67th O. V. I.	E	Harrows' Land., Va	Aug. 22, 1864	Maumee, Ohio.
Archie Van Hauton	"	88th U. S. I.	E	Murfreesboro, Ten.	Dec. 31, 1862	Maumee, Ohio.
John Dunkleberger	"	184th O. V. I.	F	Petersburg, Va.	Oct. 27, 1864	Lucas Co.
Ira Beverly	"	100th O. V. I.	E	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Richfield, Lucas Co.
John M. Butler	"	21st O. V. I.	H	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	Richfield, Lucas Co.
Oliver P. Clark	Corporal.	1st O. L. Art.	E	Pulaski, Tenn.	May 4, 1862	Richfield, Lucas Co.
William Bartholomew	Sergeant.	123d O. V. I.	I	New Hope Church	Feb. --, 1864	Richfield, Lucas Co.
Hiram Wellman	"	16th Ill. Cav.	L	Jonesville, Va.	March, 1865	Sylvania, Ohio.
H. C. Van Fleet	Private.	14th O. V. I.	I	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	Monclova, Ohio.
Alexander Munch	"	37th O. V. I.	B	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	Maumee, Ohio.
Lafayette Shanon	"	14th O. V. I.	A	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	Waterville, Ohio.
A. A. Reed	Corporal.	14th O. V. I.	I	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22, 1864	Monclova, Ohio.
John Stair	Private.	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Swanton, Ohio.
G. W. Hollspeter	Sergeant.	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Grand Rapids, O.
C. V. Clark	Private.	29th O. V. I.	F	Postville, Va.	Jan. 9, 1862	White House, O.
William Anglebeck	"	144th O. V. I.	B	----------	----------	Grand Rapids, O.
Edwin Sly	Sergeant.	14th O. V. I.	I	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	White House, O.
George W. Vail	1st Lieut.	49th O. V. I.	A	----------	----------	Waterville, Ohio.
John Ryan	----------	----------	----	----------	----------	----------
James Blain	Sergeant.	47th O. V. I.	I	Atlanta.	July 22, 1864	Matamora, Ohio.
Albert R. Wickham	Private.	21st O. V. I.	H	Chickamauga.	Sept. 21, 1863	Matamora, Ohio.
George Guilbach	"	67th O. V. I.	A	Fort Wagner.	July 18, 1863	Ottokee, Ohio.
*Alfred R. Hill	Corporal.	14th-100th OVI	I&F	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Wauseon, Ohio.
Harrison E. Randall	Private.	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Wauseon, Ohio.
Levi Lenardson	"	100th O. V. I.	E	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Wauseon, Ohio.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Regiment.*	*Co.*	*Where Captured.*	*Date.*	*Residence.*
C. Bayes	Private.	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Wauseon, Ohio.
William Weir	1st Sergt.	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Wauseon, Ohio.
James Hodges	Private.	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Wauseon, Ohio.
John F. Baker	“	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Delta, Ohio.
John P. Holland	“	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Lyons, Ohio.
D. D. Donohue	Sergeant.	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Delta, Ohio.
P. Moore	Private.	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Delta, Ohio.
A. B. Smith	Captain.	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Wauseon, Ohio.
C. Baize	Private.	100th O. V. I.	H	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Wauseon, Ohio.
S. L. Lawrence	Corporal.	3d O. Cav.	H	----------------	------------	Pettisville, Ohio.
W. H. Upham	Private.	182d O. V. I.	A	----------------	------------	Delta, Ohio.
Allen E. Winters	“	55th O. V. I.	E	----------------	------------	Lyons, Ohio.
C. E. Reynolds	Q. M. Sergt.	68th O. V. I.	F	Clinton, Miss.	May, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
Jeremiah Bard	Private.	McL. Squad. C.	A	Athens, Georgia.	Aug. 3, 1864	Holgate, Ohio.
Joseph Grim	Musician.	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
M. Armstrong	Private.	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
Joseph Siford	“	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Florida, Ohio.
E. H. Dawson	“	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
A. Yeager	Sergeant.	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
J. F. Stockman	Col. Bearer.	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
John Siford	Private.	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
Henry Snider	“	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
Nicholas Barnhard	“	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
Joseph J. Lewis	“	68th O. V. I.	F	Martin, Miss.	Feb. 14, 1864	Florida, Ohio.
John McBride	“	101st O. V. I.	C	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	Black Ash P.O., O.
W. M. Thrapp	“	100th O. V. I.	D	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Napoleon, Ohio.
L. Chadwick	Sergeant.	72d O. V. I.	A	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Napoleon, Ohio.
Thomas Burrows	Private.	68th O. V. I.	A	Morton's Mill.	Feb. 9, 1864	Napoleon, Ohio.
James Timmons	1st Lieut.	5th O. V. I.	I	Port Republic.	June 9, 1862	Perrysburg, Ohio.
George Burget	Private.	72d O. V. I.	A	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Perrysburg, Ohio.
W. W. Brown	Sergeant.	21st O. V. I.	F	Chattanooga, Ten.	Apr. 16, 1862	Perrysburg, Ohio.
Hiram Charles	1st Sergt.	100th O. V. I.	A	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Perrysburg, Ohio.
J. C. Wickham	1st Sergt.	21st O. V. I.	H	Chattanooga.	Apr. 16, 1862	Perrysburg, Ohio.
Andrew Pargellis	Private.	111th O. V. I.	B	Stone Mountain.	Sept. 20, 1864	Hull Prairie, Ohio.
James Carter	“	111th O. V. I.	B	Stone Mountain.	Sept. 20, 1864	Hull Prairie, Ohio.
George W. Mathews	“	144th O. V. I.	B	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	Tontogany, Ohio.
William Shepard	“	34th O. V. I.	D	Brooley, Va.	June 11, 1864	Tontogany, Ohio.
I. N. Wheel	“	90th O. V. I.	B	----------------	------------	Tontogany, Ohio.
L. McColley	Corporal.	100th O. V. I.	A	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Tontogany, Ohio.
John Soash	Private.	144th O. V. I.	B	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	Tontogany, Ohio.
Thomas Mawer	Captain.	100th O. V. I.	A	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Tontogany, Ohio.
C. S. Bember	Private.	21st O. V. I.	H	Chattanooga, Ten.	Apr. 16, 1862	Tontogany, Ohio.
Andrew Glenn	“	14th O. V. I	A	Chickamauga, Ten.	Sept. 9, 1863	Tontogany, Ohio.
A. J. Orme	Bugler.	8th O. V. I.	H	Gettysburg.	July 3, 1863	Tontogany, Ohio.
J. A. Mohle	Private.	7th O. V. I.	C	----------------	------------	Tontogany, Ohio.
Henry Hoebler	“	21st O. V. I.	H	Chattanooga.	Apr. 16, 1862	Tontogany, Ohio.
W. S. Chadwick	“	100th O. V. I.	A	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Tontogany, Ohio.
D. Lusk	“	144th O. V. I.	K	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	West Millgrove, O.
Th. Freesly	Sergeant.	144th O. V. I.	K	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	Freeport, Ohio.
I. A. Graham	Corporal.	144th O. V. I.	K	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	Freeport, Ohio.
Samuel Hathaway	Private.	21st O. V. I.	K	Chattanooga.	Apr. 16, 1862	Pemberville, Ohio.
John S. Mahoney	“	21st O. V. I.	K	Chattanooga.	Apr. 16, 1862	Bradner, Ohio.
W. W. Hill	“	123d O. V. I.	B	----------------	------------	Weston, Ohio.
Andrew J. Munn	“	100th O. V. I.	A	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Weston, Ohio.
Louis Hillock	“	3d O. Cav.	K	----------------	------------	West Millgrove, O.
B. C. Harman	“	49th O. V. I.	E	----------------	------------	West Millville.
S. W. Smeet	“	24th O. V. I.	M	----------------	------------	Bradner, Ohio.
J. Huffman	1st Sergt.	72d O. V. I.	C	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Bradner, Ohio.
Robert H. Householder	Private.	100th O. V. I.	A	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Scott's Ridge.
C. Walters	Sergeant.	72d O. V. I.	I	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Jerry Heath	Private.	72d O. V. I.	C	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Hiram Edger	“	72d O. V. I.	C	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Lewis Edger	“	72d O. V. I.	C	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
John Warner	“	72d O. V. I.	G	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Chauncey Walters	“	72d O. V. I.	I	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
A. J. Bates	1st Sergt.	72d O. V. I.	I	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Daniel Shea	Private.	72d O. V. I.	C	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Jacob Hoffman	“	72d O. V. I.	C	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Bradner, Ohio.
Thomas Russell	“	72d O. V. I.	F	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Christian Michael	“	72d O. V. I.	H	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
E. R. Sage	2d Sergt.	144th O. V. I.	K	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Thomas Graham	Private.	144th O. V. I.	K	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Charles Hunt	“	144th O. V. I.	K	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.
Mon. Heath	“	144th O. V. I.	K	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13, 1864	Prairie Depot, O.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Regiment.*	*Co.*	*Where Captured.*	*Date.*	*Residence.*
Abram V. Smith	Private.	21st O. V. I.	C	Chattanooga, Ten.	Apr. 16, 1863	Le Moyne, Ohio.
Jacob Baker	"	72d O. V. I.	B	Guntown, Miss.	June12, 1864	Le Moyne, Ohio.
Valentine H. Ault	"	1st O. L. Art.	E			Walbridge, Ohio.
Benjamin Rhodes	"	21st O. V. I.	C	Chattanooga, Ten.	Apr. 16, 1863	Bradner, Ohio.
Dock Jones	Corporal.	21st O. V. I.	C	Chattanooga, Ten.	Apr. 16, 1863	Martin, Ohio.
Samuel Hess	Private.	3d O. Cav.	C			Haskins, Ohio.
J. J. Werner	Corporal.	72d O. V. I.	G	Guntown, Miss.	June12, 1864	Freeport, Ohio.
Levi Shea	Private.	111th O. V. I.	B	Stone Mountain.	Sept.20, 1864	Freeport, Ohio.
William Furry	Corporal.	72d O. V. I.	E	Guntown, Miss.	June12, 1864	Stony Ridge, Ohio.
William Feaga	"	72d O. V. I.	B	Guntown, Miss.	June12, 1864	Savannah, Ga.
James Facer	"	111th O. V. I.	K	Blaine Crs Rds, Ten	Jan. 7, 1864	Millbury, Ohio.
Jason A. Dyche	"	21st O. V. I.	G	Chickamauga.	Sept.21, 1863	McComb, Ohio.
John R. Porter	"	21st O. V. I.	A	Big Shanty, Ga., while on secret service.	Apr. 14, 1862	McComb, Ohio.
William C. Ritter	"	21st O. V. I.	G	Chickamauga.	Sept.20, 1863	McComb, Ohio.
William Bensinger	Captain.	21st O. V. I.	G	Ringgold, one of Mitchel raiders.	Apr. 11, 1862	McComb, Ohio.
Isaac Cusac	"	21st O. V. I.	G	Chickamauga.	Sept.20, 1863	McComb, Ohio.
Simon P. Obermier	Private.	72d O. V. I.	B	Guntown, Miss.	June12, 1864	McComb, Ohio.
William Dideway	Sergeant.	21st O. V. I.	A	Chickamauga.	Sept.20, 1863	Findlay, Ohio.
John Moreheart	Private.	57th O. V. I.	F	Chickamauga.	Sept.22, 1863	Findlay, Ohio.
Isaac Fellers	Corporal.	21st O. V. I.	F	Chickamauga.	Sept.20, 1863	Findlay, Ohio.
William McKinnis	Private.	21st O. V. I.	D	Stone River.	Dec. 31, 1862	Findlay, Ohio.
Robert W. Elder	"	82d O. V. I.	C	Aqua Creek.	Dec. 19, 1862	Findlay, Ohio.
John W. Whitehurst	"	99th O. V. I.	G	Chickamauga.	Sept.20, 1863	Findlay, Ohio.
Godfried Nusser	"	21st O. V. I.	A	Stone River.	Dec. 30, 1862	Findlay, Ohio.
Anson J. Glatbeart	Sergeant.	57th O. V. I.	H	Atlanta.	June22, 1864	Findlay. Ohio.
Michael Newman	Corporal.	21st O. V. I.	A	Chickamauga.	Sept.20, 1863	Findlay, Ohio.
James Wilson	Captain.	57th O. V. I.	G	Atlanta.	June22, 1864	Findlay, Ohio.
Henry D. Taylor	"	100th O. V. I.	B	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Findlay, Ohio.
Henry H. Metzler	Corporal.	21st O. V. I.	F	Chickamauga.	Sept.20, 1863	Findlay, Ohio.
H. H. Alban	Captain.	21st O. V. 1.	F	Chickamauga.	Sept.20, 1863	Findlay, Ohio.
Jacob Krouse	Corporal.	21st O. V. I.	B	Sequatchie Valley.	Sept.22, 1863	Findlay, Ohio.
James H. Leaf	Corporal.	21st O. V. I.	C	Stone River.	Dec. 3, 1862	McComb, Ohio.
Adam Helfrick	Private.	21st O. V. I.	G	Murfreesboro.	Dec. 28, 1862	McComb, Ohio.
Augustin J. Vigeseen	"	21st O. V. I.	F	Bentonville, N. C.	April 19, 1865	Van Lue, Ohio.
F. H. Knapps	Lieutenant.	9th O. V. I.	G	Florence, Ala.	May 16, 1864	Benton Ridge, O.
Moseheim Hoffman	Private.	57th O. V. I.	B	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22 1864	Arcadia, Ohio.
L. M. Thomas	"	21st O. V. I.	G	Chickamauga, Ten.	Sept. 20, 1863	North Baltimore, O
Charles Lano	"	21st O. V. I.	G	Chickamauga, Ten.	Sept. 20, 1863	North Baltimore, O
G. A. Gessner	Hosp. Stew.	72d O. V. I.		Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
P. Carnison	Private.	100th O. V. I.	K	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Fremont, Ohio.
Daniel Carnison	"	100th O. V. I.	K	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Fremont, Ohio.
Marcus Woolf	"	72d O. V. I.	H	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
Adam Bruthover	Sergeant.	72d O. V. I.	F	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
J. P. Elderkin	"	72d O. V. I.	E	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
George Howk	Private.	72d O. V. I.	E	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
Andrew Barton	"	14th O. V. I.	K	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20, 1863	Fremont, Ohio.
Elijah Culbert	"	12th Cav.	I			Fremont, Ohio.
Thomas Jackson	"	72d O. V. I.	F	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
A. J. Culp	"	22d O. Battery.				Fremont, Ohio.
D. Van Doren	Lieutenant.	72d O. V. I.	F	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
Thomas Fisher	Private.	72d O. V. I.	B	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
Austin Fisher	"	72d O. V. I.	B	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
John Fairbank	Captain.	72d O. V. I.	I	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Helena, Ohio.
E. B. Moore	1st Sergeant	72d O. V. I.	F	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
James H. Fowler	"	100th O. V. I.	K	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8, 1863	Fremont, Ohio.
A. Brunthan	"	72d O. V. I.	F	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Fremont, Ohio.
Charles Kramb	Private.	72d O. V. I.	A	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1884	Lindsay, Ohio.
Michael Lattig	"	72d O. V. I.	A	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Lindsay, Ohio.
Andrew Hupher	Captain.	72d O. V. I.	D	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Woodville, Ohio.
Jacob Schneider	Sergeant.	72d O. V. I.	E	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Woodville, Ohio.
Charles Boyd	Corporal.	72d O. V. I.	A	Guntown, Miss.	June 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Charles W. Jones	Private.	100th O. V. I.	K	Jonesboro, Tenn.	Sept. 8, 1863	Clyde, Ohio.
George Piersons	"	100th O. V. I.	K	Jonesboro, Tenn.	Sept. 8, 1863	Clyde, Ohio.
Joseph Piersons	"	100th O. V. I.	K	Jonesboro, Tenn.	Sept. 8, 1863	Clyde, Ohio.
Daniel Wright	"	100th O. V. I.	K	Jonesboro, Tenn.	Sept. 8, 1863	Clyde, Ohio.
B. B. Williams	Sergeant.	7th O. V. I.	E	Chancellorsville.	May 3, 1863	Clyde, Ohio.
William M. Barber	Corporal.	7th O. V. I.	E	Chancellorsville.	May 2 1863	Clyde, Ohio.
George W. Robinson	Private.	2d O. V. I.	E	Richmond, Ky.	Feb. 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
A. A. Collier	"	6th U. S. Cav.	L	Gettysburg.	July 2, 1862	Clyde, Ohio.
Jacob Helmka	"	3d O. V. C.	L	Fayetteville, Tenn.	Oct. 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Charles P. Mason	"	3d O. V. C.	I	Fayetteville, Tenn.	Oct. 12, 1864	Clyde, Ohio.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Regiment.*	*Co.*	*Where Captured.*	*Date.*	*Residence.*
John Grabach	Private.	3d O. V. C.	I	Fayetteville, Tenn.	Oct. 12,1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Henry Grabach	Sergeant.	3d O. V. C.	D	East Point, Ala.	Dec. 1864	Clyde, Ohio.
John Darlis	Private.	72d O. V. I.	B	Guntown, Miss.	June 12,1864	Clyde, Ohio.
C. L. Dirlam	Captain.	72d O. V. I.	K	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Peter Gust	Private.	72d O. V. I.	B	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Albert Bush	Corporal.	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Z. Perrin	Captain.	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Clyde, Ohio.
H. M. Lay	2d Sergt.	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Clyde, Ohio.
C. N. Davis	4th Sergt.	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Willoughby, Ohio.
W. B. Wolverton	5th Sergt.	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Norwalk, Ohio.
Thomas Babcock	Private.	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Alonzo Simmerson	“	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Lafayette McCarty	“	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Valentine Ott	“	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Henry Miller	“	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Clyde, Ohio.
John Witaker	“	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Frank Babcock	“	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Clyde, Ohio.
Nathan B. Mason	“	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Clyde, Ohio.
William Feaga	Musician.	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Clyde, Ohio.
A. G. Harris	Private.	72d O. V. I.	A	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Clyde, Ohio.
J. F. Hutchison	“	72d O. V. I.	C	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Bradner, Ohio.
George Unkert	“	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Kingsway, Ohio.
Andrew Klein	“	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Kingsway, Ohio.
Louis Laher	“	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Kingsway, Ohio.
John Buchman	“	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Kingsway, Ohio.
Jacob Mohla	“	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Kingsway, Ohio.
Michael Weitstein	“	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Kingsway, Ohio.
Anthony Younger	“	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Kingsway, Ohio.
Joseph Younger	“	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Kingsway, Ohio.
Henry Huntzinger	“	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Fremont, Ohio.
Joseph Huntzinger	“	72d O. V. I.	I	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Fremont, Ohio.
Thomas Hearly	“	72d O. V. I.	B	Ripley, Miss.	June 12,1864	Elmore, Ohio.
Lysander Ames	“	21st O. V. I.	I	Stone River.	Dec. 3,1862	Elmore, Ohio.
George Eslebe	“	72d O. V. I.	E	Stone River.	June 12,1864	Elmore, Ohio.
Doc. Melious	“	72d O. V. I.	B	Stone River.	June 12,1864	Fremont, Ohio.
John L. Cook	“	72d O. V. I.	C	Guntown, Miss.	June 12,1864	Rollersville, Ohio.
George Wolcott	“	3d O. Cav.	D	Fayetteville, Tenn.	Oct. 14,1863	Rollersville, Ohio.
D. Hutchinson	“	123d O. V. I.	E	Winchester, Va.	June 15,1863	Green Springs, O.
D. S. Caldwell	Captain.	123d O. V. I.	H	Winchester, Va.	June 15,1863	Green Springs, O.
William Ross	Private.	72d O. V. I.	A	Guntown, Miss.	June 12,1864	Green Springs, O.
Walter J. Merchant	Sergeant.	49th O. V. I.	K	Corinth, Miss.	April 18,1862	Green Springs, O.
Henry Ennis	Private.	49th O. V. I.	A	Corinth, Miss.	June 12,1864	Green Springs, O.
J. L. Brown	Surgeon.	116th O. V. I.	----	Virginia.	June 15,1863	Green Springs, O.
J. W. Armstrong	Private.	101st O. V. I.	K	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20,1863	Bettsville, Ohio.
E. P. Hawks	Corporal.	5th M. Cav.	K	Falmouth, Va.	Aug. 28,1863	Toledo, Ohio.
John L. Slawson	Private.	89th Ill. V. I.	A	New Hope Church	July 27,1864	Toledo, Ohio.
Eugene Nettleton	“	26th N. Y.V. I.	F	Gettysburg.	July 2,1863	Graytown, Ohio.
Lewis Hope	“	15th M. V. I.	D	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22,1864	Toledo, Ohio.
John S. Saxton	Bugler.	2d O. Cav.	I	Reams Station.	June 29,1864	Toledo, Ohio.
Edwin Bowers	Private.	15th M. V. I.	H	Hickory Valley.	April 5,1863	Toledo, Ohio.
Eldridge Wetmore	Corporal.	21st O. V. I.	K	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20,1863	Bowling Green, O.
Oliver Holman	Private.	101st O. V. I.	B	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20,1863	Weston, Wood Co.
Joseph Burkert	“	144th O. V. I.	I	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13,1864	Weston, Wood Co.
John F. Reams	“	144th O. V. I.	I	Berryville, Va.	Aug. 13,1864	Weston, Wood Co.
Ira B. Horner	“	65th O. V. I.	K	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20,1863	Weston, Wood Co.
D. E. Horner	“	65th O. V. I.	K	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20,1863	Weston, Wood Co.
S. T. Wood	“	14th O. V. I.	A	Stone Mountain.	Nov. 10,1864	Genoa, Ottawa Co.
W. B. Thacker	“	55th O. V. I.	G	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22,1864	Genoa, Ottawa Co.
John Stevens	Corporal.	55th O. V. I.	A	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22,1864	Genoa, Ottawa Co.
D. L. Micner	Surgeon.	21st O. V. I.	----	Chickamauga.	Sept. 21,1863	Genoa, Ottawa Co.
Benjamin Hopper	Private.	21st O. V. I.	C	Chickamauga.	Sept. 20,1863	Genoa, Ottawa Co.
Frederick Warner	“	72d O. V. I.	G	Guntown, Miss.	June 12,1864	Genoa, Ottawa Co.
Joseph Orth	Sergeant.	72d O. V. I.	H	Guntown, Miss.	June 12,1864	Rocky Ridge, O.
J. L. Shank	Corporal.	55th O. V. I.	I	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22,1864	Rocky Ridge, O.
John Gent	Private.	100th O. V. I.	G	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8,1863	Rocky Ridge, O.
A. L. Bush	Corporal.	72d O. V. I.	A	Guntown, Miss.	June 11,1864	Rocky Ridge, O.
I. F. Mack	“	7th O. V. I.	C	Cross Lanes, W.Va	Aug. 26,1861	Sandusky, Ohio.
Nathan W. Hines	Private.	122d O. V. I.	H	Cold Harbor, Va.	June 13,1864	Sandusky, Ohio.
L. R. Hawes	“	39th Wis. V. I.	G	Memphis, Tenn.	Aug. 24,1864	Sandusky, Ohio.
B. E. Deely	“	123d O. V. I.	G	Winchester, Va.	June 15,1863	Sandusky, Ohio.
Henry Schneider	“	124th O. V. I.	A	----------------	------------	Sandusky, Ohio.
V. B. Palmer	“	55th O. V. I.	H	Atlanta, Ga.	July 22,1864	Castalia, Erie Co. O
William H. Havice	Corporal.	100th O. V. I.	K	Limestone Station.	Sept. 8,1863	Castalia, Erie Co. O
O. H. Rosenbaum	Captain.	123d O. V. I.	G	Winchester, Va.	April 18,1862	Castalia, Erie Co. O

Names.	*Rank.*	*Regiment.*	*Co.*	*Where Captured.*	*Date.*	*Residence.*
A. A. McNish	Private.	41st O. V. I.	B	Dallas.	May 24,1864	Newberry, Ohio.
William Amsly	"	55th O. V. I.	H	Bull Run.	Sept. 1,1863	Castalia, Erie Co. O
J. P. Fleming	Captain.	101st O. V. I.	G	Stone River, Tenn.	Dec. 31,1862	Castalia, Erie Co. O
Peter Sherer	Private.	123d O. V. I.	G	Winchester, Va.	June 14,1863	Sandusky, Ohio.
F. Biehl	"	107th O. V. I.	F	Gettysburg.	July 4,1863	Sandusky, Ohio.
J. H. Groff	"	123d O. V. I.	G	Winchester, Va.	June 14,1863	Sandusky, Ohio.
Samuel Curry	Captain.	3d O. Cav.	A	Fayetteville, Tenn.	Oct. 14,1863	Sandusky, Ohio.
E. M. Colver	"	3d O. Cav.	K	Fayetteville, Tenn.	Oct. 14,1863	Sandusky, Ohio.
Warner White	Private.	49th O. V. I.	I	Corinth, Miss.	April 18,1863	Sandusky, Ohio.

The Ohio State Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War was organized at Norwalk, September, 1883, with the following officers:

M. T. Britton, President, Cleveland; G. A. Gessner, First Vice-President, Fremont; D. P. Chamberlain, Second Vice-President, Toledo; J. E. Hutton, Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland; Dan Harman, Recording Secretary, Toledo.

The following officers served for 1884-85:

G. A. Gessner, President, Fremont; George W. Vrooman, Vice-President, Toledo; Joseph E. Hutton, Second Vice-President, Cleveland; I. F. Mack, Treasurer, Sandusky; D. S. Moses, Chaplain, Fremont; E. B. Moore, Secretary, Fremont.

1885-86—George W. Vrooman, President, Toledo; A. R. Hill, Vice-President, Wauseon; Wm. Hineline, Second Vice-President, Fremont; D. G. Nesbit, Treasurer, Cleveland; D. S. Moses, Chaplain, Fremont; J. W. King, Secretary, Toledo.

1886-87—W. H. Polhamus, President, 548 Detroit Street, Cleveland; S. S. Canfield. 1st Vice-President, Toledo; D. S. Moses, 2d Vice-President, Fremont; D. G. Nesbit, Treasurer, 1279 White Avenue, Cleveland; C. C. Shanklin, Secretary, 55 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland.

1887-88—S. S. Canfield, President, Toledo; E. R. Hart, 1st Vice-President, Cleveland; William Hinline, 2d Vice-President, Fremont; D. G. Nesbit, Treasurer, Cleveland; J. F. Holliger, Secretary, Toledo.

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION, UNITED STATES.

Instituted at Philadelphia, April 15, 1865 (evening of the assassination of President Lincoln).

OBJECT.

"The object of this Order shall be, to cherish the memories and associations of the War in defense of the Unity and Individuality of the Republic; to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship-in-arms; to advance the best interests of Soldiers and Sailors of the United States—especially those associated as members of this Order—and to extend all possible relief to their Widows and Children; to foster the cultivation of Military and Naval Science; to enforce an unqualified allegiance to the General Government; to protect the rights and liberties of American Citizenship; and to maintain National Honor, Union and Independence."

ORGANIZATION.

"The several constituted bodies of this Order shall be designated as Commanderies, to be known as the 'Commandery of the State of ——;' and a National Commandery, to be known as 'The Commandery-in-Chief.'"

MEMBERSHIP.

The members of Companions of this Order are of three classes:

First Class.—1st. Commissioned Officers and honorably discharged Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, Regular or Volunteer. 2d. The eldest Sons of original Companions of the First Class, and of Officers dying previous to 31st of December, 1885, who at death were available for membership.

Second Class.—The eldest Sons of living original Companions of the First Class, of the age of 21 years and over; the same to become members of the First Class upon the death of the Companion through whom eligibility to the Second Class was derived.

Third Class.—Civilians who during the Rebellion were specially distinguished for consistent loyalty to the National Government, and who were active and eminent in maintaining the supremacy of the same—the number of such Class not to exceed the ratio of one to thirty-three of the First Class.

OFFICERS OF COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF.

Com.-in-Chief, . Lt.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A.
S. V. Com. in-Chief, Major Gen. R. B. Hayes, U. S. V.
J. V. Com.-in-Chief, Maj. Gen. J. R. Hawley, U. S. V.
Recorder-in-Chief, Colonel J. P. Nicholson, U. S. V.
Headquarters, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS OF COMMANDERY OF STATE OF OHIO.

Commander, . Major Gen. R. B. Hayes, U. S. V.
S. V. Com., . . Major Gen. M. F. Force, U. S. V.
J. V. Com., . Major Gen. J. W. Fuller, U. S. V.
Recorder, . . Captain A. H. Mattox, U. S. V.
Headquarters, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LUCAS COUNTY COMPANIONS.

Lieut. David R. Austin.
Col. John B. Bell.
Chap. H. M. Bacon, D. D.
Maj. Chas. E. Bliven.

Capt. Henry W. Bigelow. Gen. James M. Comly.
Capt. Rich. W. Clarke. Capt. Warren W. Cooke.
Lieut. Robt. H. Cochran. Surg. G. A. Collamore.
Gen. John W. Fuller. Lieut. Henry P. Fowler.
Surg. Samuel F. Forbes. Surg. Edwin M. Goodwin.
Capt. J. Kent Hamilton. Lieut. Cary D. Lindsay.
Col. Henry G. Neubert. Major Hartwell Osborn.
Rev. H. W. Pierson, D.D.* Gen. W. H. Raynor.
Lieut. Wm. H. H. Smith. Capt. Wesley S. Thurstin.
Capt. Richard Waite. Major Norman Waite.
Lieut. R. D. Whittlesey. Lieut. Joseph L. Wolcott.
Mr. Birchard A. Hayes.† Mr. William T. Walker.*
General Chas. L. Young.

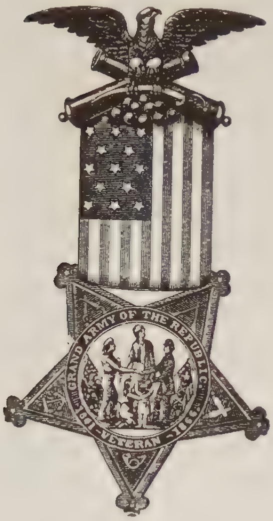
*Third Class. †Second Class.

THE TOLEDO CONTINGENT.

The following are the officers of the Toledo Contingent (local and unofficial):

President, ...	General J. W. Fuller.
Vice President, ...	General J. M. Comly.
Treasurer, ...	Captain H. W. Bigelow.
Secretary, ...	General C. L. Young.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.



GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
VETERAN
1861
1866

To greater or less extent, ex-Soldiers of different countries have formed organizations for the preservation of old, and the cultivation of new associations, having for their chief bond the common toils and sufferings of military service. But no organization of this sort, in any country ever attained, in numbers, zeal or practical benefits, to the beneficent results of the "Grand Army of the Republic," consisting of Soldiers of the Union, serving in the War of the Rebellion. The organization had its origin in Springfield, Illinois, its first mover having been Dr. B. F. Stephenson, of that City, who also drafted its ritual. The order spread rapidly. The first State Department (that of Illinois) was instituted July 12, 1866, and followed by Wisconsin and Iowa in September, same year; Indiana, in November; Kansas, in December; Ohio and Pennsylvania, in January; New York in April; Massachusetts and Missouri, in May; Minnesota, in August, 1867; and so on, until 1885, when there were Encampments in 38 States and Territories. There are 12 Past Commanders-in-Chief, of whom the last is John S. Kountz, of Toledo, whose service covered a period of 11 months, closing with the Nineteenth Annual Session of the National Encampment, at Portland, Maine, in June, 1885. The membership of the organization at the beginning of his term embraced 38 Departments, 5,026 Posts and 269,684 members. Under his administration there was a net gain of 992 Posts, and of 41,394 members. He personally visited 34 Departments during his service, being much the largest visitation ever made, involving travel from Maine to Washington Territory, and from Minnesota to Georgia, the total of distance traversed being more than 30,000 miles.

The specific objects of the Grand Army of the Republic, are these:

1st. To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines who united to suppress the late Rebellion; and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead. 2d. To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. 3d. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, the National constitution and laws; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights, and justice to all men.

FORSYTH POST No. 15, TOLEDO.

The first local organization of the Grand Army established in this section of Ohio, was Forsyth Post, which was instituted November 19, 1866. For this purpose a number of resident ex-Soldiers met at the office of Colonel John A. Chase, at which Captain Henry E. Howe, yet a resident of Toledo, presented the nature and advantages of such an organization,*

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*The following record indicates something of Captain Howe's prominence in the start of this important organization:

Headquarters Department of Illinois,
Grand Army of the Republic,
Adjutant General's Office,
Springfield, Ill., May 9, 1866.

Special Orders, No. 2.

Captain Henry E. Howe is hereby authorized to organize Encampments of Districts and Posts of the and the Post was instituted. It took its distinctive name from George Duncan Forsyth, a son of Mrs. Charlotte T. Forsyth, still a resident of Toledo, and a brother of General James A. Forsyth of the United States Army. Lieutenant Forsyth first enlisted as a private in the 14th O. V. I. April 19, 1861, three days after the first call for troops was issued. At the close of three months' service he returned to Napoleon, Ohio, where he engaged in business; but when the call for three years' troops came he again responded. He enlisted at Napoleon in the 100th O. V. I. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in Company B of that Regiment July 11, 1862, and promoted to First Lieutenant January 8, 1863. He was captured at Limestone Station, Tennessee, September 8, 1863, and taken to Libby Prison, where he remained until his death at the hands of one of the prison guards, April 13, 1864. Whether or not the shooting was accidental, will probably never be definitely known, although the preponderance of proof favors the belief that he was not intentionally killed. Lieutenant Forsyth was violating no order of the prison at the time of his death. His remains were brought home and now lie buried in the family lot in Forest Cemetery, Toledo. He was a graduate of the Toledo High School.

The following thirteen constitute the charter members of Forsyth Post: Henry G. Neubert, J. S. Kountz, Wm. E. Parmelee jr., J. A. Chase, J. W. White, Frank Collins,† J. K. Hamilton, C. A. Hall, Otto Klemm, H. Rosenbaum, C. C. Starr, R. D. Whittlesey, Wm. Corlett, Albert E. Scott.

The first officers of Forsyth Post were as follows: Commander, J. A. Chase; Assistant, H. Rosenbaum; Adjutant, John S. Kountz; Quartermaster, C. C. Starr. Those for 1867, were: Commander—Charles Kent, Henry G. Neubert; Assistant—Wm. H. Perigo;† Senior Vice Commander—B. F. Miller; Junior Vice Commander—J. W. Smith; Adjutant—J. S. Kountz; Quartermaster, H. Rosenbaum, Otto Klemm; Surgeon—F. Hohly, W. C. Daniels; Chaplain—G. W. Collier. The Commanders and Adjutants from 1867 to 1886, were as follows: Commanders—C. W. Hill,† Geo. E. Wells, 1868; Geo. E. Wells, Wm. H. Perigo, 1869; J. W. Smith, 1870; M. J. Enright, 1871; B. F. Miller, 1872; Clarence Morris, 1873; Cecil A. Hall, 1874–7; B. F. Miller, 1877; J. S. Kountz, 1878–80; T. B. Terry, 1881–2; A. J. Eyster, 1883; W. W. Alcorn, Wm. Corlett, 1884–5; J. W. Greene, 1885–6. Adjutants—J. S. Kountz, 1867; Chas. H. Jones, 1868; C. F. Knowlson, L. P. Smith, 1869; Albert E. Scott, 1870–72–73; H. Z. Eaton, 1871; J. A. Rowsey, 1874; C. B. Chesebro, 1875; A. J. Tebeau, 1876; Martin Loenshal, 1877–80; W. W. Alcorn, 1881; C. S. Brown, 1882; W. H. Deal, 1883; C. W. Munson, 1884–6. The officers for 1887 are as follows:

Commander—Rev. H. M. Baçon; Senior Vice Commander—Lucius Brown; Junior Vice Commander—John VanNetten; Quartermaster—H. G. Norton; Adjutant—Wm. Dustin; Chaplain—Rev. A. Hollington; Surgeon—Dr. F. Kitchen; Officer of the Day—Fred Wolfert; Officer of the Guard—J. B. Menhennick; Trustees—C. H. Jones, R. G. Bacon and A. J. Eyster.

The Past National Officers are: Past Commander-in-Chief (1884-5), John S. Kountz. Past Senior-Vice-Commander-in-Chief, (1881-2), Charles L. Young.

Past Department Commanders: James B. Steedman (1877); John S. Kountz, (1881).

Following is a complete roster of Forsyth Post, as taken from its records. All are names of Privates, except as otherwise stated:

† Deceased. * Transferred.

Adams, Michael, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Adelsperger, William, co. G, 9th O. V. C.
Ahrent, William, co. A, 182d O. V. I.
Albaugh, D. W., 2d Lieut., co. D, 6th Minn. V. I.
Albright. August, co. F, 20th M. V. I.
Alcorn, Wm. W., co. A, 14th O. V. I.
Alexander, Ambrose H., co. I, 21st O. V. I.
Alexander, William G., co. G, 19th O. V. I.
Allen, James W., 19th Ind. Battery.
Allen, Wilson S., co. H, 33d O. V. I.
Allen, Edward S., Musician, co. G, 67th O. V. I.
Allgeier, John F., co. K, 37th O. V. I.
Amidon, John R., co. F, 34th Mass. I.
Andrews, Albert A., co. E, 7th O. V. I., and co. F, 128th O. V. I.

Grand Army of the Republic in the Tenth Congressional District of Ohio.

The Posts thus organized in the State of Ohio will report directly to these headquarters until the Department of Ohio shall be formed and they be transferred to it by orders from these headquarters.

By order of B. F. STEPHENSON.
Commanding Department.

Special Orders No. 3, also May 9, 1866, from the same headquarters, authorized Captain Howe to organize Encampments of a District and Posts in Detroit, which were to report directly to headquarters.

By Special Orders No. 9, headquarters Department of Ohio, at Carrollton, September 29, 1866, Captain Howe, then of Granville, Ohio, was announced as Senior Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander (General Benjamin F. Potts), of that Department, then just instituted.

†Deceased.

Alman, Samuel B., 9th Mich. V. C.
Allison, Sanford, co. M, 16th Kans. V. C.
Ansell, Geo., co. E, 6th O. V. I.
Andrews, Nathan J., Sergeant, co. C, 4th N. Y. H. A.
*Anderson, Edward, Colonel, 12th Mo. Cav.
Arnold, Edward, co. D, 189th O. V. I.
Askam, Charles W., co. L, 1st O. V. L. A.
Atherton, Nelson N., Sergeant, co. K, 1st N. Y. V. C., and co. A, 2d U. S. A.
Antenried, George, co. D, 44th Ill. V. I.
Austin, Americus, co. G, 128th O. V. I.
Austin, David R., 1st Lieutenant, 100th O.V. I.
Avery, John G., co. A, 14th O. V. I.
Avery, James E., 2d Lieut., co. B, 4th Mich. V. I.
Babcock, William R., Musician, 38th O. V. I.
Babbitt, A. T., Captain, co. B, 93d O. V. I.
Bacon, Henry M., Chaplain, 63d Ind. V. I.
Bacon, Randall G., Sergeant, co. B, 148th N. Y. V. I., and Captain, 38th U. S. C. T.
Baer, James, co. H, 1st O. V. C.
Bailey, Brayton C., Sergeant, co. H, 94th N. Y. V. I.
Bailleux, Jacob, Leader Band, 68th O. V. I.
Baither, Gustav., 1st Lieutenant, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Baker, Horace L., Hosp. Stew., co. G, 94th N. Y.V. I.
Baker, R. W., co. C, 88th O. V. I.
Baker, Charles, co. L, 16th N. Y. H. A.
Baker, Frank, co. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Baker, David N., co. L, 1st Ill. Art.
Baldwin, James T., co. C, 1st O. L. A.
*Baldwin, Silas, 1st Lieutenant, 96th O. V. I.
Baldwin, Charles A., 1st Lieutenant, 169th O. V.I.
Ball, John, co. F, 42d Wis. V. I.
Barkdull, Thomas H., co. B, 176th O. V. I.
Barkdull, William H., Musician, 7th O. V. I., and 176th O. V. I.
Barnes, James, Sergeant, co. A, 1st Mich. V. I.
Barnes, Fred. C., co. A, 14th O. V. I.
Barroclough, George, co. E, 11th Mich. V. I.
*Bartell, Frank, co. I, 116th N. Y. V. I.
Bartholomew, W., Sergeant, co. I, 123d O. V. I.
Bartley, Hugh, 8th Pa. Cav.
Barton, James R., Sergeant, co. H, 15th N. Y. V. C.
Bateman, Christ. T., Sergeant, co. H, 18th Mich. V.I., and Captain, co. C, 17th U. S. C. T.
Bateman, Wilson T., Corporal, co. L, 1st Mech. and Engineers.
Battelle, Charles D., Fifer, co. G, 148th O. V. I.
Beach, Joseph, co. F, 124th O. V. I.
Beck, William, co. K, 37th O. V. I.
Beck, Fred, co. H, 130th O. V. I., and co. A, 189th O. V. I.
Beckwith, Frank P., co. G, 128th O. V. I.
Beehler, Adrian, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
Beeley, Joseph L., co. K, 67th O. V. I.
Bell, John B., Major, 15th Mich. V. I.
*Bell, Daniel W., co. C, 16th O. V. I., and co. C, Hancock's 2d Regiment.
Bender, Geo., co. E, 144th O. V. I.
Bennstein, Louis, co. I, 44th N. Y. V. I.
Bennett, Frank T., Sergeant, 18th U. S. A., and Major, U. S. A.
Bentson, Henry P., Sailor, gunboat "Ariel."
Benster, Solomon, co. A, 24th Mich. V. I.
Benster, M. M., co. A, 24th Mich. V. I.
Benton, Charles H., Sergeant, co. A, 7th U. S. I.
Berst, Levi, co. G, 6th Pa. V. I.
Best, Michael, Corporal, co. H, 1st O. V. A., and Sergeant, co. H, 1st O. V. A.
Best, Philip, co. A, 12th Ind. Inf.; and co. D, 137th O. V. I.
Bethe, William J., co. G, 8th O. V. I., and co. D, 128th O. V. I.
*Beverly, Ira, co. G, 100th O. V. I.
†Bienke, John, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Bigelow, Asa, Surgeon, 3d Ill. Cav.
Bigelow, Henry W., co. C, 14th O. V. I., and Captain co. I, 14th O. V. I.
Bills, George W., co. G, 1st O. V. L. A., and Lieutenant, co. G, 1st O. V. L. A.
Birkenhauer, William H., co. K, 37th O. V. I.
Bishop, Charles, co. K, 67th O. V. I., and Sergeant, co. E, 67th O. V. I.
Bladen, John, Sergeant, co. I, 130th O. V. I.
Blake, Henry P., co. A, 14th O. V. I., and co. H, 168th O. V. I.
Blanchard, Charles W., co. G, 20th Mich. V. I.
*Bliss, W. E., Sergeant, co. G, 4th Vt. Inf.
Blickensderfer, Isaac, Corporal, co. K, 3d O. V. C.
Bliven, Charles E., Major, Quartermaster's Dept.
Blinn, M. K., Musician co. G, 189th O. V. I.
Bodenmiller, George, Corporal, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
Bodinus, Henry, co. G, 9th Mich. Inf., and Sergeant, co. G, 9th Mich. Inf.
*Boff, Ig., Corporal, co. K, 123d O. V. I.
Boice, Reed V., co. C, 3d O. V. C., and 1st Lieutenant, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
Bookey, Clovis, co. B, 67th O. V. I.
Bollentine, John, co. H, 28th N. Y. V. I.
*Booth, M. D., co. H, 3d O. V. C.
Boroughf, H. D., Sergeant, co. I, 55th O. V. I.
Boshart, Constatine, co. K, 9th O. V. I.
Boudrie, Duffield E., co. D, 30th Mich. V. I.
Bowers, Edwin, co. H, 15th Mich. V. I.
Bowers, Samuel, co. K, 9th Ill. V. C.
Bowser, Josiah H., co. I, 14th O. V. I.
Boy, Henry, co. D, 120th N. Y. V. I.
Boyerline, Henry, co. F, 38th O. V. I.
Bozzard, Ernst, co. D, 111th O. V. I.
Botts, James A., co. H, 38th, and 47th O. V. I.
Brandebery, N. J., co. A, 8th O. V. I.
Braunschweiger, Jacob, co. G, 130th O. V. I., and Captain, Co. B, 189th O. V. I.
Breckenridge, W. C., co. M, 1st O. V. H. A.
Breed, Cyrus. W., Lieutenant, U. S. N.
Breidt, Philip, Sergeant, co. B, 14th O. V. I.
Brenner, Jacob, co. E, 1st Del. V. I.
Brewster, Lewis E., Orderly Sergeant and 1st Lieutenant, co. K, 21st O. V. I.
Brillman, John, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
Brinkerhoff, Robert A., co. B, 149th O. V. I.
Britton, H., co. B, 49th O. V. I.
Britton, Quincy M., co. D, 11th Mich. V. I.
Briggs, A. N., co. K, and Hosp. Stew., 67th O. V. I.
Broadbeck, John, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
Brock, Thomas A., 1st Vt. V. I., and 2d Lieutenant, co. F, 12th Vt. V. I.
Bronson, John P., co. I, 14th O. V. I.
Brown, Calvin S., co. G, 3d Iowa V. C.
Brown, Egbert D., co. A, 189th O. V. I.
Brown, Edward O., Sergeant, co. E, 10th Ind. V. I., and Major, U. S. A.
Brown, Henry A., 1st Lieut., co. C, 10th Mass. V. I.
Brown, Henry E., 1st O. V. L. A.
Brown, J. J., co. G, 2d N. J. V. I.
Brown, James W., co. I, 164th O. V. I.
Brown, Lucius, co. D, 18th U. S. I.
Brown, Morris, co. I, 98th, and 114th O. V. I.
Brown, Charles, Corporal, co. A, 189th O. V. I.
Bowen, Geo. W., Assistant Surgeon, 4th Mich. V. I., and Surgeon, 5th U. S. C. C.
*Brown, James M., co. H, 67th O. V. I.
†Brownell, Daniel W., co. F, 7th Mo. V. I.
*Bruksiker, Fred., co. C, 37th O. V. I.
†Brudenthal, Theo., co. B, 1st O. V. I.
Buell, Allen, co. H, 10th N. Y. V. I.
Buck, Albert D., co. G, 123d O. V. I.
Bunker, Henry S., Commissary Sergeant, 96th O.V.I.
Burch, Albert M., co. B, 123d O. V. I.
Burch, Wm. A., co. C, 54th Mass. V. I.
Burdu, August F., co. E, 111th O. V. I.
*Burket, Leonard, co. E, 67th O. V. I.
*Burkert, George, co. I, 72d O. V. I., and co. A, 72d O. V. I.
Butler, John A., co. M, 8th Mich. V. C.

Byrne, Daniel L., co. G, 13th U. S. I.
Brownlee, James W., co. A, 84th O. V. I.
Cahn, Jacob, co. I, 124th O. V. I.
†Call, J. J., co. E, 18th O. V. I.
Caine, Daniel J., Sergeant, co. F, 23d N. Y. V. I.
Caine, Martin S., co. B, 148th O. V. I.
Campbell, L. A., 1st Lieutenant, co. K, 152d N.Y.V.I.
Canfield, Charles L., co. D, 9th Mich. V. C.
Canfield, George S., Musician, co. K, 21st O. V. I.
Cappell, G. W., 21st Ohio Battery.
Carpenter, George W., 5th Ohio Sharpshooters.
Carpenter, Dwight A., Seaman, U. S. N.
Case, A. R., co. G, 191st O. V. I.
Case, O. W., Corporal and Sergt., co. C, 65th Ill. V. I.
Case, Omar T., co. B, 88th O. V. I., and co. K, 11th O. V. C.
Case, Franklin B., co. F, 15th Mich. V. I.
Casebeer, J. E., 1st Lieutenant, co. D, 44th Ind. V. I.
Cassiday, Marcus, co. H, 15th Mich. V. I.
Caughlin, Charles, Leader Band, 49th Pa. V. I.
Caughlin, Thomas, co. A, 48th N. Y. V. I.
Chadwick, Warren L., co. A, 100th O. V. I.
Chamberlain, David P., Asst. Surgeon, 4th Mich. V. I.
Chapin, Henry S., co. F, 144th O. V. I.
Chapin, Edward, co. C, 6th U. S. Cav.
Chapman, William C., 1st Sergeant and 2d Lieutenant, co. F, 137th O. V. I.
Chase, Edward H., Captain, co. D, U. S. C. T.
Chase, John A., Colonel, 182d O. V. I.
*Cheney, Alph., co. K, 11th Mich. V. I.
Cheney, William C., 1st Lieut., co. B, 130th O. V. I.
Cherrey, Charles W., co. A, 84th O. V. I., and Sergeant, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
Chesebro, Charles P., co. H, 25th N. J. V. I.
Cheatwood, George H., co. A, 81st O. V. I.
Choffat, Joseph, co. H, 4th N. Y. V. C.
Christy, Henry C., Assistant Surgeon, 55th Pa. V. I., and Surgeon, 58th Pa. V. I.
Clark, Asa A., Quartermaster, U. S. V.
Clark, Leroy E., co. I, 14th O. V. I.
Clark, Lewis, co. D, 4th, and 152d Ind. V. I.
Clarke, Charles, co. I, 55th O. V. I., and co. I, 55th O. V. V. I.
*Clarke, William R., co. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Claypool, Albert, co. B, 5th O. V. C., and Corporal, co. B, 13th O. V. C.
Clinch, John W., co. C, 2d O. V. H. A., and co. D, 18th U. S. I.
Clouse, William, co. K, 37th O. V. I.
Cochran, Robert H., 1st Lieut., co. K, 15th O. V. I.
Coder, Noah W., co. I, 14th O. V. I.
Cole, Tobias, co. I, 2d O. V. H. A.
†Colburn, Thomas. co. D, 24th N. Y. V. I., and co. F, 124th N. Y. V. I.
†Coffman, J. C., 2d Lieutenant, co. I, 36th O. V. I.; and Captain, co. H, 19th U. S. I.
Collamore, George A., Surgeon, 100th O. V. I.
Collins, Daniel A., Captain, co. B, 130th O. V. I.
Collins, Orrin E., co. A, 189th O. V. I.
Collins, T. J., Corporal, co. K, 5th O. V. C.
*Colvers, T. B., co. G, 18th O. V. I. and 1st Lieutenant, co. G, 123d O. V. I.
Comly, James M., Bvt. Brig. Gen., 23d O. V. I.
Commager, David H., co. B, 5th Ind. V. C., and 2d Lieutenant, co. H, 184th O. V. I.
Combs, Joseph, co. K, 111th O. V. I.
Conger, Charles H., Sergeant, co. K, 25th O. V. I., and co. D, 9th Ill. V. I.
Cooke, J. D., 14th Ind. Battery; and co. H, 1st O.L.A.
Cooke, James W., Corporal, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
Cooke, Warren W., Captain, co. D, 182d O. V. I.
Cook, James H., 10th Ind. Battery.
Corlett, William, co. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Corey, Benj. S., co. C, 2d U. S. Sharp Shooters.
Courtney, Thomas, Sergeant, co. G, 9th N. Y. V. I., and Sergeant, co. G, 9th N. Y. V. C.
Cottrell, S. J., co. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Couture, E. C., co. G, 144th O. V. I., and co. C, 189th O. V. I.
*Cox, N.W., co. I, 47th O. V. I.
Crabbs, Jacob M., Quartermaster Sergt., 80th Ind.V.I.
Cramer, W. W., co. D, 86th O. V. I.
Cramer, I. K., Lieutenant, co. E, 100th O. V. I.
Cranker, P., Corporal, co. A, 67th O. V. I.
Crossman, Peter, co. K, 37th O. V. I.
Crots, J. D., co. F, 14th O. V. I.
Culley, Robert H., co. E, 25th O. V. I.
Cullison, Wilson W., co. C, 32d O. V. I.
Cunningham, H. C., co. C, 18th Mich. V. I.
*Cunningham, John, co. I, 42d O. V. I., and co. E, 179th O. V. I.
*Curran, A. J., co. B, 27th O. V. I., and co. D, 14th Mich. V. C.
Currie, Samuel, 1st Lieutenant, co. A, 3d O. V. C.
Curtin, John, co. F, 3d U. S. Art.
Custer, Louis, co. H, 187th Pa. V. I., and co. A, 2d U. S. A.
Darling, H. C., co. A, 9th Ky. Cav.
Darrah, George W., co. E, 3d Wis. V. I., and Corporal co. E, 3d Wis. V. I.
Darrow, George R., Chaplain, 3d N. J. V. I.
Davis, C. F., co. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Davis, Stephen, co. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Davis, Daniel W., co. B, 38th O. V. I.
Davis, Geo. W., co. M, 8th Mich. V. C.
Dayan, Harvey H., co. B, 18th N. Y. V. I.
*Deal, W. H., 22d Ohio Bat.
Dean, John P., co. F, 169th O. V. I.
Dean, John H., co. A, 18th Mich. V. I.
DeBolt, F. J., co. C, 130th O. V. I.
*Decker, Lester, co. F, 67th O. V. I., and co. F, 67th O. V. V. I.
*Decker, Samuel H., co. A, 14th O. V. I., and co. I, 4th U. S. A.
Derr, William, co. B, 100th O. V. I.
Deyer, E. M., Corporal, co. K, 67th O. V. I.
DeGraff, Henry, Sergeant, 1st Mich. Cav.
Deshanaway, John, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
De Shetler, Samuel, co. F, 18th M. V. I.
De Ross, H. D., co. C, 15th Mich. V. I.
De Vries, Peter, Captain, cos. H. and M., 4th U. S. A.
*De Wolf, D. F., Major, 55th and Col. 163d O. V. I.
De Wolf, L. C., co. I, 164th O. V. I.
Dexheimer, Jacob, Sergeant, co. A, 1st Mo. L. A.
*Dingman, Harry, co. C, 1st O. V. C.
†Diebel, F., co. B, 130th O. V. I.
Dieble, Carl, co. A, 130th O. V. I.
*Dobson, W., Sergeant, co. K, 13th Mich.V. I.
Dodd, Ezra S., Major, 184th O.V. I.
Donohue, T. H., co. C, 12th Pa. I., and 99th Pa. I.
Donovan, John. co. E, 85th, and co. G, 120th O. V. I.
†Donischoff, Henry, co. A, 182d O. V. I.
Doolittle, Chas. C., Capt., co. E, 4th Mich. V. I., Maj. Gen. U. S. V.
Dorn, John, Drum Major, 37th O. V. I.
Dowling, Patrick H., Captain, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
Drago, Henry, co. K, 14th O. V. I., and co. K, 67th O.V. I., co. K, 25th O. V. I., co. F, 7th U. S. C.; 20 years service.
Drake, S. A., Sergeant, co. F, 146th Pa. V. I.
Dresser, Chas. A., 1st Lieutenant, 130th Ind. V. I.
Ducie, Christopher, co. B, 67th O. V. I.
†Duerringer, G., Corporal, co. C, 130th O. V. I.
Durfee, Benjamin B., co. A, 29th N. J. V. I.
Durfee, Charles H., Musician, co. G, 45th O. V. I.
Durfey, E. A., Musician, co. A, 50th N. Y. Eng.
†Durian, Ed., co. F, 130th O. V. I.
Dustin, William, co. A, 14th O. V. I., and Lieutenant 19th O. L. A.
Eaton, H. Z., Lieutenant, co. B, 7th O. V. I.
†Eberle, Peter, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
Eddy, Peter, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
Eddy, James, co. A, 128th O. V. I.
Edwards, Paul, Major, and Lieut. Col., 14th O. V. I.

Eggeman, Godfrey S., co. G, 9th Mich. V. I.
Egelton, William, Corporal, co. C, 1st N. Y. V. C.
†Eichelberger, F. W., 2d Lieutenant, 7th Iowa V. I.
*Emery, James H., Bugler, 14th Michigan Battery,
Emmick, Vincent J., co. K, 84th O. V. I.
Engel, Louis, co. I, 25th O. V. I.
Engelhardt, Jacob, Corporal, co. B, 130th O. V. I.
Enright, Michael J., 2d Lieut. co. H, 111th O. V. I.
Enteman, William, Corporal, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
Earnest, Joseph R., co. I, 13th, and co. K, 115th O.V.I.
Erswell, Charles, co. C, 123d O. V. I.
*Eslebe, G., co. E, 72d O. V. I.
Eschmauer, Henry, co. B, 150th Ind. V. I.
Everett, Clayton W., co. H, 49th O. V. I.
Ewing, Samuel A., co. K, 37th O. V. I., and 21st Ohio Battery.
Eyster, Archibald J., 1st sergt. co. C, 30th O. V. C.
Esdell, Andrew, co. E, 27th O. V. I.
Fague, George W., co. G, 192d Pa. V. I.
Farrell, Edward, co. H, 24th Mich. V. I.
Farst, J., co. C, 153d Ind. V. I.
†Faulkner, F. S., co. D, 13th Pa. V. I., and co. K, 16th Mass. V. I.
Fay, Martin, co. C, 123d O. V. I.
Fella, John B., Hospital Steward, 130th O. V. I.
Ferguson, C. W., Captain, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Fey, George, Sergeant, co. E, 2d Mo. V. I.
Files, A. W., co. D, 110th O. V. I.
†Fink, August, co. I, 37th O. V. I.
Fish, Arthur, 7th Minn. V. I.
Fisher, Albert W., Assistant Surgeon, 57th Pa. V. I.
Fisher, Lewis, Sergt., co. C, 3d O. V. C.
Fleischman, Godfrey, co. H, 1st Mich. V. Art.
Fletcher, William C, Sergeant, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
Fletcher, Franklin, co. H, 87th Ind. V. I., and Corp. co. A, 12th Ind. V. C.
Fletcher, J. A., Sergeant, co. A, 9th Mich. V. C.
Flint, Ed. A., 2d Lieutenant, co. C, 1st Mass. V. C.
Foley, John J., co. C, 93d Ind. V. I.
Ford, Jacob, co. H, 15th Mich. V. I.
†Follet, Foster V., co. B, 83d, and 2d Lieutenant, co. K, 128th O. V. I.
Forbes, Samuel F., Surgeon, 67th O. V. I.
Forbes, John W., co. G, 110th N. Y. V. I.
Foster, R. G. W., co. B, 17th Maine V. I., and co. G, 10th V. R. C.
Foster, James S., Corporal, co. K, 124th O. V. I.
Fowler, Henry B., 2d Lieutenant, co. D, 1st Mass. H. A.
Fox, Albert co. I, 14th O. V. I.
Frank, Simon H., co. K, 1st M. V. I.; and Orderly Sergeant, co. G, 1st M. V. L. A.
Frank, Simon, cos. H and G, 1st Mich. V. I.
Fraser, George S., Sergeant, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Fraser, Spencer L., co. A, 84th O. V. I.
Frazer, James, co. B, 130th O. V. I.
Frey, Charles, co. H, 14th O. V. I.
Frech, J. F., Corporal, co. B, 12th Ind. V. I.
Frett, Nicholas, co. E, 57th Ill. V. I.
†Freeman, Augustus H., co. A, 189th O. V. I.
Frankenberger, J. C., Maj. 1st O. V. C. and Lieut.-Col. 188th O. V. I.
Fuller, J. W., Col. 27th O. V. I.; Brev. Maj.-Gen.
Furry, Isaac N., co. E, 93d O. V. I.
Fuchs, Henry, co. F, 83d O. V. I.
Fuchs, W., Sergt. co. H, 14th O. V. I.
Gabriel, Milton, co. E, 111th O. V. I.
Gatschenberger, Francis A., Ord.-Sergt. 130th O. V. I.
Gallatin, Benjamin F., co. I, 15th O. V. I.
Garfield, George, Lieut.-Col. 3d O. V. I.
Gauckstadt, Henry, co. K, 65th O. V. I.
Ganson, Vernon, Captain, co. I, 87th O. V. I.
Gensler, John, Bat. D, 6th Mich. V. H. A.
Gensler, Henry, Bat. D, 6th Mich. V. H. A.
Gerlach, Frank, 14th and co. B, 128th O. V. I.
Gettner, C., Bat. D, 6th Mich. V. H. A.
Gibbs, David W., bat. M, 1st O. V. H. A.
Glass, Thomas, Senior Musician, 69th O. V. I.
†Gifford, J. H., Musician, 49th O. V. I., and Private, co. G, 3d O. V. C.
Glahn, James, 130th O. V. I.
Gleason, G. B., co. H, 38th O. V. I.
Goldsmith, Edwin, Adjutant, 100th Ind. V. I.
Golden, J., co. A, 128th O. V. I.
Goodwin, Charles P., 1st Lieut., co. E, 42d O. V. I.
Goodspeed, Wm., co. K, 135th O. V. I.
*Gorsuch, N. N., co. C, 38th O. V. I.
Gosline, William A., Q. M.-Sergt., 103d O. V. I.
Golden, Michael M., Sergeant, co. C, 14th O. V. I.
Goulding, C. A., Quartermaster, 23d Corps.
Graham, M., co. H, 103d O. V. I.
Graham, W. W., Corporal, co. K, 25th Ills. V. I. and Corporal, co. E, 71st Ills. V. I.
Gram, Charles F., co. B, 18th N. Y. V. I.
Greene, John W., 1st Lieut. and Capt., co. E, 26th Ind. V. I.
Green, Simeon F., co. A, 84th O. V. I.
Greenwood, J., co. C, 3d O. V. C.
Gribbin, John, co. A, 84th and co. I, 130th O. V. I.
Griffin, Benjamin F., co. G, 128th O. V. I.
Groff, Edward B., co. K, 184th O. V. I.
Grover, Isaac P., co. E, 8th O. V. I., and Capt., co. E, 34th O. V. I.
Gunn, James D., Sergt., co. C, 33d N. Y. V. I. and Ord.-Sergt., 16th N. Y. H. A.
Gunn, Jacob, co. C, 33d N. Y. V. I.
Geisbuhler, Ulrich, co. D, 10th O. V. C.
†Gust J., co. F, 130th O. V. I.
*Haack, Otto, co. A, 9th O.V.I. and Landsman U.S.N.
Hacker, Henry, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
Hahn, Herman C., Adjutant, 129th Ind. V. I.
Hahn, Lewis, co. E, 10th V. R. C.
Hall, Cecil A., Corporal, co. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Hall, Elijah B., Major, 130th O. V. I.
Hall, John C., Corporal, co. I, 11th Mich. V. I.
Hall, James M., co. G, 3d U. S. I.
Hall, James W., co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Hollister, Benj. F., co. I, 111th O. V. I.
Hamilton, J. Kent, Captain, 113th O. V. I.
Hamley, John A., Drummer, 6th Mich. V. I., and co. G, 1st Mich. S. S.
†Hamm, John, Captain, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Hammer, Christ, co. F, 21st O. V. I., and Captain, co. G, 65th N. Y. V. I.
Hance, Joel E., co. D, 23d O. V. I., and co. D, 23d O. V. V. I.
Hanlon, John, co. B, 191st Pa. V. I., and Corporal, co. B, 215th Pa. V. I.
Hansen, Henry N., 2d Lieut., co. H, 21st Wis. V. I.
Hanks, Erastus P., co. K, 5th Mich. V. C.
Hartley, Geo. W., 1st Mich. Sharp Shooters.
Hartshorn, J. S., co. D, 155th Ind. V. I.
Harbauer, Jacob, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
Harbeck, John S., Jr., bat. D, 1st O. V. L. A.
Hardy, James, co. E, 13th O. V. C.
Hare, Henry, co. K, 210th Pa. V. I.
Harmon, Dan., Sergeant, co. K, 18th Mich. V. I.
Harpel, Joseph A., Corporal, co. I, 68th O. V. I.
Harris, John, co. E, 100th O. V. I.
Harris, Leander F., co. K, 15th N. Y. Eng.
Hart, A. H., bat. A, 2d N. Y. H. A., and 2d Lieut., co. G, 26th N. Y. V. I.
†Hart, Dennis, co. A, 67th O. V. I.
Hartshorn, A. M., co. I, 14th Pa. V. C.
Harvey, Stimpson H., bat. F, 8th N. Y. H. A.
Hassenzahl, Philip, Corporal, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Hathaway, George W., Sergt., co. K, 21st O. V. I. and 21st O. V. V. I.
Hatz, Sebastian, co. B, 130th O. V. I.
Haughey, Charles, co. D, 11th Md. V. I.
*Haughton, A. C., Captain, co. H, 2d O. V. C.
Haughton, Nat., Brev. Brig.-Gen., 25th O. V. V. I.
Hauser, John M., Corporal, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
*Hatcher, D., co. L, 3d O. V. C.
Haynes, George W., bat. I, O. H. A.

Haynes, J., co. G, 8th O. V. I., and co. I, 12th O. V. C.
Haynes, Harrison, bat. I, 2d O. V. H. A.
Haynes, Quade, co. K, 1st Mich. V. I., and co. I, 2d O. V. H. A.
Haynes, William, Corp., co. I, 14th O. V. I., and co. G, 1st O. V. A.
Haynes, Wm. B., co. I, 13th O. V. I.
Hazelwood, John H., co. I, 47th O. V. I.
Hearly, John, co. C, 196th O. V. I.
Heck, Charles L., Sergeant, co. K, 2d Md. V. I.
Hefflebower, A. M., 1st Lieut., co. G, 3d O. V. C., and Lieut.-Col., U. S. Army.
*Helbing, G., Sergt., co. I, 21st O. V. I., and Corp. co. L, 3d O. V. C.
Helwig, G., Corporal, co. H, 86th O. V. I.
Henrich George W., 1st Lieut., co. G, 178th N. Y. V. I.
Hennig, Fred., Sergeant, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
Hennig, John T., co. F, 21st O. V. I.
Henry, J. L., Corporal, co. I, 123d O. V. I.
Hermance, J. H., Musician, co. B, 14th and co. E, 67th O. V. I.
Herrick, Thomas C., bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Hertzig, Rudolph, co. F, 67th and Corp., co. A, 67th O. V. I.
Herzig, Samuel, co. C, 15th Mich. V. I., and co. A, 18th Mich. V. I.
Hewitt, Charles T., Lieutenant, co. E, 18th Mich. V. I.
Hickox, J. L., co. G, — Mich. V. C.
Higgins, Charles W., Surgeon, 5th Ill. V. C.
†Hill, Charles W., Adjt.-Gen. Ohio; Brev. Maj.-Gen., U. S. A.
Hime, Jacob E., co. B, 7th O. V. I.
Himmelsback, A., co. F, 14th, and co. H, 14th O. V. I.
Hitchborn, Henry, Sergeant, co. D, 13th O. V. I., and 1st Lieutenant, co. A, 26th O. V. I.
Hock, Jacob B., co. F, 20th Ind. V. I.
Hoehler, Charles, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
Hoerlein, Ph., Musician, 17th Ind. V. I.
Hoerr, Louis, co. I, 9th, and co. F, 9th O. V. I.
Hoerman, C. W., co. K, 2d Ky. V. I., and co. M, 2d R. Artillery.
Hoffman, Jacob, co. F, 12th Mo. V. I.
†Hohly, F., Surgeon, 12th Mo. V. I., and Surgeon, 37th O. V. I.
Hohn, Lewis, co. E, 10th Regiment V. R. C.
Holt, Wm. H., co. B, 182d O. V. I.
Holliger, John F., co. B, 72d O. V. I.
Hollington, Ambrose, Chaplain, 111th O. V. I.
Hollenbank, G. W., Sergeant, co. A, 189th O. V. I.
Hollenbeck, G. A., Lieutenant, 130th O. V. I.
Holmes, Charles, Corporal, co. G, 3d Ind. V. C.
Holzman, A., co. B, 14th O. V. I.
Houbel, Charles, Sergeant, co. C, 3d Mich. V. I.
Hopkins, Wm. C., Chaplain, 7th Vt. V. I.
Hopkins, Owen J., Quartermaster Sergeant, 42d, and 1st Lieut. and Regt. Quartermaster, 182d O. V. I.
House, N. W., 2d Lieutenant, co. K, 1st Mich. V. I.
Howe, Henry E., Captain, co. A, 88th O. V. I.
*Howe, G. H., U. S. Navy.
Hoyt, George S., co. H, 8th O. V. I.
Hubbard, Henry S., co. C, 9th Mich. V. I.
Hudelmeyer, Jacob, co. I, 47th, and Captain, co. I, 47th O. V. I.
Hudson, Preston C., Adjutant, 85th Ill. V. I.
Hufford, George W., co. C, 21st, and 1st Lieutenant, co. E, 148th O. V. I.
Hull, Abraham D., co. H, 51st O. V. I.
†Hugh, Henry, Sergeant, co. F, 1st U. S. I., and Sergeant, co. F, 1st U. S. I.
Hull, George B., 2d Lieutenant, 187th O. V. I.
Humphrey, Geo. W., co. E, 16th O. V. I.
Hunker, A., co. B, 130th O. V. I.
*Hunter, Fred., co. F, 9th O. V. C.
Hunter, George T., co. A, 45th Pa. V. I.
Hunter, Thomas, Corporal, co. I, 52d O. V. I.
Huntington, W. A., Sergeant, co. E, 88th Ill. V. I.
Huepel, Julius, Sergeant, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
Ingold, Fritz, 1st Lieutenant, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
Ingram, J. A., co. I, 24th Ky. V. I.
Irons, Virgil P., co. F, 3d N. Y. V. A.
Jackson, John G., co. F, 102d O. V. I.
Jackson, W., co. E, and Corporal, co. E, 2d M. V. I.
*Jaeger, J., Captain, co. I, 111th O. V. I.
Jacobs, D. E., co. H, 1st O. V. I.
*Jacobs, Gust, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
Jacobs, Samuel, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
Jaquette, John W., Captain, co. E, 100th O. V. I.
Jay, Sid. W., general service.
Jefferson, David E., co. C, 55th O. V. I.
Jeffrey, Wm. H., co. C, 65th, and co. C, 65th O.V.V.I.
Jend, H., co. B, 9th, and co. B, 9th O. V. V. I.
*Jennings, H. M., Captain, 95th N. Y. V. I.
Jenss, John, co. E, 6th O. V. C.
Johnson, Abraham, co. G, 130th O. V. I.
Johnson, Herman, Sergeant, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
Johnson, Albert, co. H, 55th O. V. I.
Johnston, J. D., co. D, 68th O. V. I.; and co. D, Hancock's Vets.
*Jones, C. C., Paymaster U. S. A.
Jones, Charles H., co. A, 14th O. V. I.
*Jones, Edward L., Lieutenant, co. F, 44th Mass. V. I.; and Corporal, co. D, 54th Mass. V. I.
Jones, E. F., Sergeant, co. A, 72d O. V. I.
Jordan, Wm. D., Corporal, co. K, 1st O. V. I.
Joyce, David B., co. D, 6th O. V. I.
Judge, Wm., co. B, 2d Ky. V. I.
Jung, Carl L., co. H, 130th O. V. I.
Just, R. F., Sergeant, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
Justice, Milton J., co. G, 128th O. V. I.
Kahlo, Frank, co. G, 38th, and Sergeant, co. G, 38th O. V. I.
Kaney, James G., Corporal, co. F, 123d Pa. V. I.
†Karsner, A., co. I, 21st O. V. I.
Kehl, Anton, co. D, 34th O. V. I.
*Kehn, John, Sergt and Lieut., co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Keller, Samuel E., co. G, 13th Pa. V. C.
*Kelley, W. C., 2d Lieutenant, co. D, 99th O. V. I.
*Kelley, W. I., Assistant Surgeon, 15th O. V. I.
Kellogg, Harry, Brevet Lieutenant, 102d O. V. I.
Kellogg, John T., Musician, 6th Mich. V. I.
Kernick, John, co. E, 67th O. V. I.
Kettner, John, co. I, 25th O. V. I.
†Key, L. L., co. H, 14th Ill. V. I.
†Kidney, A., co. B, 130th O. V. I.
Kiedarsch, Jacob, co. I, 37th O. V. I.
King, Jabez W., co. B, 2d Maine V. I.
Kingfield, John, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
†Kingfield, Louis, Sergt., co. C, 21st O. V. I., and co. C, 21st O. V. V. I.
Kingsbury, Henry D., Captain, co. A, and Lieut. Col., 14th O. V. I.
Kisinger, S. S., Sergeant, co. A, 8th O. V. I., and Captain, co. K, 65th N. Y. V. I.
Kirkham, Edward, co. E, 32d Ind. V. I.
Kitchen, Francis A., Lieutenant, co. A, 174th Pa. V. I.
Kitching, Joseph C., co. K, 1st Vt. V. C.
Klein, Henry, co. E, 149th O. N. G.
Kline, John, Corp. and Sergt., co. B, 14th O. V. I.
Kline, Barna M., co. C, 55th O. V. I.
*Klemm, Otto, co. B, 1st Ill. V. Art.
Kletter, John, Corporal, co. G, 9th Ct. V. I.
Knappen, Edward S., co. C, 1st Mich. V. I., and co. H, 11th Mich. V. I.
Knights, James D., Sergeant, co. E, 100th O. V. I.
Koehrman, J., Corporal, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
Kohne, Fred. W., co. E, 130th O. V. I.
Kocher, John, co. B, 189th O. V. I.
Kountz, John S., Drummer, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Krepps, John A., co. H, 92d O. V. I.
Kramer, Jacob, co. B, 14th, and co. E, 130th O. V. I.
Kramer, John, co. E, 67th O. V. I.
Kramer, Mathias, co. B, 37th O. V. I., and co. B, 37th O. V. V. I.
Kramer, I. K., Lieutenant, co. E, 100th O. V. I.

Krauss, John, co. C, 5th Pa. V. H. A.
*Kratzer, J. W., Sergeant, co. C, 169th O. V. I.
Keubler, Jacob, co. B, 14th, and I, 111th O. V. I.
Kumler, John F., Sergeant, co. A, 83d O. V. I.
Kummero, Earnest, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
LeBarre, John E., 2d Lieut., 166th O. V. I.
Labordie, Lewis, co. B, 67th O. V. I.
Lafayette, L., co. L, 3d O. V. C.
†Langdon, J. B., co. I, 13th Vt. I., and 3d bat. Vt. Art.
Lawson, M. J., co. D, 6th O. V. C., and co. D, 196th O. V. I.
Lannen, James, 1st Lieut., co. F, 68th O. V. I.
Larimore, J. K., Landsman U. S. N.
Lasalle, Jacob, Captain, co. C, 82d Ill. V. I.
Lathrop, Miles, Captain, co. B, 189th O. V. I.
Lawrence, Peter, co. B, 67th O. V. I., and co. B, 67th O. V. V. I.
*Lawrence, Wm. A., co. C, 3d O. V. C.
Leary, Daniel, co. I, 124th Ind. V. I.
Lee, Noyes S., co. B, 123d O. V. I.
*Lee, Oliver, co. A, 18th U. S. I.
Lee, John C., Major, 55th, and Col., 164th O. V. I.
Lenhardy, Thomas, co. C, 25th O. V. I.
Leutz, J. George, co. A, 18th O. V. I.
Lewis, Adelbert, bat. H, 1st O. L. A., and H, 1st O.V. L. A.
Lewis, J. J., co. F, 68th O. V. I., and co. F, 68th O. V. V. I.
*Lewis, James A., co. A, 32d O. V. I.
Lewis, Shep., co. K, 25th O. V. I.
*Lewis, Richard, Prin. Musician 29th O. V. I.
Ley, John, co. E, 49th O. V. I.
Lighter, Franklin, co. C, 35th O. V. I.
Lindenberger, S., Musician, co. C, 38th O. V. I.
Lindley, Harvey D., co. C, 18th Wis. V. I., and Sergeant, co. E, 44th Wis. V. I.
Lindsay, Carey D., Corporal, co. C, 21st, and 1st Lieut. 67th O. V. I.
Linton, S. S., co. B, 2d Ky. V. I., and Major 39th Ill. V. I.
Lippincott, F. M., Captain, co. I, 6th Ill. V. C.
*Lloyd, Ed. S., co. E, 130th O. V. I.
*Lockwood, Thomas M., Sergeant, co. C, 1st Mich. V. C., and co. D, 9th Ill. V. C.
*Loenshal, Morris, co. H, 20th Conn. V. I.
Lohner, Valentine, co. B, 15th Mich. V. I.
Lombard, Charles K., bat. L, 3d Mass. V. H. A.
Long, James, co. F, 11th O. V. I.
Long, Christian C., bat. M, 4th U. S. Art.
Lovett, Dennis, co. D, 67th O. V. I.
Lownsbury, John B., 1st Lieut., co. A, 84th O. V. I.
*Luckey, James B., Captain, co. L, 3d O. V. C.
Luke, Wm., co. D, 54th Pa. V. I.
Lyons, Enon, co. D, 9th Mich. V. C.
Lyons, Saml., co. C, 3d O. V. C.
Lyttle, LaFayette, Captain, and Major, 94th N. Y.V. I.
Maloney, John, Sergeant, co. K, 3d O. V. C., and Capt. co. G, 128th O. V. I.
Malvern, D. S., 2d Lieut. co. K, 5th Iowa V. I.
Manor, John J.
Manning, Wm. J., co. H, 9th N. Y. V. C.
Marker, Thos., co. I, 14th O. V. I., and 14th O. V.V. I.
Marion, Frank N., Lieutenant, co. A., 14th O. V. I., and Captain, bat. I, 2d Ia. V. A.
Martin, Predon, Corporal, co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Marsh, Casper, co. A, 182d O. V. I.
Marshall, John W., co. G, 187th N. Y. V. I.
Maurer, Andrew, co. C, 130th O. V. I.
May, William, Musician, co. C, 17th U. S. I.
Mayers, John G., co. I, 66th O. V. I.
McCaron, Walter O., co. D, 9th Ill. V. C.
McClure, John B., co. E, 1st Neb. V. C., and co. B, 150th Ind. V. I.
*McCune, Robert, Chaplain, U. S. A.
McElliot, R., Corporal, co. D, 11th Mich. V. I.
McElroy, John H., Corporal, co. C, 7th Ill. V. I., and co. L, Ill. V. C.
McIlith, Abbot, co. E, 103d O. V. I.
McLaughlin, M. M., Seaman, U. S. N.
*McLaughlin, John, co. A, 189th O. V. I.
McLyman, Wm. H., 38th O. V. I.
McKecknie, W. E., Lieutenant, co. G, 167th O. V. I.
McKee, Richard M., co. G, 191st O. V. I.
McKinley, A., Sailor, ship "Elfin."
McMonagle, John, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
McNany, Patrick, co. A, 148th N. Y. V. I.
Mead, Herbert W., Musician, 14th Mo. V. I., and 29th Ill. V. I.
Meade, Charles N. D., co. I, 3d N. Y. V. C.
Meeker, Rolla, co. B, 101st O. V. I.
Meeks, Samuel H., Corporal, co. H, 38th O. V. I.
Meisner, Charles, Sergeant, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
Melvin, James, 33d Mass. V. I.
Menhenning, James B., Corporal, co. E, 100th O. V. I.
Merrickel, Louis E., co. C, 130th O. V. I.
Merrill, George W., Captain, co. F, 44th Ind. V. I.
†Mery, J. T., co. B, 14th, and Capt., co. D, 37th O. V. I.
*Merry, L. E., Captain, co. D, 34th O. V. I.
Metler, Wm. C., co. H, 101st O. V. I.
Metzger, Peter, Musician, 37th O. V. I.
†Metzger, J. W., co. K, 25th O. V. I., and bat. H, 1st O. V. A.
Mayers, Herman, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Myers, W. W., co. M, 12th O. V. C., and Capt., co. B, 117th U. S. C. T.
Meyers, John, co. I, 65th O. V. I.
Meyers, Ed. S., Major, 4th O. V. I.
Miles, William B., 8th N. Y. S. S.
Millard, Irwin, I., co. I, 15th O. V. I.
Miller, Andrew S., Orderly Sergeant, co. G, 115th O. V. I.
Miller, Benjamin F., co. I, 3d O. V. I., and Lieut., co. C, 35th O. V. I.
Miller, Joseph N., co. I, 14th O. V. I., and Corporal, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
Mills, R., Sergeant, co. I, 148th O. V. I.
Milmine, Alex., co. A, 1st Mich. V. I.
†Milverstedt, Christ, Leader of Band, 14th O. V. I.
Miser, James M., co. L, 1st. Mich. Eng., and co. I, 130th O. N. G.
Mitchel, Chris., co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Morhr, William H., co. F, 37th O. V. I.
Montgomery, Chas. M., bat. I, 14th N. Y. V. A.
†Moore, Albert, Capt., co. A, 14th O. V. I., and Lieut. Colonel, 14th O. V. V. I.
Moore, Joseph, co. K, 25th O. V I.
Moore, Wm. H., Sergeant, co. D, 18th U. S. I.
Morehead, George W., Lieut., co. I, 99th O. V. I.
Morrin, Henry, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
*Morris, Clarence, bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Morath, Frank J., co. C, 5th O. V. C.
†Mote, William, co. I, 75th Ill. V. I.
Motler, John, co. K, 102d O. V. I.
Munson, Corydon W., co. A, 189th O. V. I.
Munson, Shubal, co. H, 130th O. V. I.
†Mulverhill, James, Seaman, U. S. Frigate Potomac.
Mueller, Henry, co. G, 130th O. V. I.
Murphy, Levi, Captain, co. B, 189th O. V. I.
Naugle, George W., co. D, 123d O. V. I.
Nagely, John, co. A, 84th, and co. C, 41st O. V. I.
Nellis, Henry, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
Nellis, Louis, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Nelson, K., 25th O. V. I.
Neubert, H. G., co. A, and Captain co. B, 14th O.V. I.
Neuhausel, Martin, Corporal, co. D, 100th O. V. I.
Nevius, Laird W., Q. M. Sergeant, bat. I, 2d O. H. A.
*Newell, A. D., co. F, 14th O. V. I.
Newman, John L., co. G, 21st Pa. V. C.
Newton, J. R., co. E, 7th Conn. V. I.
Newton, Robt., co. H, and Corporal co. H, 5th U. S. C.
Newton, T. E., co. H, 6th Mo. V. I.
Nichols, Samuel W., co. F, 1st Mich. Eng.
Nichols, Francis L., co. C, 130th O. V. I.
Nicholas, S. C., 17th Ohio Battery.

*Niles, E. R., co. F, 9th Ind. V. I.
†Nohl, J. J., co. K, 37th O. V. I.
Norton, E. H., Corporal, co. E, 84th O. V. I., and Major, U. S. Army.
Norton, G. W., Captain, bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Norton, H. G., 1st Lieutenant, 137th U. S. C. T.
†North, A. C., Musician, co. A, 150th O. V. I.
O'Connor, John, co. C, 14th O. V. I.
Osborn, Hartwell, Captain, co. I, 55th O. V. I.
†Osborn, Ralph, co. A, 84th O. V. I.
Osborn, Ransom P., Ord. Sergt., co. D, 14th, and Captain, co. G, 163d O. V. I.
O'Sullivan, F. J., Captain, co. D, 67th O. V. I.
Oswald, J. W., co. G, 23d O. V. I.
Ott, Philip, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
Otto, Julius E., co. E, 72d O. V. I.
*Packard, F., Chicago Battery.
†Paine, E. B., co. G, 81st M. G. V. M.
Palmer, George H., Sergeant, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Palmer, Melvin R., bat. C, 1st O. V. L. A.
Palmer, M. T., Sergeant, co. B, 6th U. S. C.
Parker, J. A., co. A, Mo. V., and Ord. Sergt. 128th O.V.I.
Parker, R. T., Sergt., co. C, 88th O. V. I., and Bugler, co. C, 10th O. V. C.
Parker, Senter S., Sergeant, co. H, 4th Mich. V. I.
Parker, Sewell S., Major, 4th Mich. V. I.
Parmalee, Myron H., Drummer, co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Parmalee, Wm. E., jr., Lieut. bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Passmore, L., Ord. Sergt., co. G, 20th, and Capt., co E, 118th Pa. V. I.
Peck, Otis L., 2d Lieutenant, co. B, 101st O. V. I.
Peet, John H., bat. D, 4th N. Y. H. A.
Pelton, Elias C., Corporal, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
†Pease, Don A., Sergeant, co. B, 130th O. V. I.
Pence, Samuel, Corporal, co. B, 61st, and co. B, 82d O. V. I.
Pennell, George R., Corp. and Sergt., co. A, 14th O.V.I.
Penrod, Wm., co. C, 180th O. V. I.
†Perigo, Wm. H., Lieutenant, bat. H, 1st O. L. A.
Perryn, W. F., co. E, 13th N. Y. V. I.
Pettel, Cyril, co. H, 15th Mich. V. C.
Peugh, Daniel W., Corp., co. C, 135th, and Lieut., co. E, 185th O. V. I.
Phelps, John, co. G, 130th O. V. I.
Phile, Henry E., co. B, 188th O. V. I.
Phillips, Chas. B., Colonel, 130th O. V. I.
Pickard, W., co. H, 14th O. V. I.
Pierce, Henry D., co. G, 7th O. V. I.
Pierce, Wm. G., bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Plaisted, Wm. H., co. E, 9th Mich. V. C.
Platt, Merit W., co. F, 103d O. V. I.
Plumer, Wm. S., co. F, 16th O. V. I.
Polite, Joseph, co. C, 19th Mich. V. I.
Pool, George E., co. A, 15th Mich. V. I.
Pool, M., co. A, 189th O. V. I.
Poole, Charles, co. C, 3d Pa. V. C.
Potts, Jos. W., Sergeant, co. L, 16th Mich. V. I.
Potter, Emery D., jr., co. A, 84th O. V. I.
Potter, Erskine H., co. B, 196th O. V. I.
Powers, C. C., Musician, 11th Mass. V. I., and 3d Vt.
Prarie, Samuel, co. D, 11th Mich. V. I.
Pray, J. L., Bugler, bat. H, 1st O. L. A., and Sergeant Signal Corps.
Price, J. Cooper, Surg. Gen. Dept. U. S. A.
Price, J. F., Paymaster, U. S. A.
Puck, John H., co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Pugsley, Isaac P., A. A. Paymaster, U. S. N.
†Purdy, J. C., co. C, and Captain, co C, 9th Mich. I.
Quiggle, Romanso C., Captain, co. H, 130th O. V. I.
Quinn, John M., co. F, Benton Cadets, and Sergeant, co. H, 50th O. V. I.
Quinn, Wm., co. I, 23d, and Sergt., co. I, 73d O. V. I.
†Raffensperger, E. B., Chaplain, 14th O. V. I.
Raitz, Benjamin, co. D, and 2d Lieut. 9th Ill. Cav.
Raitz, Fred, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
*Rank, David A., 130th Ind. V. I.
Raysor, Augustus, co. D, 124th O. V. I.
Raynor, Wm. H., Lieut., co. G, 1st, and Lieut. Col., 56th O. V. I.
Reed, Charles, co. B, 128th O. V. I.
Reed, Samuel N., 2d Sergt., co. G, and Q. M. Sergt., co. B, 114th O. V. I.
Reed, Samuel W., Corporal, co. E, 123d O. V. I.
Reed, W. A., Corporal, co. K, 126th O. V. I.
Reeves, Louis, Sergt., and Lieut., co. G, 1st Mich. Cav.
*Reicherd, F., co. I, 67th O. V. I.
Reimele, Henry, co. C, 193d O. V. I.
Reiger, Fred, co. F, 130th O. V. I.
Reimensnyder, C. A., co. E, 28th Pa. V. I.
Reno, Peter, co. I, 47th O. V. I.
Reynolds, Charles, co. K, 3d O. V. C.
Rhoades, Bartley, co. G, 71st O. V. I.
Richard, Fred., co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Richardson, Andrew, co. E, 142d N. Y. V. I.
Richwin, George, co. B, 189th O. V. I.
Rice, Ansel G., co. F, 11th Mich. V. I.
Ricketts, Jacob, bat. G, 1st O. V. L. A.
Ridenour, William T., Surgeon, 12th O. V. I.
Rinebold, M., co. I, 101st O. V. I.
Ringleman, Phil., co. B, 111th, and Corporal, co. B, 130th O. V. I.
Renger, William A., co. B, 80th O. V. I.
Rodebaugh, C. B., 1st Sergeant, co. E, 19th Mich. V. I.
*Roberts, E. C., Orderly Sergeant, 26th N. Y. V. I.; and Sergeant, co. C, 8th N. Y. V. C.
Roberts, Geo. H., co. B, 14th O. V. I.
Roberts, L. D., Musician, co. A, 15th Mich. V. I.
Rogers, Charles H., 11th Ind. Battery.
Robertson, Henry, co. I, 77th, and co. D, 128th O.V.I.
Robson, John, co. G, 100th O. V. I.
Rogers, Geo. P. co. I, 169th O. V. I.
Rogers, A. R., 14th O. V. I.
Rolleman, George M., co. E, 112th N. Y. V. I.
Romeis, John C., co. B, 65th N. Y. V. I.
Roraback, Tarbell Z., co. I, 122d N. Y. V. I.
Rosenbaum, H., co. K, 20th, and Captain, co. D, 37th O. V. V. I.
Rose, Thomas, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
*Ross, John, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
Roth, John, co. C, 2d U. S. I.; and co. B, 26th O.V.V.I.
Roth, Geo., co. B, 130th O. N. G.
Rowe, S. M., co. E, 206th Pa. V. I.
Rowley, Horace, co. K, 17th Vt. V. I.
Royce, William, Engineer, U. S. N.
Rowsey, Charles A., Captain, co. D, 67th O. V. I.
†Rowsey, John A., Sergeant, co. D, 67th O. V. I.
Rupple, Conrad, co. B, 130th O. V. I.
Sacco, Henry, co. A, 189th O. V. I.
†Sala, Benjamin, co. D, 1st O. V. I.
Salisbury, W. N., Sergeant, co. F, 42d Ill. V. I.
†Sangston, I., Captain, co. F, 100th O. V. I.
Salter, N., co. M, 8th N. Y. V. C.
Sanzenbacher, D., Corporal, co. C, 17th Mo. V. I.
*Saunders, Ign., co. F, 102d O. V. I.
Santer, Michael, co. B, 37th O. V. I.; and co. C, 37th O. V. V. I.
Sawtelle, Woolse N., 18th Ind. Battery.
Sawyer, Homer, co. C, 21st, and Sergeant, co. A, 67th O. V. I.
Sawyer, Ira B., bat. F, 1st Mich. V. L. A.
Scanlon, Edward, co. F, 72d O. V. I.
Scott, M. W., co. I, 14th O. V. I.
Scott, Albert E., bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Scott, W. P., co. K, 25th O. V. I.; and Captain, co. A, 25th O. V. I.
Scott, Joseph, co. K, 128th O. V. I.
Scheetz, C., Corporal, co. F, 25th O. V. I.; and Private, co. C, 21st O. V. I.
Schaefer, Charles P., Captain, co. I, 67th O. V. I.
Schaller, Fred, Sergeant, co. I, 111th O. V. I.
Scherer, George, Corporal, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Schlencker, Chris., co. F, 130th O. V. I.
Schiller, Fred., co. G, 130th O. V. I.
Schiely, Charles M., Lieutenant, bat. K, 1st O.V.L.A.

Schmidt, A., co. A, 4th and 19th U. S. I.
†Schmelz, A., Corporal, co. E, 111th O. V. I.
†Schroeder, George, co. I, 68th O. V. I.
Schmidt, D., Captain, co. I, 37th O. V. I.
Schmidt, William, Sergeant, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Schneider, John, co. H, 17th Mo. V. I.
Schneider, John, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Schneider, Fred., co. K, 15th Mich. V. I.
*Schneider, C., co. C, 49th, and Corporal, co. C, 49th O. V. I.
Schraum, B., co. I, 130th O. V. I.
†Schrein, M., co. E, 25th Ill. V. I.
Schropp, Joseph, co. C, 25th, and co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Schuler, Charles, co. B, 14th O. V. I.
Schuler, J., Corporal, co. I, 47th O. V. I.
Schultz, W., co. B, 14th, and Captain, co. H, 37th O. V. I.
Schumacher, John M., co. F, 14th O. V. I.
Schwartz, Otto, Sergeant, co. K, 5th Pa. V. C.
*Schwind, F., co. I, 111th O. V. I.
Schwinghammer, David, co. B, 58th O. V. I.
Schwager, J., co. E, 130th O. V. I.
Scott, Joseph, co. K, 128th O. V. I.
Seaman, I. K., Captain, co. I, 21st O. V. I.
Sebastian, Fred. L., Captain, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
Seek, Lewis J., co. E, 8th O. V. I.
Seel, Philip, Corporal, co. H, 197th O. V. I.
Seeis, Jacob, co. H, 14th O. V. I.
Shakes, Levi H., co. F, 14th O. V. I.
Shamloffel, August, Corporal, co. K, 14th O. V. I.; and Corporal, 7th N. Y. Battery.
Shaw, Daniel, co. I, 13th Ill. V. I.
Shay, Lewis, co. G, 130th O. V. I.
Sheldon, David D., bat. L, 18th N. Y. L. A.; and Orderly Sergeant, co. I, 192d N. Y. V. I.
Shepherd, Andrew J., Corporal, co. D, 10th O. V. I.
Shepherd, A. G., co. I, 23d O. V. I.; and co. M, 5th U. S. C.
Shepler, Pius L., co. B, 128th O. V. I.
Sheridan, A. J., co. E, 124th O. V. I.
Shilling, Conrad, co. E, 67th O. V. I.
Sheridan, A. J., co. E, 24th Ind. V. I.
Sherwood, Isaac R., Captain, 14th O. V. I., and Brevet Brigadier General.
*Simmons, G. W., Sergeant, co. G, 5th U. S. A.
Simpson, William, Master-at-arms, Blackhawk.
Skeldon, John E., co. B, 100th O. V. I.
Skehan, R., co. C, 14th O. V. I.
Skinner, Samuel W., Surgeon, 4th Ct. V. I.; and 1st Ct. V. H. A.
Slevin, Patrick S., Bvt. Brig. General, 100th O. V. I.
*Smith, A. B., co. H, 14th, and Lt. Col., 100th O.V.I.
Smith, M. C., Corporal, co. M, 5th Mich. V. C.
Smith, W. H., co. K, 68th O. V. I.
Smith, J. W., Captain, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
Smith, Frank W., co. E, 84th O. V. I.
Smith, John, co. C, 18th Ill. V. I.
Smith, W. H. H., Corporal, bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.; and 2d Lieutenant, 21st O. V. L. A.
Smith, D. C., Sergeant, co. A, 82d O. V. I.
Smith, Henry, co. E, 6th Mo. V. C.
Smith, Fred P., Sergeant, co. K, 8th N. Y. V. C.
Smith, James L., co. I, 10th Iowa V. I.
Smith, W. F., co. C, 4th O. V. I.
Smith, E. H., co. B, 12th, and 37th Ill. V. I.
Sullwold, J., co. B, 37th O. V. I.
Speyer, G. W., Hospital Steward, 19th Mo. V. I.
Spore, William H., co. H, 5th N. Y. V. I.
Squires, O. H., co. H, 8th Ind. V. I.
Squire, W. I., Corporal, co. K, 15th O. V. I.
Stadel, John, co. D, 72d O. V. I.
Stahl, George, co. E, 111th O. V. I.
Starr, C. C., Captain, co. G, 128th O. V. I.
†Steedman, J. B., Colonel, 14th O. V. I., and Maj. Gen.
Steig, Jacob, co. A, 84th O. V. I.
Stevens, R. H., co. H, 111th O. V. I.
Stephens, James N., Seaman, "Benton," U. S. N.
Stipp, Joseph A., co. I, 8th O. V. C.
Steuer, Joseph, Corporal, co. B, 15th Pa. V. I.
†Stockman, J., Sergeant, co. K, 142d N. Y. V. I.
*Stockwell, G. A., Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N.
Strauss, John, co. I, 111th, and co. F, 130th O. V. I.
Stritmater, John M., Corporal, co. K, 100th Pa.V.V.I.
*Stroud, David W., co. F, 11th Mich. V. I.; and 1st Mich. V. H. A.
Stutesman, Robert D., bat. K, 1st O. V. H. A.
Swan, C. J., Orderly Sergeant, 87th O. V. I.
*Swayne, Wager, Brigadier General.
Sweeney, J., Noncommissioned Officer, U. S. N.
Sweatland, G., Corporal, co. D, 34th O. V. I.
Swigart, Joseph R., co. C, 8th O. V. I.
*Taylor, H. B., co. A, 84th O. V. I.
Tebean, A. J., co. K, 25th, and Corporal, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
†Temme, George W., 1st Lieutenant, co.K,37th O.V.I.
Terry, Orange S., co. D, 35th Ia. V. I.
Terry, Titus B., Sergeant, co. B, 3d O. V. C.
*Thaetor, Fred., co. I, 9th O. V. C.
Thomas, Charles W., co. G, 189th O. V. I.
Thomas, C. L., Sergeant, co. D, 5th Ind. V. C.
Thomas, G. W., Lieutenant, co. I, 19th N. Y. V. I.
Thomas, John, bat. G, Ind. V. Artillery.
Thompson, Ed., co. C, 3d O.V.C.; and co. D,5th O.V.C.
Thompson, John, co. D, 111th O. V. I.
Thompson, James, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
Thorn, Samuel S., Surgeon, 130th O. V. I.
Thorn, Webster, co. B, 14th O. V. I.
Thornberg, Thomas H., Lieut., co. F, 8th O. V. I.
Tibbits, W., Captain, co. C, 116th N. Y. V. I.
*Timmons, James, 1st Lieut., co. I, 5th O. V. I.
Titus, W. A., co. K, 14th O. V. I.
Todd, Francis E., co. K, 6th Mich. V. I.
Topliff, Charles A., co. B, 14th O. V. I.
Torgler, Ernest, Sergeant, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Totten, Henry J., Sergeant, co. C, 130th O. V. I.
Tourtellotte, A. D., 3d Iowa Cavalry.
*Treuschel, T., co. B, 55th O. V. I.
Trimble, W. J., co. I, 142d O. V. I.
Triquart, P., Sergt. and Lieut., co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Trotter, L., co. E, 111th O. V. I.
Truesdell, Amos J., 30th Wisconsin V. I.
Tucker, Theo. B., co. B, 88th O.V.I., and Sergt., bat. M, 1st O. V. A.
Tufts, J. W., Q. M. Sergt., 16th Mass. V. I.
Turley, William, bat. L, 1st N. Y. V. A.
Turner, N. G., co. H, 21st O. V. I.
Turner, John H., co. K, 67th O. V. I.
Ullrich, Adam, Sergeant, co. E, 111th O. V. I.
Umberhaum, Christ., co. H. 130th O. V. I.
Upham, Furman, co. C, 1st O. V. C.
Urquehardt H. P., Ord.-Sergt., co. B, 38th O. V. I., and Private, co. C, 7th V. R. C.
Valley, Joseph, 3d Vt. V. L. A.
*Vanetten, A., Sergeant, co. G, 3d O. V. C.
VanEtten, John W., Sergeant, co. F, 144th O. V. I.
Vandusen, A., co. H, 197th O. V. I.
†Vanhoosen, L. B., co. F, 67th O. V. I.
*Varney, Burton, Sergeant, co. F, 48th Ind. V. I.
Veina, Frank H., Corp., co. G, 2d Batn. 18th U. S. I.
Veo, Peter, co. K, 1st Mich. V. C.
Viertelle, H., Corporal, co. H, 14th O. V. I.
Voget, Godfrey, co. D, 111th O. V. I.
Vrooman, George W., Sergeant, co. H, 100th O. V. I.
Whacker, Lewis. co. E, 130th O. V. I.
Waddick, J. M., Sergeant, co. C, 8th Ill. V. I.
Wade, Thomas O., co. K, 54th O. V. I.
Wagner, Frank, co. K, 49th O. V. I.
Waite, Richard, Capt. co. A, 84th and Capt. co. C, 130th O. V. I.
Waldron, Jerome B., co. K, 67th O. V. I.
Walker, John, Corporal, co. D, 182d O. V. I.
Wales, Ralph W., co. G, 128th O. V. I.
Wallace, S. L., co. B, 22d O. V. I.
Wamsher, John W., co. I, 128th Pa. V. I.

*Wann, W. L. Dr., Major, 136th Pa. V. I., and Lieut. co. D, 102d O. V. I.
Ware, William, Lieut., co. H, 20th Ill. V. I., and Lieut., Signal Service.
Warfield, H. I., co. B, 14th O. V. I., and co. B, 14th O. V. V. I.
Waring, Sebre H., Corporal, co. E, 84th O. V. I.
Warmsley, Lawrence, Lieut., co. C, 182d O. V. I.
Warn, Monroe C., co. H, 132d Pa. V. I.
Warren, Alfred N., co. A, 14th O. V. I.
Walters, Thomas, 2d Lieut., co. E, 111th O. V. I.
*Washburn, A. G., co. F, 14th O. V. I., and 14th O. V. V. I.
Watson, John A., Sergeant, co. F, 38th O. V. V. I.
Watson, John W., co. H, 30th Ind. V. I.
Watson, Pliny, 1st Lieut., co. K, 55th O. V. I.
Watson, Daniel, co. E, 45th and co. G, 134th Ill. V. I.
Webb, James K., co. K, 1st Mich. V. I., and Corp., 28th Batt. I. V.
Weber, Alex., co. E, 67th O. V. I.
Weber, John, co. K, 37th O. V. I.
†Weber, Marcus, co. G, 37th O. V. I,
Weber, Valentine, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
Weible, George S., co. F, 100th O. V. I.
Weiland, James, Corporal, co. C, 1st O. V. C.
Weil, Conrad, Sergeant, co. C, 130th O. V. I.
Weitzell, Henry, co. F, 54th O. V. I.
Wellman, H. W., Sergeant, co. L, 16th Ill. V. C.
Welles, George E., Lieut.-Col., 68th O. V. I., and Bvt. Brig.-General.
Welmore, Nicholas H., co. B, 14th, and K, 25th O.V.I.
Welshofer, Charles F., co. B, 37th O. V. I.
Wenning, George J., co. K, 37th O. V. I,
Wenzel, J., co. E, 9th O. V. C., and co. I, 25th O.V.I.
Werder, J., co. H, 21st O. V. I.
Werr, Lawrence, Seaman Miss Squad., and Private, co. K, 108th O. V. I.
Wetmore, Nicholas N., co. B, 14th O. V. I., and co. K, 25th O. V. V. I.
Whalon, John M., co. I, 15th Mass. V. I.
Whipple, Jerome B., 8th N. Y. V. I.
White, Channing, co. G, 75th O. V. I., and bat. C, 2d O. V. H. A.
White, John G., co. K, 155th N. Y. V. I., and Seaman Str. Sassacus.
White, J. W., co. A, 14th and co. G, 38th O. V. I.
Whitemill, George, co. M, 8th Mich. V. C.
Whittelsy, Robert D., 1st Lieut., bat. G, 1st O. L. A.
Whitlock, J. A., co. C, 21st O. V. I., and bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Wiechard, A. B., co. K, 18th Mich. V. I.
Wilbur, Herman L., co. D, 4th Mich. V. C.
Wilcox, Alb., co. G, 130th O. V. I.
Wilcox, Minot I., Q. M., 130th O. N. G.
Willey, Henry, co. G, 144th and co. C, 189th O. V. I.
Wilkinson, John P., co. F, 197th O. V. I.
Willhauk, Anthony, co. C, 1st O. V. C.
Williams, Charles H., co. D, 182d O. V. I.
Williams, Edward D., co. A, 14th O. V. I.
Williston, Geo. J., Co. A, 14th O. V. I.
Wilsey, W. G., co. C, 111th O. V. I.
Wilson, Oliver C., bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
†Wilson, Wm., co. L, 1st Mich. Eng.
Wilson, Richard F., co. I, 10th Pa. V. C., and co. K, 190th O. V. I.
Wiltsee, John L., co. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Winzler, Matthias, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
Witker, Fred. E., co. C, 130th O. V. I.
Witzman, Max, co. K, 192d O. V. I.
Wittich, Charles, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
Wittich, Theo., co. C, 32d Ind. V. I.
Wolcott, John F., co. H, 9th O. V. C.
Wolcott, Joseph L., Lieut., co. B, 67th O. V. I.
*Woldman, H., Sergt., co. G, 37th O. V. I.; Capt., co. H, 1st O. N. G.
Wolf, Joseph, Corp., co. F, 2d N. Y. V. I., and Corp., co. F, 9th N. Y. V. I.
Wolfort, Fred., co. B, 55th O. V. I.
Woodard, A. J., co. G, 147th N. Y. V. I.
Woodard, Calvin P., Corporal, co. H, 110th N.Y.V.I.
Woodbury, Albert, co. E, 67th O. V. I.
Woodruff, C. D., Captain—full record not given.
Wood, Harrison, Sergt., co. A, 14th and 1st Lieut., co. A, 140th O. V. I.
Woods, Joseph T., Surgeon, 99th O. V. I.
Woods, Edwin, co. I, 47th O. V. I.
Woolson, Alvin M., Sergt.-Maj., bat. M, 1st O. H. A.
Wormwell, John S., co. C and co. B, 1st Me. V. I.
Worts, George, 2d Lieut. co. I, 67th O. V. I.
Worts, John J., co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Wuerful, John C., co. A, 14th and 1st. Lieut. co. F, 130th O. V. I.
Wynn, David M., co. B, 49th, and Sergt., co. B, 49th O. V. I.
*Yeager, F., co. F, 144th and Sergt., co. E, 181st O.V.I.
Young, Charles L., Brev. Lieut.-Col., 70th N. Y. V. I.
*Young, George, co. C, 18th Mich.V. I.
Young, John, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Young, James, co. H, 67th O. V. I.
Young, Spencer A., co. K, 18th Mich. V. I.
Zander, F., Musician, 37th O. V. I.
Zander, Chris., Sergeant, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Zeller, Joseph, Sergeant, co. C, 100th Ill. V. I.
Zimmerman, Charles E., co. A, 87th Pa. V. I.
Zink, John, co. F and co. D, 14th O. V. I.

FORD POST, NO. 14.

EAST TOLEDO.

This Post was organized under charter bearing date of January 21, 1867, with the following members:

Charles L. Hurlburt, Augustus Brown, Frank P. Wilson, Michael Mulrooney, Joab Squire, George Scheets, William Sexton, F. J. Kostack, Joseph A. Perry, Samuel McDonald, Arnold McMahon.

A second charter was issued August 26, 1878, with the following members, to wit:

Frank P. Wilson, Norman Inman, N. L. Badger, Alonzo L. Brown, Joseph B. Jennings, Orson Sage, Joab Squire, George Scheets, John H. Mack, John McLain, Willis E. Clark.

The Post took its name from Captain Hyatt G. Ford, of Company B, Sixty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He had been for many years a prominent and respected citizen of East Toledo, where for some time he was engaged in the culture of Fruit Trees and Shrubbery. He was one of the earliest Volunteers in the Union Army, and was the first to be brought home to that vicinity as a victim of treason's wrong, he having been killed in battle at Winchester, Virginia, March 16, 1862. Elijah Whitmore, of the same command, was first at Captain Ford's side when he fell. The remains were placed in Willow Cemetery, near to the present site of the Soldiers' Monument.

In 1879, steps were taken to provide a suitable burying-place for Soldiers dying, when the Trustees of Oregon Township, at request of the

Post, granted a very desirable lot in Willow Cemetery, which was properly laid out, sodded, and otherwise improved. Subsequently, the Trustees of the Township granted additional grounds in the Cemetery, and also the matter of a Soldiers' Monument was early proposed, and was prosecuted with such energy, that the Post was permitted to unveil the memento on Decoration Day, 1882, which was an occasion of unsurpassed interest with the members of the Post and a large assemblage of citizens present. The construction of the Monument was prosecuted largely by the Ford Post Monument Association, of which the following persons were the Officers: President, Charles A. Crane; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. Scheets; Executive Committee, C. A. Crane, Thaddeus W. Taylor, Willis E. Clark, Joab Squire, Geo. Scheets.

The Past Commanders of Ford Post were as follows: Under first charter—Colonel Arnold McMahon, Lieutenant Horace Dodds, Captain A. Romeyn Rogers, and Captain Joab Squire. Under second charter—Joseph B. Jennings (three terms), Willis E. Clark, Captain Joab Squire, and George E. Cool.

The officers of the Post for 1887, are as follows: Orson Sage, P. C.; George White. S. V. P. C.; John D. Foster, J. V. P. C.; O. L. Riddle, Adjutant; George Scheets, Quartermaster; F. P. Wilson, Surgeon; A. E. Hinds, Chaplain; M. J. Scott, O. D.; O. Weaver, O. G.; D. C. Williams, S. M.; John Thorp, Q. M. S.; A. Muchler, I. G.; J. F. Owen, O. G.; B. Miller, Color-Bearer; James H. Emery, Historian.

Following is a list of members of Ford Post, to May, 1887, all being Privates, except as otherwise stated.

Almonrode, Wm. F., co. G, 110th O. V. I.
Arquette, Steven, co. A, 130th O. N. G.
Applegate, Gilbert, co. C, 14th O. V. I.
Brown, Sylvester, Captain, co. A, 130th O. N. G.
Brown, L. A., Corporal, co. E, 3d O. V. C.
Brown, John L., co. A, 130th O. N. G.
Beltz, John, jr., co. B, 67th O. V. I.
Betters, Chas. B., co. K, 14th O. V. I.
Benn, Cyrus N., co. G, 3d Mich Cav.
Beltz, John, sr., co. H, 14th O. V. I.
Clark, Willis E., Sergeant, co. B, 14th O. V. I.
Culver, Horace, Sergeant, co. B, 14th O. V. I.
Cool, George E., co. K, 4th N. Y. I.
Clark, S. M., co. C, 168th N. Y. I.
Corey, B. S., co. C, 2d U. S. I.
Crawford, John S., 2d Lieut., bat. M, 13th N. Y. H. A.
DeBolt, Amos, co. A, 130th O. N. G.
DeWitt, N. C., co. E, 3d O. V. C.
DeCant, Peter, co. K, 18th Mich. V. I.
Dahn, John, co. B, 67th O. V. I.
Dowel, Moses, co. B, 182d O. V. I.
Eaton, J. F., co. D, 67th O. V. I.
Emery, James H., Bugler, co. I, 14th Mich. Bat.
Eley, Charles S., co. B, 43d O. V. I.
Foster, John D., co. B, 3d Mich. V. C.
Fassett, Ransom A., co. A, 182d O. V. I.
Frazier, George C., co. G, 81st N. Y. V. I.
Foight, Henry, co. C, 19th U. S. I.
Fowler, George F., co. K, 130th O. V. I.
Foster, Willard C., Carpenter, Monitor Fleet.
Farner, Wilson, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
Gardner, Nathan, co. A, 130th O. N. G.
Grove, William H., co. G, 111th O. V. I.
Gwinner, G. A., co. B, 130th O. N. G.
Grover, George A., co. D, 34th O. V. I.
Howland, Orange, Captain, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
Hathaway, Harrison A., co. H, 14th O. V. I.
Huffman, Albert, co. B, 111th O. V. I.
Hinds, Alfred E., bat. C, 2d O. V. H. A.
Held, Christian, Sailor, co. I.
Hollister, Jesse, co. B, 3d O. V. C.
Jennings. Jos. B., Sergeant, co. A, 182d O. V. I.
Jacobs, Gilbert, bat. A, 1st O. V. A.
Kenan, James, co. K, 123d O. V. I.
Kiefer, Eli, co. B, 111th O. V. I.
Kohne, Henry, co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Long, Isaac, co. D, 182d O. V. I.
Lewis, Charles C., Captain, 67th O. V. I.
Langendorf, Jacob, co. A, 182d O. V. I.
Lynn, D. R., co. D, 196th O. V. I.
Lomison, Jas.. co. C, 148th N. Y. V. I.
Loop, Philip G., co. B, 67th O. V. I.
Mack, John H., Sergeant, co. A, 130th O. N. G.
McLain, William J., co. D, 61st O. V. I.
McDougal, Frank J., co. C, 3d O. V. C.
Marshall, William B., co. D, 3d O. V. C.
McPhillips, J. E., co. B, 14th O. V. I.
Miller, Bernard, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
Moon, John W., co. B, 14th O. V. I.
McAllister, D. H., Sailor, M. U. S. N.
Manore, Eli, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
Mominee, Jos., co. C, 18th Mich. V. I.
Miles, Bartlett, co. B, 176th O. V. I.
Mominee, John, co. C, 18th Mich V. I.
McNitt, Tom D., Sergeant, co. I, 145th O. V. I.
McElliott, Fred, co. B, 14th O. V. I.
McTague, Thomas, co. L, 2d O. V. I.
Munger, Frank D., co. B, 14th O. V. I.
Moon, Amos, co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Moses, William R., co. I, 8th O. V. I.
McGinnis, D. B.
Navarre, Robert C., Corporal, co. E, 100th O. V. I.
Nixon, William, Captain, co. B, 67th O. V. I.
Nopper, Fred, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
Navarre, Lambert, bat. L, 2d O. V. A.
Navarre, James P., bat. L, 2d U. S. H. A.
Navarre, Samuel, co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Owens, Joseph, co. B, 33d Ill. V. I.
Olmstead, Theodore, co. A, 130th O. N. G.
Poier, William, co. B, 144th O. N. G.
Pheils, Jacob, co. B, 182d O. V. I.
Pool, John, co. H, 15th Mich. V. I.
Pittman, D. B., co. A, 11th Pa. V. I.
Page, John M., co. A, 61st N. Y. V. I.
Rohner, Casper, co. D, 8th O. V. I.
Ryan, William S., 1st Lieutenant, co. B, 189th O.V. I.
Read, Thomas, co. A, 130th O. N. G.
Richards, Allen, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Rahm, John J., co. A, 1st U. S. I.
Roberts, D. L., co. G, 14th O. V. I.
Reichard, Fred, co. I, 67th O. V. I.
Robison, Philip, bat. C, 2d O. V. H. A.
Sage, Orson, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
Squire, Joab, Captain, co. H, 21st O. V. I.
Scheets, George, 1st Lieutenant, co. C, 21st O. V. I.
Spain, James H., co. H, 164th N. Y. V. I.
Shovar, Frederick, co. I, 177th O. V. I.
Shook, John H., co. G, 124th O. V. I.

Skidmore, R. I., co. A, 130th O. N. G.
Smith, J. J., co. F, 43d O. V. I.
St. John, John, co. D, 182d O. V. I.
Smith, Henry, co. C, 24th Ill. V. I.
Stinebreck, Francis, co. C, 1st O. V. C.
Seaman, Ira K., Captain, co. I, 21st O. V. I.
Smith, A. P., Hospital Steward, 55th O. V. I.
Schaad, A., co. I, 108th O. V. I.
Scott, M. J., co. A, 130th O. V. I.
Tucker, William, co. B, 3d O. V. C.
Thorp, John, co. A, 130th O. N. G.
Thompson, William F., co. M, Scott's Cav.
Taylor, Lewis, co. A, 130th O. N. G.
TenEyck, Lewis, co. D, 2d Bat. V. S. I.
TenEyck, Jas. V., co. A, 1st O. N. G.
Tyler, Warren, co. I, 8th O. V. I.
Veo, Lafayette, co. B, 24th Mich. V. I.
Wilson, Frank P., Surgeon, 50th Pa. Vet. Vol.
Whitmore, Elijah, 2d Lieutenant, co. B, 67th O.V. I.
Williams, Cad M., 21st O. Bat.
Winchester, Eugene, Seaman, U. S. N.
Wright, George W., co. K, 21st O. V. I.
Warner, J. B., co. B, 67th O. V. I.
White, George, co. A, 25th Mich. V. I.
Warner, Zopher, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
Weaver, O., co. K, 65th N. Y. V. I.
Williams, Samuel, co. C, 63d O. V. I.
West, Hiram, co. B, 144th O. V. I.
Zindle, Jonas, co. I, 100th N. Y. V. I.

CHARLES B. MITCHELL POST, NO. 84,

MAUMEE.

This Post was organized June 9, 1881, with 17 charter members. It took its name from Lieutenant Charles B. Mitchell, who entered the service as Private in Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, O. V. I., September 5, 1861, at the age of 18 years. He was appointed Sergeant and Sergeant-Major of that Company, and in May, 1864, promoted to Second Lieutenant, and assigned to Company E. He was serving as such when mortally wounded at the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864, and died in hospital at Atlanta, September 28, 1864. His remains were brought to Maumee and there buried. He was a son of Edward Mitchell, an old resident and long a leading citizen and business man of Maumee. Lieutenant Mitchell was a young man of promise and high character, and a Soldier brave and faithful to duty.

Since its organization, the Post has received 78 additional members, meantime prospering in all respects. The beautiful Soldiers' Monument, with granite base and bronze statue, is an outgrowth of the organization, all its members being in the Monumental Association. Soldiers' and Sailors' families in need, have been promptly looked after and cared for, and the special interests of Soldiers protected and advanced, so far as occasions therefor have offered. The chief officers of the Post have been as follows:

1881—J. E. Wilcox, Commander; Charles Rodd, S. V. Commander; Wm. Kimmell, J. V. Commander; Wm. Perrin, Chaplain; S. W. Cass, Officer of the Day; J. N. Blumberg, Quartermaster.

1882—J. E. Wilcox, Commander; D. H. Shamberger and Wm. Burge, Adjutants.

1883—S. W. Cass, Commander; J. E. Wilcox, Adjutant.

1884—S. W. Cass, Commander; J. H. Merrell, Adjutant.

1885—O. H. Merrell and J. N. Blumberg, Commander; J. E. Wilcox and Leroy E. Clark, Adjutant.

1886—O. N. Gunn, Commander; L. E. Clark, Adjutant.

1887—D. H. Perrin, Commander; J. A. Church, Adjutant.

The following is a full list of members of this Post:

J. E. Wilcox, Sergeant, bat. H, 1st O. V. A.
Charles Rodd, co. G, 128th O. V. I.
J. N. Blumberg, co. C, 14th O. V. I.
M. Stiffers, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
Wm. Perrin, Sergeant, co. F, 100th O. V. I.
Walter Lathrop, co. F, 67th O. V. I.
Andrew Shinkey, co. F, 100th O. V. I.
Samuel Charter, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
John Wescott, co. K, 185th O. V. I.
C. L. Eigler.
Eli Henderson, co. K, 3d O. V. C.
*William Kimmell, co. K, 3d O. V. C.
George Cummings, co. H, 69th O. V. I.
Archie Van Houten, co. E, 88th Ill. V. I.
S. W. Cass, bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
*C. W. Spangler, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
H. W. Case, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
†J. W. Whidden, co. K, 67th O. V. I.
Jacob Nuhfer, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
H. C. Norton, co. C, 21st O. V. I.
J. R. Lathrop, co. H, 14th O. V. I.
G. W. Holloway, bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
J. H. Merrell, bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Frank Mitchell, co. F, 100th O. V. I.
J. W. French, co. I, 102d O. V. I.
Thos. Brown, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
Wm. H. Burritt, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
J. A. Church, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Frank Hamilton, co. E, 130th O. N. G.
Peter Thorne, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
James H. Burdo, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
George Sager, co. A, 15th U. S. I.
Charles Schiely, Lieut., bat. K, 1st O. V. L. A.
Henry Hain, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
Thomas Bates, co. F, 100th O. V. I.
Horace M. Gay, co. D, 11th Mich. V. C.
Jackson Lester, co. G, 130th O. N. G.
Peter Fisestine, co. I, 67th O. V. I.
Silas Mallory, bat. C, 1st O. V. L. A.
D. H. Shamberger, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
Frank Richardson, Corporal, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
J. H. Wyman.
John Spaulding, co. G, 128th O. V. I.
John Rulapaugh, co. G, 128th O. V. I.
Wm. Spaulding, co. G, 128th O. V. I.
Alex. Munch, co. B, 37th O. V. I.
R. H. Trumbull, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
R. H. Church, Corporal, co. C, 14th O. V. I.
George Spaulding, co. F, 128th O. V. I.
Wm. Pelkey, co. F, 100th O. V. I.
Bennett Hahn, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
Edward Henderson, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
Marit Phillips, co. C, 13th O. N. G.

Wm. Burge, Musician, co. E, 130th O. N. G.
John Dunkelberger, co. F, 184th Pa. V. I.
J. S. Felt, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
*George R. Morris, co. C, 14th O. V. I.
Isaac Doren, co. A, 67th O. V. I.
Samuel Lingo, co. A, 3d O. V. C.
†Henry Shufelt, co. H, 101st O. V. I.
†Theodore W. Brake, Musician.
Homer Dolson, co. C, 130th O. V. I.
F. J. Kynette, co. F, 115th O. V. I.
*S. S. Crepps, co. B, 2d Col. V. I.
A. W. Geere, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
Thos. Smith, bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
J. M. Decker, co. E, 1st Mich. V. C.
A. P. Simmons, bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.
A. B. Hoffman, co. F, 198th O. V. I.
George Dodds, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
Albert Alens, co. K, 27th N. Y. V. I.
Smith Jenkins, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
John Donovan, co. F, 85th O. V. I.
G. H. Blaker, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
T. B. Pinkerton, co. D, 12th W. Va. V. I.
Jacob Baliff, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Carl Smith, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Daniel Heffelbower, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
John Ronan, co. A, 128th O. V. I.
E. R. Bowen, co. F, 4th Mich. V. C.
D. H. Perrin, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
John Mollenkopf, Sergeant, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Wm. Bates, Color Bearer, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
Joseph LaPoint, co. F, 100th O. V. I.
A. B. Coffin, co. A, 14th O. V. I.
O. N. Gunn, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
†Leroy E. Clark, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
G. W. Utter, co. C, 32d O. V. I.
E. S. Lloyd, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
Sumner Spaulding, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
B. F. Shoup, co. B, 11th O. V. I.
J. M. Wolcott, Sergeant, co. E, 130th O. V. I.
L P. Vosberg, Sergeant, co. E, 22d Mich. V. I.

* Deceased. † Transferred.

RUCKLE POST, No. 335.

MONCLOVA.

The organization of this Post took place July 28, 1883, with the following named officers:

Commander, John W. Kerr.
S. V. Commander, John Welch.
J. V. Commander, Henry Shufelt.
Adjutant, William Blystone.
Quartermaster, William Lose.
Surgeon, John Farner.
Chaplain, S. S. Bartlett.
Officer of the Guard, John Cable.
Sergeant-Major, Joseph Whidden.
Quartermaster Sergeant, Joseph Luce.

The present officers of the Post (1887) are as follows:

Commander, William Jones.
S. V. Commander, Henry Van Fleet.
J. V. Commander, John Cable.
Adjutant, Peter Lindersmith.
Quartermaster, J. W. Kerr.
Chaplain, Henry Shufelt.
Officer of the Day, John E. Welch.
Officer of the Guard, Henry Hopwood.
Surgeon, Oscar Johnson.
Quartermaster Sergeant, Louis Bennra.
Sergeant-Major, J. H. Bateman.

The Post took its name from four brothers, who were killed in the War of the Rebellion. Six brothers enlisted in the Union Army, but two returning to their homes. George, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, was killed on the 11th, and Philip, Sixtieth Ohio, on the 17th June, 1864, both near Petersburg, Virginia. David, Fourteenth Ohio, wounded in battle, died near Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 23, 1864. John, One Hundredth Ohio, was killed in battle near Atlanta, Georgia, August 6, 1864. Beside these, were Daniel, member of an Iowa Regiment, and Henry C., of Company I, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The former now resides at Fort Dodge, Iowa; and latter at Lamar, Barton County, Missouri. All were young men, industrious and worthy citizens. They were sons of Christopher Ruckle, a native of Ireland, who had then lived for many years in Monclova.

Though few in membership and not strong in purse, the Post, nevertheless, through untiring efforts has erected a fine brick building, at a cost of $1,800; and also a Soldiers' Monument, at an expense of $500. The latter was dedicated on Memorial Day, 1870. It is 15 feet in height, surmounted by an eagle, of pure white marble. It was manufactered by Edward Lloyd & Son, Maumee City. On the shaft is cut the following record of Monclova Soldiers dead:

Alfred O. Gunn, co. I, 14th O. V. I. Died at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 29, 1861; aged 25 years.

Leonard H. Gunn, co. I, 14th Ohio. Died at Lexington, Ky., Nov. 24, 1861; aged 21 years.

Edward Allen, Sergeant, Battery H, 1st Ohio Light Artillery. Killed at Port Republic, Va., June, 1862; aged 23½ years.

J. C. House, co. F, 100th O. V. I.; killed at Buzzard Roost, Ga., May 9, 1864; aged 30 years, 5 months and 6 days.

Philip Ruckle, co. E, 60th O. V. I. Killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; aged 25 years, 10 months, 6 days.

John Ruckle, co. F, 100th O. V. I. Killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864; aged 20 years, 4 months, 27 days.

I. T. Walker, co. B, 14th O. V. I.; Valentine Hahn, co. I, 100th O. V. I. (Places of death and ages of these not known.)

Israel Schneider, co. F, 100th O. V. I. Died at Lexington, Ky., March 20, 1863; aged 19 years, 5 months 9 days.

Edward Moody, co. I, 14th O. V. I. Died at Mt. Vernon, Ky.; aged 26 years.

Jacob Baugher, co. F, 100th O. V. I. Died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 4, 1864; aged 23 years, 11 months, 18 days.

John E. Strayer, co. I, 14th O. V. I. Died at Ringgold, Ga., April 11, 1864; aged 19 years, 11 months, 17 days.

Andrew Trapp, Corporal, co. D, 100th O. V. I. Killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864; aged 26 years, 5 months.

Cyrus Salsbury, Corporal, co. F, 100th O. V. I.

Killed at Atlanta, August 6, 1864; aged 32 years, 6 months.

Levi Reeder, co. I, 14th O. V. I. Killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864; aged 22 years.

David Ruckle, co. I, 14th O. V. I. Died June 20, 1864; aged 23 years, 5 months, 12 days.

George E. Wagoner, co. F, 100th O. V. I. Died August 7, 1864; aged 21 years, 3 days.

Levi McMullen, co. I, 14th O. V. I. Died at Madison, Ind., December 18, 1864; aged 35 years, 9 months and 20 days.

Jacob Hipp, died at Andersonville, Ga., October 13, 1864; aged 23 years.

John Cramer, co. F., 14th O. V. I. Died at Frankfort, Ky., March 16, 1862; aged 26 years.

The original Post roll shows these names:

J. W. Kerr, Henry C. VanFleet, David Dart, Oscar Johnson, John Cable, J. E. Welch, J. H. Bateman, Alvin Goucher, Jehu Anderson, Henry Shufelt, H. H. Walker, J. B. Griffin, William Lose, Louis Bennra, Henry Hopwood, William Trumble, William Jones, Frank K. Laha, Peter Lindersmith, Christian Blunhart (at the National Soldiers' Home), Martin Reese, Sylvanus Camble, Joseph Natchtrab, James Ellis; H. S. Steedman, dead; Isaac Hill, dead; James Wilson, dead; William Blystone, Joseph Whidden, Wilson Davis, John E. Connelly, John Farner, Joseph Luce, — Lingo, Jacob Fox, transferred; Samuel S. Bartlett, transferred; Silas Mallory, transferred; Hubbard H. Benschoter, transferred.

Monclova Township, as most other agricultural localities, was more prolific of enlisted men than of commissions, which latter went chiefly to Towns and Cities. Thus, of about 120 men enlisting from that Township, not one of them received a commission. Subsequently, four of these were commissioned, as follows: Oscar N. Gunn, promoted from Orderly Sergeant in Company I, Fourteenth O. V. I., to Second Lieutenant, and First Lieutenant, and then to Captain (Co. D) same Regiment. John W. Kerr, from the ranks, Company H, and Regimental Commissary Sergeant, One Hundred and Eleventh O. V. I., to First Lieutenant and R. Q. M., 1st U. S. C. Heavy Artillery; and Captain (Co. B) and Commissary of Subsistence, Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Dept. of Cumberland. Philip Ruckle, from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant Sixtieth O. V. I. Jesse Trapp, from Orderly Sergeant Company I, Fourteenth O. V. I., to Second and First Lieutenant, same Regiment.

BRINT AND McBRIDE POST, No. 225,

RICHFIELD.

Brint and McBride Post, No. 225, at Richfield Center, was organized and mustered into the Grand Army of the Republic May 16, 1883, by Captain I. P. Grover, of Toledo, under a general order from Department Headquarters. The Charter is dated May 16, 1882, and contains the names of the following members:

Myron P. Sanderson, Private, Company F, 67th O. V. V. I.
Jas. R. Smith, First Sergeant, Company K, 25th O. V. V. I.
Oliver P. Clark, Private, Battery E, 1st O. V. L. A.
W. H. Dennis, Private, Company A, 189th O. V. I.
Arthur Gordinier, Private, Company F, 67th O.V.V.I.
Peter Lepper, Sailor.
Samuel Bayliss, Battery H, 1st O. V. L. A.
Eli S. Palmer, Company D, 20th O. V. V. I.
Wm. Bartholomew, Company D, 123d O. V. I.
Ira Beverly, Company E, 100th O. V. V, I.
George Miller, Company G, 37th O. V. V. I.
Thomas Lyons, Company E, 100th O. V. V. I.
Charles P. Dennis, Company F, 14th O. V. V. I.
William Brint, Company F, 14th O. V. V. I.
Henry Chulip, Company E, 55th O. V. V. I.
John N. Butler, Company H, 21st O. V. V. I.
Henry Green, Company G, 130th O. N. G.
L. W. Hendrickson, Company G, 130th O. N. G.
William Tunison, Company F, 14th O. V. V. I.
John Lenardson, Company A, 189th O. V. I.
A. G. Washburn, Company F, 14th O. V. V. I.
Simon Rankin, Company K, 4th Mich. V. I.
John E. Bolinger, Company K, 1st Wis. V. I.
G. S. Griffin, Company E, 100th O. V. V. I.
Samuel Frazier, Company I, 72d O. V. V. I.
John Fox, Company A, 189th O. V. I.

Brint and McBride Post was named after John Brint and Wm. H. W. McBride. The former was a son of Daniel and Grace Brint; enlisted for three years at the age of 24, at Camp Oliver, Toledo, August 28, 1861, in Company F, Fourteenth Ohio Infantry; was wounded in the arm at the battle of Jonesboro, September 1, 1864; and died in hospital at Nashville, Tennessee, October 12, 1864, being the last soldier from Richfield who died during the War. He was buried at Sylvania, Lucas County. As noticed, his term of enlistment expired August 28, 1864; but, like a true Soldier of the Union, he volunteered to go into the fight which cost him his life. He was a brother of Wm. Brint, a charter member of this Post, who, like him, was a true Soldier. Wm. H. W. McBride was a son of James R. and Ann McBride. He enlisted at the age of 18, at Richfield Center, August 25, 1861, in Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years; was taken sick at London, Kentucky, of typhoid fever, and died in hospital at Crab Orchard, on December 8, 1861, that being the first death of any enlisted Soldier from Richfield Township.

Since the organization of the Post, the following named Soldiers joined it by muster-in and transfer, to wit:

John Raymond, Company E, 100th O. V. I.
William H. Pemberton, Company F, 100th O.V.V. I.
Wallace R. Ford, Company E, 55th O. V. V. I.
John F. McBride, Company F, 14th O. V. V. I.
Almon P. Coon, Company F, 100th O. V. V. I.
S. L. Kimball, Company H, 111th O. V. V. I.
Joseph E. King, Company C, 176th O. V. I.
Stephen Brick, Company A, 128th O. V. I.
L. E. Rowe, co. B, 11th Mich. V. I.
Frank Bunting, Company E, 100th O. V. V. I.
Marcus A. Curtis, Company H, 18th Mich. V. I.
Geo. W. Taylor, Company A, 182d O. V. I.
P. B. Root, Company F, 67th O. V. V. I.
A. J. Hier, Company H, 6th U. S. V. V. I.
Wm. R. Carr, Company K, 125th O. V. I.
Matthew Bunting, Company F, 14th O. V. V. I.
A. J. Bartholomew, Company H, 21st Wis. V. I.
Josiah Westerman, Company F, 14th O. V. V. I.
Henry Ray, Company F, 14th O. V. V. I.
William Gray, Company E, 25th O. V. V. I.
Lawrence Miller, Company K, 182d O. V. I.
Samuel Kilbourn, Company D, 14th O. V. V. I.
John I. Morris, Company I, 47th O. V. V. I.

No member of this Post has died. In the year 1885, with the aid of the Relief Corps, the Post erected a fine building, 25x60 feet, two stories high. Previous to that time their meetings were held in the old Town Hall. To the time of the organization of the Post, the citizens of this vicinity had not generally observed Memorial Day. Since its organization, the Post has observed that occasion, and Soldiers' graves in the three cemeteries in this locality have been duly decorated with flowers.

Arthur Gordinier was the first Commander of the Post, serving two terms in succession. William H. Pemberton was the second Commander, serving one term; Jas. R. Smith third Commander, serving two terms. Henry Chulip is now the Commander.

PAGE POST, NO. 471,

SYLVANIA.

The organization of this Post was effected July 5, 1884, by Captain I. P. Grover, of Forsyth Post, No. 15. The original officers were:

William Bryan, Commander.
O. P. Clark, Senior Vice Commander.
E. F. Sawyer, Junior Vice Commander.
Thomas B. Hanks, Quartermaster.
M. A. Whitney, Sergeant.
Malcom Beach, Chaplain.
James E. Avery, Officer of the Day.
Daniel Donovan, Officer of the Guard.
A. V. Comstock, Quartermaster Sergeant.

The present officers are as follows:

William Bryan, Commander.
E. F. Sawyer, Senior Vice Commander.
Francis M. Seger, Junior Vice Commander.
S. V. Bell, Adjutant.
L. B. Dicker, Quartermaster.
Lyman Upham, Surgeon.
R. G. Burns, Chaplain.
T. B. Hanks, Officer of the Day.
Francis Little, Officer of the Guard.
William Webb, Sergeant Major.
A. D. Randall, Quartermaster Sergeant.

This Post took its name from Harlan Page, who entered the service as a Private in Company K, 25th Ohio, July 10, 1861, at the age of 18 years. He served faithfully until December 13, 1861, when in the fierce engagement at Baldwin's Camp, West Virginia, where 400 Union troops, through deception by a spy, were induced to attack 5,000 Rebels, trusting to re-enforcements which, owing to delay, failed to come up. In the unequal contest thus arising, many of the Union command fell or were wounded. Among the latter was Private Page, who remained 18 days in camp, often pleading, "O, take me home to die!" Responding to such imploring appeal, eight devoted comrades sat out for Huttonsville, a distance of 60 miles, throughout which, bearing their loved friend on a litter, they pursued their tedious way for six long days, sometimes amid storms, and constantly subjected to repulse by Rebel residents on the route, and sometimes compelled to secure quarters for rest by force. At Huttonsville, the young sufferer bade farewell to his associates, assuring them, that though he might never again be fit for service (his collar-bone being badly shattered), he would, if able, return, to cheer them by his presence. Lieutenant Nat. Haughton, of his Company, telegraphed the time of the sufferer's probable arrival at Sylvania, February 20, 1862. Finally reaching home, he exclaimed, "Oh, how I have prayed for this hour!" His wound forbade all hope of recovery. Among his last utterances was, "Oh, do not pray for my recovery; but rather, that I may rest and go home." He lived but a week after reaching home, dying February 27th and being buried at Sylvania. Thus, in the short period of six months, had this boy exhibited the highest qualities and paid the extreme sacrifice of the true patriot and brave Soldier. Justly, indeed, have his comrades recognized his devotion in bestowing his name upon their local association. The eight noble comrades of Page, by whose remarkable devotion he was enabled to reach home and friends, were all of his Company, viz.: Lyman B. Stone, aged 18, wounded at Chancellorsville, May 8, 1863, and mustered out July, 1864, at expiration of his term; Werter H. Shaffer, aged 18, who served three years and was mustered out, July, 1864; William Vickory, aged 21, wounded at the battle of McDowell, Virginia, May 8, 1862; James Moran, aged 22, wounded at Bull Run, August, 1862, and discharged January, 1863, on Surgeon's certificate of disability; James Smith; John Klinck; Michael Herbert, aged 19, killed at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863; and Charles A. De Bolt, aged 19, wounded May 8, 1862, at McDowell, and veteranized on expiration of his term. It is due to the other members of the Company here to state, that many of them offered to go with Page, if needed.

Following is the Roster of Page Post, No. 471:

Bryan, Wm., Corporal, co. A, 124th O. V. I.
Clark, O. P., Corporal, bat. E, 1st O. V. L. A.
Hotchkiss, Arthur, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Garhart, Amos, co. G, 130th O. N. G.
Cooper, J. W., Corporal, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
Sawyer, E. F., Sergeant, co. B, 18th U. S. I.
Webb, Wm. J., co. M, 8th Mich. V. C.
Donovan, Daniel, Sergeant, co. C, 1st O. V. C.
Bemis, Chas. S., co. H, 3d O. V. C.
Grover, M. K., co. G, 130th O. N. G.
Hank, Thomas B., co. A, 171st O. N. G.
Comstock, A. B., co. G, 130th O. N. G.
Dolby, David, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
Avery, Jas. E., 2d Lieut. co. B, 4th Mich. V. I.
Randall, A. D., Q. M. Sergt., co. B, 186th O. V. I.
Slick, J. L., co. A, 18th Mich. V. I.
Cherry, Wm., co. E, 7th O. V. I.
Little, Francis, co. B, 123d O. V. I.
Ward, Jared, co. F, 26th Mich. V. I.
Clark, A. G., co. G, 18th U. S. I.
Vanhouten, Ralf, co. C, 52d Ill. V. I.
Bordeaux, Asa, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
Beach, Malcolm, co. G, 130th O. N. G.
Brimacomb, John, co. B, 128th O. V. I.
Brideling, Peter, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
Ostrander, Lewis, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
Beverly, Ira, co. E, 100th O. V. I.
Trombly, Eli, co. K, 18th Mich. V. I.
Whiting, D. P., co. A, 4th Ill. V. C.
Seager, F. M., co. A, 14th O. V. I.
Thornton, M. H., co. H, 29th Ind V. I.
Decker, L. B., co. F, 67th O. V. I.
Thornton, W. R., co. H, 29th Ind. V. I.
Fay, Alfred, co. B, 2d Mich. V. C.
Vesey, Edwin, co. K, 24th Mich. V. I.
Bell, Samuel V., co. H, 31st O. V. I.
Roberts, C. L., co. K, 3d O. V. C.
Hine, O. R., co E, 186th O. V. I.
Slick, H. M., co. H., 15th Mich. V. I.
Bragdon, L. H., Sergeant, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
Brimon, Jas., co. E, 100th O. V. I.
Capaul, Caspar, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
Burt, Frank, 2d Lieut., co. A, 121st N. Y. V. I.
Decker, C. H., co. G, 130th O. N. G.
Mersereau, C. W., co. B, 128th O. V. I.
Parker, J. H., co. G, 130th O. N. G.
Montgomery, Edwin, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Roberts, Ebenezer, co. K, 3d O. V. C.
Goodall, A. J., co. H, 11th Mich. V. C.
Desotell, J. D., bat. H, 2d N. Y. V. H. A.
King, Joseph, Corporal, co. I, 40th Ill. V. I.
Upham, Lyman, Corporal, co. D, 4th Mass. V. M.
Call, J. H., co. K, 18th Mich. V. I.
Albring, A. P., co. K, 18th Mich. V. I.
Hallett, Wm., co. A, 67th O. V. I.
Smith, John, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Baker, John, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Lewis, Adelbert, co. B, 130th O. N. G.
Chandler, Geo. F., co. H, 111th O. V. I.
Duffield, Johnson, Sergeant, co. A, 4th Mich. V. I.
Washburn, A. G., co. F, 14th O. V. I.
Tripp, Byron, co. F, 14th O. V. I.
Garring, James, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Glaser, Henry, co. F, 37th O. V. I.
Albring, J. E., co. D, 8th Mich. V. C.
Burns, R. G., 1st Lieut., bat. B, 8th N. Y. Art.
Burdo, J. H., co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Reger, Aloyce, co. K, 25th O. V. I.
Whitney, M. A., co. G, 130th O. N. G.

QUIGGLE POST, NO. 289,

SWANTON.

This Post was organized January 2, 1883, by Major E. O. Brown, of Forsyth Post. It bears the name of Oscar F. Quiggle (son of Calvin Quiggle), who at the age of 17 years, October 19, 1861, enlisted as Musician in Company I, Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and veteranized at Chattanooga, Tennessee, December 15, 1863. He continued to serve with honor, until killed in a skirmish near Milledgeville, Georgia, November 22, 1864, at the age of 20 years. His remains were buried at Marietta, Georgia. He bore the name of a true Soldier and brave young man, making a record which his comrades have so prominently recognized, in bestowing his name on their organization.

The following were the first officers of the Post:

Commander, William Geyser.
Senior Vice Commander, R. C. Scott.
Junior Vice Commander, S. Kline.
Adjutant, J. P. Miller.
Officer of the Day, W. D. Smith.
Quartermaster, H. Hill.
Chaplain, A. D. Newton.
Surgeon, William Shoffer.
Officer of the Guard, Daniel Foster.
Sergeant Major, Frank Houseman.
Quartermaster Sergeant, L. G. Marsh.

Subsequent officers have been as follows:

1864—Commander, R. C. Scott; Adjutant, Frank Houseman; Quartermaster, H. Hill.

1885—Commander, William D. Smith; Adjutant, David Swank; Quartermaster, Frank Houseman.

1886—Commander, William D. Smith; Adjutant, N. B. Eddey; Quartermaster, Gilbert Smith.

1887—Commander, J. P. Miller; Adjutant, John W. Thorley; Quartermaster, Gilbert Smith.

The charter members of this Post were the following named Soldiers:

William Geyser, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
R. C. Scott, co. F, 100th O. V. I.
J. P. Mitler, co. H, 100th O. V. I.
Frank Houseman, co. B, 101st O. V. I.
William Shaffer, co. A, 67th O. V. I.

A. L. Newton, Corporal, co. B, 67th O. V. I.
W. D. Smith, co. I, 12th O. V. I.
H. Hill, co. A, 101st O. V. I.
L. G. Marsh, co. I, 38th O. V. I.
I. Judson, co. K, 185th O. V. I.
H. Marsh, co. G, 128th O. V. I.
William Hill, co. K, 111th O. V. I.
J. Snellbecker, Corporal, co. G, 10th O. V. I.
John Farnsell, co. I, 57th O. V. I.
J. S. Smith, Corporal, co. A, 67th O. V. I.
C. J. Scott, co. B, 128th O. V. I.
George Rarick, co. H, 130th O. N. G.

Subsequent members were as follows:

M. C. Judson, co. I, 144th O. V. I.
L. Northrup, New York Artillery.
George Dull, co. H, 130th O. N. G.
H. A. Rice, co. I, 36th O. V. I.
Gilbert Smith, co. C, 26th N. Y. V. I.
B. W. Rayse, Musician, co. H, 130th O. N. G.
H. Ziegler, Musician, co. D, 100th O. V. I.
Theodore Little, co. K, 195th O. V. I.
P. P. Caly, co. C, 57th Pa. V. I.
J. Hunt, co. A, 164th O. V. I.
A. A. Reed, Corporal, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
F. La Bounty, co. H, 111th O. V. I.
John Templeton, Lieutenant, co. I, 38th O. V. I.
F. Curtis, bat. B, 14th N. Y. Artillery.
J. Heffinger, co. B, 67th O. V. I.
John Close, co. K, 33d O. V. I.
David Swank, co. K, 51st O. V. I.
John F. McBride, co. G, 14th O. V. I.
C. Werner, 5th Virginia Infantry.
M. Osgood, co. D, 68th O. V. I.
M. K. Ree, Engineer, co. E, 1st U. S.
Thomas Metz, co. I, 38th O. V. I.
Fred. Curtis, co. B, 14th N. Y. V. I.
S. S. White, Corporal, co. G, 130th O. N. G.
N. B. Eddey, co. A, 18th Mich. V. I.
S. Harrington, co. D, 55th O. V. I.
Abraham Grubb, co. K, 185th O. V. I.
William Mabery, co. I, 29th O. V. I.
Geo. Harrington, co. A, 166th O. V. I.
Daniel Deck, co. B, 128th O. V. I.
E. Crites, co. C, 3d Ill. Cavalry.
Wm. H. Beam, co. E, 202d Pa. V. I.
Newton Curtis, co. C, 75th O. V. I.
David Alton, co. I, 38th O. V. I.
H. D. Albee, co. F, 8th O. V. I.
Jonas Wicks, co. H, 180th O. V. I.
W. J. Irwin, Lieutenant, co. K, 111th O. V. I.
Silas Munsell, co. H, 144th O. V. I.
Wells Watkins, co. H, 130th O. N. G.
J. W. Thorley, co. I, 55th O. V. I.
W. D. Wilcox, co. H, 130th O. N. G.
O. M. Hatch, co. K, 128th O. V. I.
H. M. Ribble, bat. M, 1st N. Y. Light Artillery.
Wm. Hollis, Corporal, co. D, 14th O. V. I.
J. B. Teachman, co. K, 111th O. V. I.
William Metz, co. I, 38th O. V. I.
James Vaugh, Sergeant, co. H, 130th O. N. G.
James Finn, co. D, 4th Mich. V. I.
Alten Purdy, co. C, 166th O. V. I.
Oscar Brown, co. G, 128th O. V. I.
A. Huftil, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
Jacob Switzer, co. F, 100th O. V. I.

RAY HELLER POST, No. 284.

WHITEHOUSE.

The organization of this Post was effected by Comrades Grover and Brown, of Forsyth Post, No. 15, Toledo, December 27, 1882, with 22 members:

The first officers of the Post were as follows:

Commander, O. P. Heller.
Senior Vice Commander, C. V. Clark.
Junior Vice Commander, George Williams.
Quartermaster, J. C. Myers.
Adjutant, J. W. Bradley.
Officer of the Day, F. M. Heath.

The subsequent officers have been as follows:

1884—O. P. Heller, Commander; J. L. Pray, S. V. Commander; C. V. Clark, J. V. Commander.

1885—J. L. Pray, Commander; E. R. Sly, S. V. Commander; C. V. Clark, J. V. Commander.

1886—F. M. Heath, Commander; S. Hain, S. V. Commander; T. O. Fretter, J. V. Commander.

1887—S. Hain, Commander; C. V. Clark, S. V. Commander; T. O. Fretter, J. V. Commander; J. C. Myers, Adjutant; J. L. Pray, Quartermaster; H. S. Barker, Surgeon; McC. Miller, Chaplain; John Foster, Officer of the Day; George M. Connor, Officer of the Guard.

The Post has given substantial aid to a number of needy members and the families of members. It is now laying the foundation for a Soldiers' Monument, and has regularly conducted memorial services at the graves of deceased Soldiers accessible to it; while in other ways, it has had an influence toward the maintenance of the sentiment of National loyalty, on which was based the battle for the Union, in which the members of the Post shared an honorable part.

Following is a list of members of the Post:

Aumend, H. E., 1st Indp. Bat. O. L. A.
Aumend, J. B., co. A, 128th O. V. I.
Barker, Ed. R., bat. E, 1st O. L. A.
Barker, H. S., co. F, 3d O. V. C.
Bradley, J. W., co. D, 128th O. V. I.
Burnham, J. B., co. A, 128th O. V. I.
Bush, George M., co. D, 26th N. Y. V. I.
Carroll, James, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
Clark, C. V., co. F, 29th O. V. I,
Cramer, W. M., co. C, 90th O. V. I.
Crosby, D. S., co. I, 14th O. V. I.
Connor, George M., bat. H, 1st O. L. A.
Culver, T. J., co. A, 128th O. V. I.
Dark, Henry, co. G, 14th O. V. I.
Deitrick, Levi, co. D, 38th O. V. I.
Disher, Christ., co. F, 100th O. V. I.
Doran, Isaac, co. A, 67th O. V. I.
Doran, William, 5th Indp. Bat. N. Y. A.
Erb, Jacob, co. H, 49th O. V. I.
Erskin, E., co. G, 72d O. V. I.
Fairbanks, O., co. I, 188th O. V. I.
Foreman, S., co. G, 191st O. V. I.
Fashbaugh, William, co. H, 130th O. V. I.
Foster, John, co. C, 128th O. V. I.
Fretter, T. O., co. H, 103d O. V. I.
Fry, M. L., co. F, 161st O. V. I.
Gillett, T. D., co. D, 68th O. V. I.
Grau, Gottleib, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
Hain, Stephen, co. D, 14th O. V. I.
Heath, F. M., co. G, 128th O. V. I.
Heller, O. P., co. H, 68th O. V. I.
Hockman, H., co. F, 48th O. V. I.
Holmes, James, co. A, 100th O. V. I.
Jewel, Aaron, co. B, 22d Iowa V. I.
Johnson, H. J., co. K, 67th O. V. I.

Jones, J. P., co. I, 18th Mich. V. I.
Lake, A. J., co. E, 25th O. V. I.
Lesh, I.
Long, J. W., co. F, 3d O. V. C.
Marston, James, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
Miller, McC., co. F, 100th O. V. I.
Myers, J. C., co. B, 128th O. V. I.
Noble, C. H., co. K, 185th O. V. I.
Obee, John, co. D, 100th O. V. I.
Pray, J. L., bat. H, O. V. L. A. and Signal Corps.
Richardson, B. F., co. A, 128th O. V. I.
Richardson, J. B., co. D, 111th O. V. I.
Ryan, John, co. C, 195th O. V. I.
Sly, E. R., co. E, 14th O. V. I.
Sly, Edward, —, 14th O. V. I.
Valkstadt, F., co. K, 14th O. V. I.
Waltz, Ed., co. D, 40th O. V. I.
Weigel, Charles, co. I, 14th O. V. I.
Whitney, Elisha, co. D, 111th O. V. I.
Whitney, H. E., co. K, 128th O. V. I.
Williams, G. W., co. D, 14th O. V. I.
Willson, Isaac, co. E, 8th O. V. I.
Winslow, H. R., co. B, 128th O. V. I.

ALBERT MOORE POST, No. 582.

WEST TOLEDO.

This Post was instituted March 29, 1886, with the following named officers:

Commander, J. M. Stanbery.
Senior Vice Commander, John Bladen.
Junior Vice Commander, John L. Henry.
Adjutant, Calvin Van Wormer.

The Post bears the name of Colonel Albert Moore, who entered the service as 1st Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Ohio, August 17, 1861; was promoted to Captain, August 16, 1862, serving in the same Regiment; and promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of same command, November 18, 1864, serving as such until the close of the War. For some years previous to the Rebellion he was an active and useful citizen of Toledo, and throughout his military service maintained an honorable record for heroism, sagacity and fidelity to the Union. Subsequently he served two terms as Sheriff of Lucas County, with special acceptance to the people, and was otherwise identified with the interests of the people.

The officers of the Post for 1887 are as follows:

Commander, John Bladen.
Senior Vice Commander, John L. Henry.
Junior Vice Commander, James W. Allen.
Adjutant, Calvin Van Wormer.

Following is a list of members of the Post:

J. M. Stanbery, co. G, 72d O. V. I.
John Bladen, co. I, 130th O. V. I.
J. L. Henry, co. I, 123d O. V. I.
Calvin Van Wormer, 23d N. Y. Indp. Battery.
James W. Allen, 19th N. Y. Indp. Battery.
George S. Dixon, co. I, 130th O. V. I.
Albert R. Martin, co. I, 130th O. V. I.
James L. Hecox, co. A, 11th Mich. Cavalry.
Peter Cranker, co. A, 67th O. V. I.
Delos H. Burch, co. H, 189th N. Y. V. I.
Louis, Nellis, co. G, 37th O. V. I.
Rhinehardt Fell, co. E, 3d O. V. C.
James M. Hartsell, co. G, 142d Ind. V. I.
Siberias B. Kies, co. A, 3d O. V. C.
Thomas Donnolly, co. G, 1st Penn. Art.
Albert W. Smith, co. B, 75th N. Y. V. I.
Charles Van Wormer, 23d N. Y. Indp. Battery.
John Redding, co. C, 3d O. V. C.
Aaron Van Wormer, Jr., co. I, 130th O. V. I.
Rev. John Poucher, Chaplain, 38th O. V. I.
George Carson, co. A, 84th O. V. I.

SWANTON TOWNSHIP SOLDIERS.

The following list of Soldiers from Swanton, is the result of most careful efforts of Dr. W. A. Scott of that Township, in collecting the facts. As a matter of course, completeness in either names or particulars of service, is impossible; yet the results are valuable for record in this connection. As seen, that Township, with a total population of 659 in 1880, and never more than 175 votes, contributed 83 Soldiers for the Nation's defense, or nearly 50 per cent. of the number of its electors:

Fourteenth O. V. I.—Three Months.

Harris, Vessey, 1861.
Kay, John, 1861.
Rama, William, 1861.
Shepler, Jack, 1861. Re-enlisted; Regiment unknown.
Shepler, John, Re-enlisted in 111th O. V. I.

Fourteenth O. V. I.—Three Years.

Andrew, Weigle, Corporal, co. C; age, 20; enlisted Aug., 1861; died Jan. 1862, at Lebanon, Ky., disease.
Fullerton, James E., 19, Co. F, Aug., '61; died Nashville, Tenn. July, '64, from wounds at Kenesaw Mt.

Thirty-Eighth O. V. I.

Dailey, Hiram, 1861; no further knowledge.
Dickson, Ezra; age 18; 1861; Co. I. Discharged with Regt. Resides near Des Moines, Iowa.
Herrick, Henry, Musician, 40; 1861, Co. I; m. o. Co., and soon removed to New York.
Herrick, Albert, 18; 1861; Co. I.
Holbrook, Alanson, 18; 1861; no other record.
Hunt, Chas., 30; 1861; Co. I; m. o. Co. Resides in Wood Co.
Mills, Willard D., 21; 1861; Co. I; dis. on exp. term.
Mills, Jefferson C., 18; 1861; Co. I; m. o. Co.; died March, 1880, from Army disease.
Scott, Joseph, Col. Guard; 19; 1861; Co. I; mortally wounded at Mission Ridge; buried at Chattanooga.
Weigle, John, 18; 1861; died in service.
Weigle, Ephraim, 18; Jan. 1864; m. o. Co. Resides in Fulton Co.

Fifty-Fifth O. V. I.

Rogers, Wm. H., 19; 1861; Co. G; wd. Bull Run, 1862; m. o. 1864; ap. 2d Lt. and 1st Lt. U. S. C. I. in 1865; m. o. Co.; died 1871, of Army disease.

Sixty-Seventh O. V. I.

Bathric, Carlos, 23; 1863. Resides in Michigan.
Beach, John, 40; 1861; Co. A; dis. Feb. 1863, on Surg. ctf. of disab. Died recently in Michigan.
Beach, Thos., 21; 1861; Co. A. Killed at Harrison's Landing, July 4, 1862.

Brace, Franklin, 18; 1861; Co. A. Missing at Ft. Wagner.
Brockway, Chas., 19; 1864; m. o. Co. Had served 3 months in 85th, and 6 months in 86th O. V. I. Resides at South Bend, Ind.
Cherry, David, 40; 1861; Co. A. Killed at James River, 1864.
Drayton, Geo., 18; 1861; Co. A; m. o. exp. term. at Columbus, O. Resides in Wood Co.
Drayton, John, 20; 1861; Co. A. Dis. for disab. Lives in Wood Co.
Doren, Isaac, 21; 1861; Co. A; m. o. at Columbus, Dec. 1864. Resides in Swanton.
Egnew, James, 18; 1861; Co. A. Killed at Ft. Wagner.
Fullerton, Joseph, 20; 1861; Co. A. Died in Virginia.
Girdham, Thomas, 17; 1861; Co. A; m. o. exp. term; captured at Fort Wagner, 8 mos. at Belle Isle; vet.
Hertzig, John U., 30; 1861; Co. F; m. o. Co. Resides in Toledo.
Hertzig, Fred., 20; 1861; Co. F; m. o. Co. Wounded at Fort Wagner.
Hertzig, Rudolph, 18; 1861; Co. F; m. o. Co.
Kelley, John, 16; 1861; Co. A. Killed at Ft. Wagner.
Keith, Robert S., 40; 1861; Co. A. Dis. for disab.
Keith, Munson, 18; 1861; Co. A. Wd. Fort Wagner; m. o. exp. term. Lives in Fulton Co.
McDonald, John, 18; 1861; Co. A; m. o. exp. term.
Moore, Joseph, 22; 1861; Co. A; m. o. exp. term.
Weigle, Adam, 43; 1861; Co. A. Served 1 year; dis. for injury by breaking down of transport steamer and for sickness. Lives in Swanton, Fulton Co.

One Hundredth O. V. I.

Hartzell, Abraham, 18; 1862; Died Crab Orchard, Ky.
Mills, Robert, 23; 1862; Co. F. Cap. at Limestone Station, Tenn.; was at Belle Isle prison. Died at Anapolis, Md., soon after exchange.
Scott, Rufus C., 18; Aug. 8, 1862; Co. F. Wd. at Utoy Creek, Ga.; m. o. with Co. Resides in Swanton Tp.
Wicks, Jonas, 18; Aug. 7, 1862; m. o. with Co. Resides in Fulton Co.
Wilcox, Geo. E., 18; 1862; Co. F. Mortally wd. at Utoy Creek, Aug. 6, 1864. Died Aug. 8, 1864.

One Hundred and Eleventh O. V. I.

Combs, Joseph, 40; 1862; m. o. Co. In Chicago when last heard from.
Redding, Hewey E., Corporal, 24, 1862. Dis. for disab. and soon died up the Maumee River.
Shepler, John, 20; 1862; m. o. Co. Lives in Wood Co.
Skinner, Isaac, 25; 1862. Died at Bowling Green, Ky., 1863.

One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth O. V. I.

Allen, Fred S., 36; 1864; m. o. Co. Died 1868, at Toledo, from fall, while working on R. R. elevator.
Ammond, James B., 20. Resides near Whitehouse.
Bird, Wm., 19; m. o. Co. Resides in Swanton Tp.
Brown, Oscar, 23; Dec. 1863; Co. G. Dis. Aug. 1864, on Surg. ctf. Resides in Swanton Tp.
Coder, John, 30; 1864; m. o. Co. Since lived in Toledo.
Deck, Daniel, 18; Jan. 1864; Cos. A and B; m. o. Co. Now in Swanton, Fulton Co.
Hatch, Orlando M., 19; Dec. 1863; Co. K; m. o. Co. Now in Swanton, Fulton Co.
Keith, Carey, 18. Now in Fulton County.
Mills, Wm. S., 23; Dec. 1863; Co. G; m. o. Co. Died 1876, from Army disease.
Myers, Jacob, 32; m. o. Co. Now at Whitehouse.
Shepler, Martin, 18; m. o. Co. Died in Indiana.
Scott, Chas. V., 36; Aug. 1864; Co. B; m. o. Co. Now near Garden City, Kansas.
Wales, Ralph W., 21; m. o. Co. Now in Toledo.
Wales, Wm. R., 18; m. o. Co.

One Hundred and Thirtieth O. V. I.

Wilcox, Wm. D., 18; May, 1864; Co. H; m. o. Co. Now in Swanton Tp.

Eighty-Fifth O. V. I.—Three Months.

Bathric, Carlos, 20; 1862. Also in 67th.
Brockway, Charles, 18; 1862, m. o. Co. Also in 67th.
Clawson, Orrin, 18; July, 1862. Died at Columbus, O., July, 1862.
Holbrook, Alanson, 18. Also in 38th O. V. I.

Third Ohio Cavalry.

Hamlin, Wood, 18; 1861; m. o. Co. Now in New Mexico.
Miller, Emanuel, 18. Died in service.

One Hundred and Eighty-Second O. V. I.

Russell, Josephus; m. o. Co. Now in Wood Co.

One Hundred and Eighty-Fifth O. V. I.

Grubb, Abraham, 38; Feb. 1865; m. o. Co. Since lost leg. Resides in Swanton Tp.

One Hundred and Eighty-Ninth O. V. I.

Howlett, Thos., Captain; 30; m. o. Co. Died Jonesville, Mich., 1885.

Miscellaneous.

Charles Bazelle, a mere lad, went to Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., as recruit in 38th O. V I.; was there rejected as too young; and enlisted in First Tennessee Regiment.

Robert Harriott, aged 22, enlisted in a New York Regiment, and died of yellow fever at Newbern, N.C.

Wm. Doren, N. Y. Artillery; m. o. Co. Resides in Providence Tp.

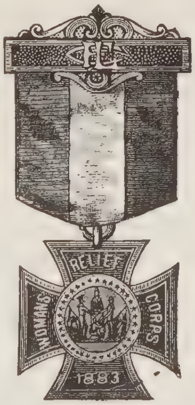
Joseph Doren, Third Rhode Island H. Art.; m. o. Co. Died in Michigan.

Fred. Hemp, 37; Michigan Regiment.

Christ. Knerr, Co. G, 37th O. V. I.; m. o. at East Point, Ga. 1864, exp. term. Since lived in Maumee.

Three men enlisted at Swanton, whose commands are unknown, viz.: Jack Shepler, who died in Kentucky; ——— Johnson, and ——— Myerhoover.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, AUXILIARY TO THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.



Forstyh Corps No. 1, Department of Ohio, Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, was organized as an auxiliary to Forsyth Post, No. 15, G. A. R., March 14, 1879, under the name of "Forsyth Post Ladies' Society." Its first officers were: Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, President; and Mrs. Cora Day Young, Secretary. Prior to a formal organization, the patriotic ladies of Toledo had been called upon from time to time to aid the Union Veterans in the conduct of public entertainments for the benefit of their relief fund for the care of disabled Soldiers, their widows and orphans; in the arrangement of flowers for Memorial Day; and in many Soldier reunion and anniversary exercises. The great success achieved by these ladies in a Military Lawn Fete, given in the summer of 1878, led to the adoption of formal resolutions by Forsyth Post, calling upon the ladies to meet and effect a permanent organization, ready for duty when a call should be made.

At a meeting held in G. A. R. Hall, some eight or ten ladies were present, together with a committee of Forsyth Post, appointed to confer with them and assist in the organization, Dr. J. T. Woods being Chairman of the Committee. At this meeting Mrs. Sherwood presented a draft of a Constitution and By-Laws, which was adopted. An effort was then made to enroll as many members of the Ladies' Aid Society as possible, and the result was the early co-operation of Mrs. David Smith, Mrs. John R. Osborn, Mrs. J. N. Stevens, Mrs. Charlotte T. Forsyth (mother of Lieutenant Forsyth, 100th O. V. I., for whom the Post was named), and others alike interested. From its inception Forsyth Auxiliary was a power in the local charities of Toledo, and through untiring zeal of its noble workers, substantial cheer has been carried into the homes and hearts of hundreds of Union veterans and their needy ones.

In the eight years of its organization, Forsyth Corps has raised and expended $10,000, over and above the much larger sums of money it has turned into the coffers of Forsyth Post, to be expended in fraternal charities. It has visited the sick; cheered the afflicted and dying; comforted the sorrowing; clothed the naked; provided homes for orphaned children; given the dead a christian burial; and in many of the greater projects in which Toledo and its citizen Soldiers have been engaged, has borne no unworthy part. The erection of Memorial Hall, by the Toledo Soldiers' Memorial Association, is largely due to the efforts of these ladies; and of the 15 Trustees constituting the Board, five have been ladies from Forsyth Corps.

The fame of this organization soon extended, and Posts desiring the formation of Auxiliaries, placed themselves in communication with the President, who forwarded instructions with copies of the Constitution. The visit in 1883, of Commander-in-Chief Paul Van Dervoort greatly extended the reputation of this Auxiliary, as in General Orders he commended it to the Posts of the Union. The National *Tribune*, Washington, D. C., solicited articles from the President, which were forwarded. Thus was initiated the great National movement culminating in the formation at Denver, July, 1883, of the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. The association, beginning with 45 charter members, numbered 6,000 at the end of the first year; 36,000 at the end of the third year; and to-day has not less than 60,000, with Departments in 24 States, and subordinate Corps wherever there is a Post of the Grand Army.

In August, 1883, Forsyth Corps took out a charter as No. 1, Department of Ohio; and the President (Mrs. Sherwood), who had been elected National Senior Vice President at Denver, was made Chief Instituting and Installing Officer for Ohio and the West. In 1884, at Minneapolis, Mrs. Sherwood was elected National President, and thereupon appointed Miss Emma D. Sibley, National Secretary. It was a great year, and together they organized Departments in 11 States, and put the entire work on a solid business footing.

Forsyth Corps stands number one in charity work in the State and Nation, and to Ohio (the banner State) has given some of the best workers. Mrs. Cora Day Young, Chairman of the Executive Council, has filled the offices of Department Senior Vice President and Department Counselor. Mrs. Annie E. Howe (wife of Judge Henry E. Howe, one of the 14 original charter members G. A. R.), Mrs. Mary J. Kelsey, Mrs. Lois S. F. Holbrooke, and others have been invaluable in counsels and execution.

The executive officers of Forsyth Corps for 1887 are: Mrs. Emma Sibley Pease, President; Mrs. Frances D. Woolson, S. V. President; Mrs. Nellie Rogers, J. V. President; Mrs. Lois F. S. Holbrook, Secretary, and Mrs. Mary J. Kelsey, Treasurer.

RUCKLE RELIEF CORPS,

AUXILIARY TO RUCKLE POST, NO. 335,

Was organized in 1884. Mrs. Rebecca Steedman McCann was the first President; Mrs. Margaret Welch the next; and Mrs. Anna B. Van Fleet the present incumbent. The Post has been largely indebted for its success, to the efficient co-operation of this Corps, which now has about 40 members.

RELIEF CORPS PAGE POST.

This Corps was organized November 12, 1884, with Mrs. Julia Lathrop as President; Mrs. Mahala Thorp as Secretary; and Mrs. Louisa Decker, as Treasurer. The organization numbers 24 members. The following are the officers for 1887: President, Mrs. Julia Lathrop; Secretary, Mrs. Minerva Bragdon; Treasurer, Mrs. Louisa Decker; S. V., Mrs. Catharine Bragdon; J. V., Mrs. Helen Roberts; Conductor, Miss Mary Allen; Guard, Miss Emeline Cherry.

CHAPTER X.

PERSONS AND INCIDENTS.

IT is deemed proper in this connection to give a few personal sketches of Union Soldiers, and incidents of the War of more or less prominent interest, the only regret being that lack of space forbids such extension of the chapter as would admit a much larger number of such.

James Blair Steedman was born in Chillisquaque Township, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1817, and died at Toledo, October 8, 1883. He was of Scotch parentage, his parents dying while he was yet a boy, leaving him the eldest of three children. At the age of 15 he became an apprentice in the office of the Lewisburg (Penn.) *Democrat.* Two years later he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he worked at printing for a time, but soon joined General Sam. Houston's expedition for the independence of Texas. Returning to Pennsylvania, he was employed on the Public Works there. In 1838 he came to Northwestern Ohio, first stopping at Napoleon, where he soon became publisher of the Northwestern *Democrat*, and was married with Miss Miranda Stiles, then recently from New Jersey. Not long thereafter he was a contractor on the Wabash and Erie Canal. In 1847-8 he served two terms in the Ohio House of Representatives. In 1849, with a party from this State, he made the overland trip to California in search for gold, but returned the year following, and in 1852 was elected as member of the Board of Public Works, and in 1855 was re-elected to that position, serving most of the time as President of the Board. In December, 1857, he was chosen as Congressional Printer. He was elected Major-General of the Fifth Division, Ohio Militia, in 1857, holding that office until the breaking out of the Rebellion. Between 1857 and 1861, he was for some time the Editor of the Toledo *Times*, meantime being admitted to the Bar as an Attorney-at-Law. As a member of the Democratic National Convention, at Charleston, S. C., in 1860, he acted with the friends of Stephen A. Douglas, with whom he continued to co-operate, taking part in the independent nomination of that gentleman for President at a subsequent Convention, held at Baltimore. The same year he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Toledo District, running against James M. Ashley (Republican), who was elected. Upon the opening of War at Fort Sumter, General Steedman identified himself with the support of the Government, and co-operated in raising and organizing the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, of which he was chosen Colonel. Only the briefest mention can here be made of his record in the Union Army. The Fourteenth Regiment at once took a leading place among the troops in West Virginia during its service of three months, of which mention is elsewhere made, as also of the same command re-enlisted and veteranized. Colonel Steedman remained with the Fourteenth Regiment until promoted and made Brigadier-General, July 16, 1862. He led his Brigade at Perryville, Kentucky, in the battle at that point, October 9, 1862, receiving special recognition from General Buell. At Stone River he took an active part, and in the Tullahoma campaign commanded a Division, where he was complimented by Gen. Thomas. In July, 1863, he was assigned to the command of the First Division of the Reserve Corps, under Major-General Gordon Granger, which moved to Chattanooga soon thereafter, where it was put in charge of Red House Bridge, whence, on the second day of the battle of Chickamauga (September 20th), under command of General Granger, the Division made its timely and successful march to the support of General Thomas. In that movement, so creditable to the sagacious judgment and prompt action of General Granger, General Steedman bore a conspicuous and effective part. Throughout the desperate contest in which his Division was engaged, his activity and courage contributed largely to the effectiveness of his command's heroic service, for which distinguished action, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. He took a prominent part in the Atlanta campaign, and was assigned as commander of the District of Etowah, when General Sherman entered upon his "March to the Sea." At the battle of Nashville, General Steedman bore a prominent part. After the close of the war, he was assigned as Military Commander of the State of Georgia, and resigned July 19, 1866. Personal and military relations with President Johnson, arising largely in associations occurring in Kentucky and Tennessee during the War, placed General Steedman on specially favorable terms with the then existing Administration, and but for the inability of the President to vacate the office (then held by Edwin M. Stanton), General Steedman would probably have become Secretary of War. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the New Orleans District, resigning the office in January, 1869. Returning to Toledo, he soon resumed his connection with the Press, acting as Editor of the Northern Ohio *Democrat*, which relation he held for most of the time until his death. In 1874, he was elected as a member of the State Constitutional Convention, *vice* M. R. Waite, then appointed Chief Justice of the United States; was Senator from the Toledo District in 1877; was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1880; and a candidate for State Senator in 1881, though not then elected. His last public position was that of Chief of Toledo Police. He was prominently connected with the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was at one time the Commander for Ohio. Few citizens of the State have been more prominent in public life, than was General Steedman for the most of a period of 40 years. His military career constitutes the feature of his record which most strongly commands the consideration of his fellow-citizens. He possessed exceptional qualities as a leader in whatever he took part. He was three times married, and left a widow and children and grand-children. His funeral was attended by the most general demonstration known in Toledo on a like occasion, in which the Grand Army of the Republic and the City authorities bore conspicuous parts. The Woodlawn Cemetery Company having set apart grounds for that purpose, he was buried there. Mr. William J. Finlay, of Toledo, for many years an intimate friend of General Steedman, having proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the latter at St. Clair Place (junction of Summit and St. Clair Streets), the Toledo City Council set apart that ground for such purpose, and changed its name to Finlay Place. The monument proper is in four parts, as follows: 1. Base. 2. Die. 3. Shaft. 4. Statue. The base is of Vermont marble, 9 feet square and sets directly in the center of the terrace. The die, on its four sides bears these inscriptions: 1. Fronting Cherry Street—"JAMES B. STEEDMAN, Major-General, U. S. V." 2. On Summit Street side, "Born, 1817—Died; 1883." 3. On St. Clair Street side, "Erected by W. J. Finlay." Near the top of the shaft, and between two mouldings, are these inscriptions: 1. Fronting Cherry Street, "Chickamauga." 2. Fronting Summit Street, "Carrick's Ford." 3. Fronting St. Clair Street, "Perryville." 4. In rear, "Nashville." As indicated, the latter inscriptions refer to four battles during the War of the Rebellion, in which General Steedman took part. Surmounting this shaft, is a cap, on which stands the bronze statue. It is somewhat larger than life-size, and represents the General as just dismounted, with field-glass in hand. The total height of the monument is 26 feet. The pedestal was placed in August, 1886, and the statue in March, 1887 The triangle, both inside and outside the terrace, is covered with 6-inch sawed Berea flagging. Surrounding the triangle is an iron railing, formed by two bars supported by limestone posts. The public ceremonies of unveiling the monument took place May 26, 1887.

First Lieutenant Henry T. Bissell, Adjutant of One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio Infantry, died in hospital at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 10, 1863, aged 28 years. He was the youngest son of Edward Bissell, Senior, of Toledo, and was a young man of much more than ordinary promise. He had read law in the office of M. R. & R. Waite, and been admitted to the Bar, when the Government called for troops for its defense. At the time of his death, he was serving on Gen. Judah's Staff. His disease was typhoid fever.

Lewis Cass Hunt, youngest son of Gen. J. E. Hunt, died in Toledo, April 30, 1868, aged 36. Born and reared in Maumee City, he came to Toledo with his father's family in 1853. In 1862 he entered the Union Army, as Captain in the Sixty-Seventh Ohio Infantry, and was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and brevetted as Brigadier General. He shared in the fatal and terrible assault on Fort Wagner, near Charleston, and in the operations on and near the James River, Virginia. His last signal service was leading the Sixty-Seventh in the assault on Fort Gregg, a short time before the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, at which his command was present.

Colonel Nahum W. Daniels died of yellow fever at New Orleans, October 1, 1867. After practicing law for some time at Toledo he went South in 1859, but returned during the first year of the War, and soon after entered the service of the Government, and raised the Second Louisiana (Colored) Regiment, which he commanded at Fort Hudson, in July, 1863, more than half of whom were then killed. After the War he was in the employ of the Government at Washington until he went to New Orleans in the Spring of 1867.

General Henry J. Hunt, of the United States Army, and one of the most able Artillery officers in the service during the Rebellion, was a son of Capt. S. W. Hunt, United States Army, who died at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, when the son was but a lad. The latter's uncle, the late General John E. Hunt, then residing at Maumee City, took him into his family, where the boy made his home until appointed to a Cadetship at West Point, where he was graduated with honor, and was with General Scott in the Mexican War. He died in 1886.

Mrs. Jane M., wife of Jonathan Wood of Toledo, died at the residence of E. C. Clarke, Lexington, Ky., March 7, 1862, in the 62d year of her age. Deceased was a native of New Hampshire, and was married in 1827. She was the mother of five children—two sons and three daughters; and was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Toledo. At the call of their country, her husband and both sons—Wm. H. and Alonzo H.—volunteered in the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment. They were in three important battles in Virginia. After great fatigue and exposure, the three were sent to hospital at Lexington, whence they were taken by Abram Van Meter to his residence. Mrs. Wood went immediately to the relief of the sufferers, and remained there until they had recovered. She was then persuaded to remain a few weeks with a friend, at whose house she was taken ill and died suddenly. She was fully resigned at the prospect of death, and spoke with her physician, Dr. L. Beecher Todd, of the goodness of God, to whose care she commended her husband and children. Mr. Wood returned to Toledo, where he died about 15 years after the death of his wife.

Capt. Fred. H. Brown, Company E, United States Infantry, was one of the Soldiers ambushed, overpowered and massacred by hostile Indians near Fort Phil. Kearney, December 22, 1866. He was the son of Matthew Brown, Esq., and came to Toledo at the age of 16, and entered a Commission House, where he remained for 12 years, and where he attained special eminence for ability and integrity. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, his sympathies were early enlisted in the War. He visited Columbus with the view of obtaining authority to raise a Company; but seeing the crowds there for a like purpose, he determined to enter the service as a Private, and at once volunteered in the Eighteenth Regular Infantry, being the fifth enlisted man. He was soon detailed as Quartermaster's Sergeant. Soon thereafter he was commissioned as 2d Lieutenant, and was employed for some time as Commissary and Quartermaster at Camp Thomas. In 1863, he joined his Regiment under Col. H. B. Carrington, at Chattanooga, and remained with it till the close of the War. In November, 1865, he was ordered West, and wintered at Fort Kearney, Nebraska. In June, 1866, the First Battalion of his Regiment was sent to garrison the new Post, Fort Phil. Kearney, Dakota. In 1866, he was promoted to the Captaincy. On the 21st December, 1866, a detachment of less than 100 men, of whom he was one, were attacked near the Fort by a band of about 3,000 Indians, and not one of the troops escaped. Only the bloody field and the mutilated bodies of the slain men remained to tell the tale of carnage. During the five and one-half years of service he never was off duty on furlough, his only visit home being made under orders. He was a young man of simple tastes, much refinement in feeling, sincere in his action and liberal toward the needy and all enterprises which met his approval.

In a letter dated June 29, 1862, Lieutenant O. M. Brown, Company C, Third Ohio Cavalry, stated an incident, as showing how dangerous it was for a people, by opposition, to make enemies of a portion of their fellows. He said:

> Two Companies of our Regiment (ours included), were stationed 18 miles from any other Union force, and the leading Secesh in the neighborhood laid a scheme for making prisoners of us. One evening, while they were talking the plan over at a tea-table, the colored waiting-maid (in whom they put entire confidence), listened attentively to every word as she poured the tea; and no sooner was the meal over, than she repaired to a cabin near by, and told the story to a colored friend, who, as soon as all was still, notwithstanding having done a full day's work, traveled six miles, informed us of the plot, and walked back in time for his next day's work. I have not a doubt that but for his timely service, we would have been captured.

In the same letter (written to his wife), Lieutenant Brown, in the freedom and sincerity of such communication, wrote of himself and the service he was rendering his country. As a fair expression of the sentiment which controlled and supported the great body of the Soldiers of the Union in that dread conflict, it is worthy a place here. He said:

> You write that you are at the table in our front-room, and you seem to entertain the desire to have me at home to enjoy it with you. I hope, my dear wife, that you do not think me insensible to the charms of home. God forbid! On the contrary, when I think of the beautiful home, that, under God, we just had finished, but which I never enjoyed; and, more than all, when I think of my own loved and loving wife and three little ones, whom I have left behind, there is a longing to return to that home that is almost impossible to overcome. Yet, my dear, you know that my motto has always been, "Duty before pleasure;" and it was only at the stern demand of duty, that I forsook all the dear pleasures of home, for the trials and privations of camp life.

It is proper, in this connection, to state, that this extract was published at the time and is reproduced here, without the knowledge of its writer, or of that of Mrs. Brown; and is given only as a sample of the many thousands of like letters remaining unpublished. Such help to elevate and ennoble the real character of the true Citizen-Soldier, by whom, under a preserving Providence, the life of the Nation was saved from treason's assaults.

Captain James Wilson McCabe, of Maumee City, had passed liability to military service by 15 years, when the Rebels fired on Fort Sumter, he then being 60 years of age; but that fact rather intensified than allayed his patriotic ardor. He joined his neighbors and went to the field as Captain of Company I, Fourteenth Ohio, serving for nearly a year in Kentucky and Tennessee. He was at Fort Donelson, in the fight with Zollicoffer (standing near General Zollicoffer when he fell), at Pittsburg Landing, and on to Corinth and Memphis. The trials of the march had been too much for his advanced years, and he was forced to resign. He brought with him a letter from the officers of the Regiment, expressing their high regard for his personal and soldierly qualities. March 24, 1875, Captain McCabe and wife kept their golden wedding at the residence of Helon C. Norton, a son-in-law, at Maumee. They were from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Captain McCabe having represented that County in the Legislature in 1838-9, and been a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1832. They came to Ohio in 1840, with teams, occupying four days in the passage through the Black Swamp (from Lower Sandusky to Perrysburg), and settling on Swan Creek, three miles South of the present Village of Monclova. Among the battles of his pioneer life, not least was that made in defense of his Temperance and Sabbath-keeping practices. He died some years since, bearing the sincere respect of a very large circle of acquaintances.

Captain Wilbur F. Arnold, Forty-First United States Infantry, died at Fort Ringgold, Texas, December 12, 1867, aged 25. He was the only son of Samuel G. Arnold, editor of the Toledo *Blade* from 1856 to 1858, who now resides at Washington, D. C. He was a member of the Toledo High School, where, as with his acquaintances generally, he held a high position and gave promise of rare usefulness. He entered the Army early in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in the Eighteenth United States Infantry. He was promoted from the ranks; was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services, and on being made Captain, was transferred to the Forty-First Infantry.

Of Wilson C. Lathrop, Company B, Fourteenth Ohio, who, with many others, fell in the charge on the Rebel rifle pits near Atlanta, August 5, 1864, and died on the 7th, Colonel Este wrote as follows:

> Never was there a more gallant Soldier, a purer or more high-minded young man. He was what I should term a "model Soldier"—ever ready and willing to discharge his whole duty. He was the exception to many, never allowing himself to fall into those vices so prevalent in armies.

Deceased was a nephew and adopted son of Mr. Pliny Lathrop, of Richfield Township.

In May, 1865, Captain DeWitt C. Dewey, Sixty-Seventh Ohio, presented to the Chicago Sanitary Fair, a cane having very interesting associations. The wood was of Palmetto, taken from a log in Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, in the days of the Revolution; the top was of Cedar, from a bedstead of John C. Calhoun; the brass ferrule was part of the screw in the cap of a Rebel shell fired at the "Old Sixty-Seventh," while on Morris Island in front of Charleston; and the tip of steel, part of a bolt fired from the celebrated Whitworth gun which the Union forces captured when they took possession of Morris Island. Thus had the body of the Cane passed through 85 years of history—from the struggle of the Colonies for freedom from foreign domination, through the various changes of the country, to and through the greater struggle for deliverance from the curse and stain of human Slavery.

Private Charles Euranius, Sixty-Seventh Ohio Infantry, on the night of November 2, 1863, on a reconnoissance to Fort Sumter, then in Rebel hands, secured a brick from that structure, which he took away, being the first memento of that notable spot recovered by loyal hands. It was sent to Governor Tod, who made appropriate acknowledgment thereof and placed it among the relics and archives at the Ohio Capitol. Private Euranius's name was at once placed on the list for promotion. He enlisted in the Sixty-Seventh at Toledo, where he had a family, and was regarded with respect as a citizen.

The first artificial limb provided for a Lucas County Soldier was believed to have been a leg, in 1862, for Wm. G. Pierce, of the Fourteenth Regiment, now (1887) Chief Distributing Clerk in the Toledo Post Office.

In November, 1863, Lieutenant Orange H. Howland, Company E, Third Ohio Cavalry, sent home a fine silk Rebel flag which he captured near Cleveland, Tennessee. It had belonged to the "Warren Guards" (State not given), and bore the legend, "Victory or Death."

Among the curious incidents of the battle-field, is the case of Levine Merrill and Martin Glenon, of Company A, Fourteenth O. V. I. While in action at Resaca, Georgia, May, 1864, a ball from the enemy struck Merrill, killing him, and passed on, lodging in Glenon's shoulder, where it yet remains.

YOUNG HEROES.

In no way was the real spirit of loyalty and patriotism more clearly manifested during the War for the Union, than by the large number of youth, who, often with great difficulty, and against their immature years and evident want of due physical qualifications, pressed their way into the ranks of the Union Army. It has been deemed due to such young heroes, that recognition be here made of a few representatives of this class. For if honors be given those who direct perilous deeds to be done, certainly those who do such deeds should not pass without, at the least, equal honors.

Probably the most conspicuous of this class of heroes, is John S. Kountz, of Toledo. He was born in Lucas County, Ohio, March 25, 1846, and in his 15th year enlisted as a Drummer boy in the Thirty-Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with his Regiment in all its marches and campaigns until the fall of 1863. At the memorable battle of Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863, when the Drum Corps was ordered to the rear, preparatory to the charge, the little Drummer boy threw away his drum and falling in with his Company was wounded in the first assault, being shot in the left leg, under the enemy's guns, and was left on the field until rescued by a comrade of Company G, to which he specially belonged. The amputation of his left leg followed. Upon his return home, Comrade Kountz attended School for a year and then accepted a position in the County Treasurer's office. When but 25 years of age he was elected to the responsible position of Treasurer of Lucas County, and at the expiration of his term was chosen County Recorder. He is now engaged in the Fire Insurance business, having one of the leading agencies in Toledo.

Commander Kountz has been an active worker in the G. A. R. since the organization in 1866, and was the first Adjutant of Forsyth Post, serving three terms; afterwards Vice-Commander, then Quartermaster General of the Department. Was three times unanimously elected Post Commander. In 1881 Comrade Kountz was chosen Department Commander of Ohio, and during his term he established over 160 Posts and increased the membership from 1,950 to over 8,000. In 1885 he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was succeeded in 1886, by General Fairchild of Minnesota.

Among the first at Toledo to enlist for the suppression of the Rebellion in April, 1861, was Joseph E. Wernert, then 19 years old. His three months' service in the Fourteenth Ohio expiring, he re-enlisted for three years, and continued to the close of the War. His record throughout was one of loyalty and courage. At the battle of Chickamauga these qualities were specially shown. The Regiment was very much exposed to the enemy's fire, which seemed to be particularly directed at the colors, six or seven of its bearers having been shot down. It was regarded as almost certain death for any one to elevate the standard, and the bravest heart shrank from such an ordeal. At such critical moment, young Wernert stepped forward, seized the colors, and once more, amid the cheers of the command, the tattered flag went forward. Wernert was then made Regimental Color-Bearer, and was presented with a gold medal with this inscription: "Presented to Joseph E. Wernert, by Capt. J. J. Clark, for his bravery in rescuing the flag of the 14th Regiment O. V. I., at the battle of Chickamauga." Honorably discharged when heroic service was no longer needed by his country, this hero of Chickamauga returned to Toledo and engaged in business, where he died March 15, 1869, aged 27 years, leaving a wife. He was a son of Ignatius Wernert, an old and prominent German citizen.

Leroy E. Clark was born November 6, 1846. He enlisted May 27, 1862, when 15 years, six months and 21 days old, in Company K, Eighty-Fourth Ohio Infantry, and, with gun and knapsack, marched with that command into the country of the Rebellion, doing the full duty of a man. September 20, 1862, he was discharged. On the 6th February, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, being then 17 years and three months old. Again, as a man, he marched to the "front with Sherman," doing the full duty of a Soldier of the Union, until shot down in the fierce battle of Jonesboro, September 1, 1864. His left arm was amputated at the shoulder, and he was confined in hospital until discharged, March 22, 1865. Since that time, and until recently, his residence has been at Maumee City (South Toledo), and now is in Toledo. In 1873, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth District, Ohio, which position he yet holds.

The Toledo *Blade*, of September 24, 1864, contained the following letter from Wm. H. Coalwell, Company A, Fourteenth Regiment, to his mother, at Genoa, Ottawa County. The writer was then but 19 years old, and, as stated by him, was severely wounded in the terrible charge on the enemy's works at Jonesboro. It is a model in all respects—cheerful, uncomplaining, patriotic and noble in tone and spirit:

ATLANTA, GA., September 7, 1864.

MY DEAR MOTHER—I take the present opportunity of answering your letter, which I received while on the great and grand raid around Atlanta to the Macon Railroad. I suppose you would like to know how I am and what I am doing. You have heard ere this of the battle of the 1st, which was one of the most desperately fought battles of the War. The old Fourteenth Corps "went in on her nerve" in one of the most awful charges ever made. Our Brigade charged the Rebels in their works, on the Macon Railroad, 18 miles South of Atlanta. We formed in an open field, fixed bayonets and went for the Rebs, who could see us from behind their works, which were formed about 30 yards in the woods, with their line of rifle-pits at the edge of the field. Well, we went for them on double-quick. Our orders were given not to fire till we got to the woods, and we did not. We drove them from two lines of works and their line of rifle-pits.

I suppose you would like to know how the Genoa boys came out, for the old Fourteenth was in the front line. Our Company lost 17, killed and wounded. The loss of our Regiment was 98. Our Major (John W. Wilson), who commands the Regiment, had his right leg shot off, and my Lieutenant had his right leg amputated, also. Then next in turn came your Boy. It appears that the Rebels thought that I was an officer, for I was the only "high private" who lost a leg. My leg was amputated below the knee. It was my right one, too. Well, the devils thought that was not enough; so they put a ball through the calf of my left leg. I can say one thing for myself—I was not very far in the rear when I was wounded, for I fell within 20 feet of the enemy's works, and thanks to God, that I was not shot all to pieces while lying there, for the bullets flew so thick that I could lie and see them meet in the air. I lay there till the hottest was over, when I halloed to a young man to come and carry me off. He came, and, as it happened, he was a very strong man, and I got up and got upon his back. He carried me to the rear and laid me down. I was brought to this place in an ammunition wagon, drawn by six mules, a distance of 18 miles, in one day. Don't you think, if I could stand that, I can stand anything? You must not feel alarmed about my getting along all right, for the Doctors say if any of them get along, I will be one of them. They say I take it, with such as I got, the easiest they ever saw.

It is reported that our Corps is to be stationed at Atlanta, and are expected in every day. I will be glad when they come. Samuel Wood was wounded. His was a flesh wound. Thos. Scott was slightly scratched on his back, but he did not leave his Company. The rest of the Genoa Boys are well, and I feel first rate, also. It is most excellent weather for the wounded. We have good care taken of us.

Now, my dear parents, I do not want you to fret about me, for I suffer very little, and get first rate

> care taken of me, and as soon as our wounds get a little better, we will be sent North to Nashville, and the better we get the farther they send us toward our homes. We have been moved round from place to place, to get us the most comfortable places they could. We are now in large hospital tents, with a bunk for each man, and on each bunk is a tick filled with straw or cotton. These ticks were furnished by the kind and patriotic Women of the North, and many a poor Soldier's life have they saved by this means, too.
>
> I will bring this to a close, for the Surgeon is coming around dressing our wounds, and it will be my turn pretty soon.
>
> From your affectionate Son,
> WILLIAM H. COALWELL.

Among the true heroes without the commissions requisite to command special mention in official reports, was "Little Johnny Mitch," of Toledo. Before the war he had gained distinction there as a waif, and for years divided the attentions of Sunday School Teachers and the Police. While not really vicious, he was yet unable to withstand the evil influences incident to his unguided life. A correspondent, writing of the battle of Chickamauga, in Sept., 1863, made this record of the Toledo waif:

> But yesterday I met a little hero of Chickamauga, whose name, like the many thousands of others that deserve a Nation's reverence, has not been mentioned in any reports. Two years ago, when only 15, he tried to enlist at his home, in Toledo, but was refused, on account of his extreme youth. Intent on getting into the Army, he then applied to the officers of the Third Ohio Cavalry, as a stable boy. But when the Company arrived at Louisville he made another effort to enlist, and finally succeeded in getting into the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, with which he went into active service. Noted for his promptness at any duty, however hard—never asking to be excused from any undertaking, however desperate—he soon became the favorite of his Company. He passed through three hard-fought battles, without the slightest injury, though always in the thickest of the fray. But at bloody Chickamauga he was left on the field. Many eyes were moist that evening when it was found that the saddle of "Little Johnny Mitch" was empty. He was shot three times in that fight. First, a piece of shell took off a thumb and forefinger; then a musket-ball grazed his head, laying the skin open just above the right eye, which staggered him, but still he stuck to his horse and went for the Rebs till one of their bullets entered his mouth and lodged in the back part of his neck. This brought him senseless to the ground, where he was left for dead, and he lay on that bloody battlefield 10 days, when he was taken into a Rebel hospital where he could receive food and medical attention. His career was not to end here, however, for a few days since he was paroled and sent under flag of truce into our lines, and is now recovering so rapidly, that, to use his own words, he "will soon be ready for them again."

It is much regretted that the subsequent history of "Johnny Mitch"—made so interesting by what is known of him—cannot here be written.

The Toledo *Blade*, of November 24, 1862, had this item:

> In recently looking over a file of letters written by a Soldier boy in an Ohio Regiment, we were forcibly struck by the character and uniformity of his closing paragraph, which invariably was in these words: "*Mother, pray for me.*" One of his letters gave a very intelligent account of the battle of Winchester, in which he took an active part. After discussing the terrific conflict which took place in front of the celebrated Stone Wall [which gave to "Stonewall" Jackson his war title], where the whistling bullet was heard in all directions, and his comrades fell on every hand, he said: "I was not in the least afraid, for I felt that you were praying for my safety. Mother, always pray for me, that I may always feel so." Since then he has been in other battles, the last being the fearful one at Antietam, where he received a slight wound. He there felt the same reliance on a kind Providence, and in his letter makes appropriate acknowledgment for his preservation amid the terrible slaughter of his companions.

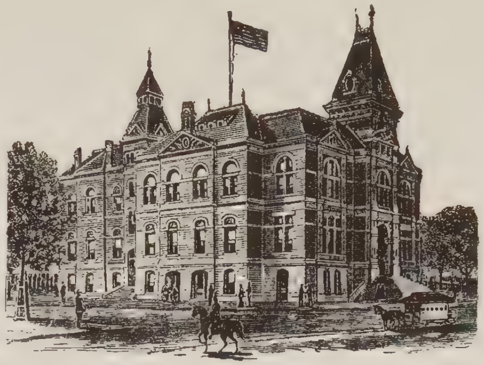
Among those who constituted Company I, Fourteenth Ohio Regiment, for the three months' service, was Langdon P. Smith, of Waterville. He was then just 17 years of age. Serving out his enlistment, he remained home for a time, but ere long re-enlisted for three years in the Sixty-Seventh Regiment. At the first battle of Winchester, he was shot, the bullet entering the side of his neck, passing through and coming out in the opposite shoulder. No proper treatment being possible for him at the front, he was brought home to Toledo, in care of two comrades. It was with great difficulty that he could breathe, as the ball had so injured his wind-pipe, that it was fast closing up. At the suggestion of his brother, Captain John W. Smith, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, a council of Surgeons was held, which decided, as the last resort, to make an incision in the throat below the wound and insert a silver tube into the wind-pipe. This was done by Drs. W. W. Jones and J. B. Trembley. The operation was successful, and the invalid wore the tube for 14 months, though a sufferer until the wound healed. He is now in good health, breathing wholly through the aperture in his throat. When examined for final discharge from the Army, Dr. Weber, Surgeon-General of Ohio, told him he knew of no such case on record, and regarded the operation and the fact of his living as simply marvelous.

CHAPTER XI.

HONORING THE SOLDIERS.—MEMORIAL DAY.—TOLEDO MEMORIAL HALL.

THE practice of annual decorations of the graves of Union Soldiers, was instituted at Toledo at an early day. The first occasion of the kind took place May 30, 1868, under the auspices of Forsyth Post, Grand Army of the Republic. At two o'clock, P. M., a procession was formed at the corner of Summit and Madison Streets, in the following order, to wit: 1. The Union Band. 2. Forsyth Post, carrying the National colors and a large supply of bouquets and wreaths. 3. Citizens on foot. 4. Carriages. Arrived at Forest Cemetery, the column halted, when General Charles W. Hill, Commander of the Post, briefly stated the order of exercises for the occasion. Reverends Wm. W. Williams of First Congregational Church, E. B. Raffensperger of First Presbyterian Church, S. H. Camp of Unitarian Church, and H. M. Bacon of Westminster Church, by request, briefly addressed the assemblage; when the ceremony of placing flowers on the graves of the dead was proceeded with. This accomplished, the procession was re-formed and marched to the Catholic Cemetery, where addresses were made by Reverends George W. Collier of Ames Chapel, and S. M. Beatty, City Missionary, and the proper graves decorated as in the former case. A party detailed for the purpose, and under direction of Colonel Nathaniel Haughton, visited other localities where Soldiers had been buried, adorning their graves in like manner, while the procession returned. This fitting practice, since that time, has been maintained with great regularity and interest, as it no doubt will continue to be for many years to come.

MEMORIAL HALL.



The matter of the erection in Toledo of some suitable memorial to the fallen Soldiers of the Union Army during the late Rebellion, had been under discussion for some time, when, on the 16th of July, 1879, different Committees in charge of the subject met for consultation. The result of the meeting was the appointment of a Committee to prepare papers for the incorporation of a "Soldiers' Memorial Association," under an act of the Ohio Legislature, passed March 3, 1865. At a subsequent meeting (July 23, 1879), it was resolved to organize "The Toledo Soldiers' Memorial Association." August 16th, the following Trustees were selected, to wit: From the Citizens of Toledo—John R. Osborn, Frank J. King, Jacob Romeis, S. F. Forbes, and W. T. Walker. From Forsyth Post—Charles L. Young, H. G. Neubert, C. W. Everett and E. H. Norton. From Ladies' Aid Society—Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, Mrs. D. R. Locke, Mrs. S. H. Bergen, Mrs. Milton Taylor, and Mrs. E. R. Collins. J. R. Osborn was elected President; Mr. Walker and Mrs. Sherwood, Vice Presidents, and W. W. Jones, Treasurer.

With such organization and a financial nucleus, consisting of $49.60, contributed by Forsyth Post, G. A. R, the Association set about its work, with much hope of success. The City set apart for the site of a building a portion of the old Canal bed between Madison and Adams Streets. The sum of $2,736.55, known as the "Third Ward Bounty Fund," was, with the consent of the subscribers to the same, turned over for the use of the Memorial Hall. This sum was from the balance on hand of the money raised by voluntary contributions of citizens of the Third Ward, Toledo, in 1864, for the purpose of promoting enlistment in the Union Army. So liberally was such call responded to, that the quota of the Ward was promptly met on every call of the Government for troops, without necessity there during the War for a draft. The original balance was $1,500. This soon after the close of the War was invested in the municipal bonds of the City of Jackson, Michigan, being part of $50,000 of same securities taken at Toledo, on condition that such purchase would secure permanent traffic connection between the Jackson & Grand Rapids Railroad (then building) and the Lake Shore Road at Jackson, whereby the traffic of the former would be secured to Toledo. Such stipulation was not made good, the connection being made with the Michigan Central Road, instead. Subsequently the Michigan Courts undertook to relieve the City of Jackson of its obligation to pay such bonds, when the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the Michigan decision was reversed and judgment given the Toledo holders of the bonds. The same were finally paid, and with accrued interest amounted to $2,736.55, when the fund was turned over to the Memorial Hall Trustees. Thus was the money, raised in 1864 as bounty for Soldiers in the Union Army, some 20 years later bestowed by its contributors upon a fitting recognition of the grand service performed by that Army in defense of the Nation's life. Other contributions from citizens of Toledo carried the aggregate of cash means to about $20,000. In September, 1882, the Association added to its site a small triangular piece of ground for the sum of $1,640. January 4, 1883, the Association resolved to erect such a Memorial Building as "should not only do honor to our fallen Comrades, but be of material benefit to the City," the cost of which was estimated at $60,000, and appointed a Committee to prepare an appeal to the citizens of Toledo for contributions for such purpose. Plans for the proposed structure were ordered. At the annual meeting held February 26, 1883, it was resolved to proceed with the erection of the Building, and to lay its corner-stone July 4th, ensuing, in connection with a general celebration of the day. Such purpose was executed, and was attended by immense numbers of citizens and visitors. The corner-stone was laid at 10:30 A. M., the ceremony being conducted by Right Worshipful C. C. Kiefer, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, assisted by R. C. Lemmon, as Worthy Deputy Grand Master; R. E. Richards, as Worthy Senior Grand Warden; C. T. Wales, as Worthy Junior Grand Warden; and D. W. Gibbs, as Architect. Colonel L. F. Lyttle acted as Marshal of the Day, with Major H. S. Bunker as Chief of Staff. At the conclusion of laying the corner-stone,* the Civic Societies proceeded by Railway cars to the Fair Grounds, whence they had been preceded by the military and vast numbers of citizens. J. R. Osborn acted as President, and read a historical sketch of the Association, when General William H. Gibson delivered an appropriate oration. A feature of the occasion consisted in a Sham Battle (of Shiloh), the Union forces under command of Adjutant W. W. Alcorn, and the Confederates under Captain T. B. Terry, the engagement taking place in a driving storm of rain.

The annual meeting of January, 1884, found the Association in no assuring condition. At that time new officers were chosen, as follows: President, W. T. Walker; 1st Vice President, Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood; 2d Vice President, C. L. Young; Secretary, C. S. Brown; Treasurer, H. S. Bunker. It was then proposed to turn the Building over to the City, and at a meeting April 14th following, a resolution to that effect was passed by the Directors. The result of such action was the passage of an ordinance by the City Council, June 14, 1884, accepting a transfer of the property and providing for the completion of the Building by the issue of $30,000 of City Bonds, the same to be finished by July 1, 1885. The following named persons were chosen as Trustees, to manage the construction of the edifice: Robert Cummings, George Scheets, W. W. Jones, John S. Kountz, T. B. Terry and L F. Lyttle. These, with Mayor Jacob Romeis, *ex officio* President, and L. F. Lyttle, as Secretary, were organized July 15, 1884.

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*The box deposited under the stone contained the following articles:

1. List of National Executive and Judicial Officers.
2. Executive and Judicial Officers of the State of Ohio.
3. Mayor, Common Council and Executive Officers of the City of Toledo, and Population of the City.
4. A list of Deceased Soldiers who went out from the County of Lucas.
5. Roster of Forsyth Post of the G. A. R.
   Roster of Ford Post of East Toledo, G. A. R.
6. Constitution and By-Laws of the T. S. M. Association, and names of Trustees and Officers.
7. Names of Officers and Members of Auxiliary to Forsyth Post of G. A. R.
8. Names of Masonic Commanderies and other Societies uniting to lay the Corner Stone.
9. Sketch of the late Frederick H. Brown, of Toledo, killed in an Indian battle on the Frontier.
10. Pamphlet and Sketch of Northwestern Medical College of Toledo.
11. U. S. Fractional Currency issues during the War.
12. Copy of the Toledo Papers, issued last before this date.
13. Historical Sketch of the Rise and Growth of the Toledo Soldiers' Memorial Association.
14. Sundry Maps.
15. Roster of Fourth Battery, O. N. G., Capt. O. J. Hopkins.
16. Roster of Toledo Cadets, O. N. G., Capt. W. V. McMaken.

The Military and Civic Societies present were as follows:

MILITARY.

First Regiment, Michigan State Troops—Cos. B and G, Jackson; Co. D, Monroe; Co. C, Detroit.
Emmett Rifles, Jackson, Michigan.
Sixteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard—Co. A, Toledo; Co. B, Sandusky; Co. C, Toledo; Co. D, Fostoria; Co. E, Bryan; Co. F, Napoleon; Co. I, Clyde.
Findlay Guards, Findlay, Ohio.
Fourth Ohio Battery, Toledo.
Co. C, Eleventh Regiment, O. N. G., Lima.
Kirby Light Guards, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.
Gatling Gun Battery, Cleveland.
Toledo Cadets.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

Patriarchal Circle Lucas Temple No. 6, I. O. of O. F.
Defiance Commandery No. 30, K. T., Defiance.
Shawnee Commandery No. 14, K. T., Lima.
Toledo Commandery No. 7, K. T., Toledo.

The Building having been completed, Washington's birthday (February 22), 1886, was appointed for its formal opening and dedication to the purposes of its erection. The total cost of the same was then $65,000, exclusive of site, and was believed to be the only edifice of the kind in the United States. About 2 o'clock P. M., on the day named, Mayor Forbes called to order a vast assemblage that had convened in Drill Hall, and asked Rev. H. M. Bacon to offer prayer. The Mayor then addressed the audience briefly, setting forth the object of the Building, and was followed by John R Osborn, Esq., who delivered the principal address of the occasion, when Mrs. W. W. Ainsworth sang the National air, "America." Colonel Lyttle read a historical sketch of the Building; D. R. Austin, Esq., delivered an address upon the Soldiers in the War, and Mayor Forbes, in the following words, dedicated the Building to the purpose of its erection, to wit: "On behalf of the citizens of Toledo, I hereby dedicate this Building to the honor of the Soldiers and Sailors of Lucas County in the late war, and in memory of those who gave up their lives in the maintenance of our country, and to be the home of the military of our City forever. And may the God of battles smile auspiciously upon this memento of patriotism and loyalty."

In the evening a memorial address was delivered by Capt. J. Kent Hamilton, in Memorial Hall, and a public Ball took place in Military Hall, above. Letters of acknowledgment and regret were read in the afternoon from many invited guests, including President Cleveland, Chief Justice Waite, Ex-President R. B. Hayes, Senator Sherman, Ex-Governor Charles Foster and Governor Foraker.

The Officers and Trustees of the Toledo Soldiers' Memorial Association, for 1886, were as follows: President, L. F. Lyttle; 1st Vice President, Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood; 2d Vice President, C. L. Young; Secretary, R. H. Cochran; Treasurer, W. T. Walker; Trustees, S. F. Forbes, Mayor, and C. A. Vortriede, County Auditor, *ex officio;* Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, Mrs. Milton Taylor, Mrs. D. R. Locke, Mrs. S. H. Bergen, Mrs. Joel W. Kelsey, J. R. Osborn, W. T. Walker, C. L. Young, L. F. Lyttle, J. S. Kountz, H. G. Neubert, H. S. Bunker, T. B. Terry, William Corlett, George Scheets.

CHAPTER XII.

IN REBEL HANDS.

SAD as War is, under any circumstances; and specially sad as Civil War always has been and must be; the worst and most cruel of all the sad features of the War of the American Rebellion, was found in the experience of the loyal Soldiers of the Union when falling into the hands of their disloyal countrymen. Nothing in modern warfare, and nothing in history outside the lawless ferocity of savages, has equaled it. The brutality of the Rebel authorities in that one particular, manifested beyond dispute the spirit which dictated and directed their assault upon the life of the Republic. Such treatment of one semi-savage people by another, would have aroused the indignation, if not the interposition, of the civilized world. The pretext employed in mitigation of such inhumanity, that the Confederate authorities were deficient in supplies and other means for the proper care of prisoners of War falling into their hands, might be accepted in exceptional cases. But no such plea can avail with them. The wrong was the rule, instead of the exception. There was not a prison established and maintained by them for the occupancy of Union Soldiers, which was not the scene of abuse, in some form or other, and to greater or less extent. Prisoners were taken and held with full purpose and intent of savage maltreatment. Such were thrust into prison-pens, with knowledge that all of them would be subjected to inhuman abuse. Aye, worse than that—with guilty foreknowledge, that a large per cent. of them never would come out alive. Conceding that the desperate condition of the Confederates was so great, that such was the best care they were able to give to their prisoners of War, how utterly insufficient is such pretext for their inhumanity. If they knew that they had reached the condition which forbade to them the continuance of warfare in modes recognized among civilized Nations as consistent with common humanity, but one thing was left for them to do, and that was, to cease warfare. They could hardly proclaim in more distinct form, their wicked persistence in useless and hopeless war, than by their confession that they were no longer able to conduct hostilities according to civilized usages.

No attempt will be made here to present more than brief mention of a very few cases of Confederate brutality toward Union Soldiers falling into their hands. A few cases—by no means the worst—will be presented, as indicating what was the character of the treatment experienced by loyal, at the hands of disloyal citizens.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. L. Hayes and Captain W. W. Hunt, of the One Hundredth Ohio, who were of the detachment of that Regiment (300 strong) captured by the Rebels September 8, 1863, near Limestone Station, Tennessee, having been exchanged, reached Toledo, August 19, 1864, where they had an enthusiastic reception by the citizens at White's Hall. They were introduced to the meeting by J. R. Osborn, Esq., who briefly stated their services in the Army, when each of them responded in thanks for their reception, and in statements of their experience. Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes said that among the officers taken with him were Captains Hunt, Taylor, Blinn and Greene. They were hurried off from Jonesboro. At Bristol, the people clamoring to see the "Yankees," Colonel Hayes was taken out to give them "the sight of an Abolition Colonel." At Lynchburg, Virginia, they were confined in jail and illy treated by an officer, who was a renegade from Mount Vernon, Ohio. Thence they went to Libby Prison, Richmond, where, in three rooms, 40x100 feet, were 600 officers, without seats of any sort, and three weeks without blankets. Hearing the cry of "Fresh Fish!" on entering the room, they were elated by the thought of such diet, but soon learned that, as the latest recruits of the place, they were themselves what among War prisoners were known as "Fresh Fish." By November, the number of prisoners was increased to 1,050, reducing each man's space to 2x6 feet. An organization for escape was then effected, including 900 members, with Colonel Straight, of Indiana, as leader, which was defeated through the treachery of a member. In May, 1864, on the approach of Grant, they were hurried off to Macon, where were 1,700 prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes was among 40 or 50 officers taken to Charleston, where for 53 days they were under the fire of Union guns. August 30th they were released under exchange, when he left for home. Captain Hunt gave a graphic account of different attempts at escape made by him, and of the ways and means by which he finally succeeded. At Macon eight or 10 tunnels were dug from the prison, one of which was 50 feet in length and within 30 feet of completion when discovered. July 27th, 600 Union officers at Macon were directed to prepare to leave for Charleston. A concerted plan for escape had fallen through, when he and Lieutenant John W. Jaquett, One Hundredth Ohio, who was captured May 24, 1864, at Cass Station, Georgia, determined to try it alone. The train was moving about 10 miles an hour, and while the guards on each side of the door of the freight car in which they rode were asleep, they jumped out between them, lighting on a bank. Ere long they met a couple of colored men, and learned that they were not far from Port Royal Ferry. Mistakenly supposing themselves discovered by a white man, they fled to the woods, finally arriving at the Coosaw River, three miles from the Ferry. On the fourth day of their severe journey they reached the River bank. Lieutenant Jaquett not being a swimmer, Captain Hunt, though very weak, had to cross in search of a boat. This occupied two hours, he swimming most of the way on his back, owing to weakness. But he found himself among friends when he crawled up the bank. Arrangements made by the Soldiers of the Fifty-Sixth New York Infantry, Colonel Van Wyck (recently United States Senator from Nebraska), soon brought Lieutenant Jaquett across the River, whence the two went to Hilton Head, where they met Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, on his way North, the three coming on together. Lieutenant Jaquett reached home three weeks after the arrival of Captain Hunt. Throughout his perilous escape he was in poor health, suffering from diarrhœa, lasting the five days they were out. He could not continue the journey, and must have failed, but for the great kindness of Captain Hunt, who refused to leave him, saying they "would escape together or be captured together." While at Libby, Captain Hunt and Lieutenant Jaquett, in common with most other prisoners, craved acids constantly. Vinegar of the poorest sort, cost $2.00 per pint, and they conceived the plan of starting a vinegar factory. They secured a barrel. In that they put apples, apple-parings, blackberries (costing $1.00 per quart, Confederate money), so-called molasses, the rinsings of molasses barrels, &c. The result was a supply of vinegar which met rapid sale at $2.00 per pint. This trade soon met the protest of the Rebel Sutler, and the Yankee vinegar dealers were compelled to "wholesale" to him at $1.00 per pint, while he sold at the snug advance of 100 per cent. This arrangement continued until the manufactory closed by the removal of its proprietors to the Rebel prison at Charleston. The common trials which Captain Hunt and Lieutenant Jaquett shared in Rebel hands, naturally drew them together in bonds of special attachment. From the time of their association as prisoners in Rebel hands until death finally separated them, they were warm friends. Often had they discussed with glee the happy times they would have in coming years of peace, when they should meet to recount common experiences met in defense of their country's life. But all such bright visions were doomed to sad disappointment. Their last association was in the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. As that terrific engagement opened, Captain Hunt became possessed by the premonition that he would not live to its close, and so expressed himself freely to his friend, who sought to dispel his apprehension, but in vain. But a very brief space of time was required for the verification of such sad presentiment, in the prostrate form of the Captain on the field of battle, where he had been killed by a Rebel bullet. At night when the fight was over, Lieutenant Jaquett sent a detail to take charge of the Captain's body, who found the same, but were unable to take it along or even to bury it. Suffice it here to say, that the body was at last buried, and after much anxiety and persistent efforts by Lieutenant Jaquett, it was secured and returned to Mrs. Hunt and buried at Cleveland, Ohio. Captain Hunt was in the Boot and Shoe trade at Toledo before the Rebellion, and was held in high esteem by a large circle of acquaintances. Lieutenant Jaquett yet survives his lost friend and resides in Toledo.

J. T. Bengough, formerly the publisher of the Fairmount (W. Va.) *National*, was a volunteer in the Union Army, and was killed at Winchester, June 14, 1863. He had two sisters (Celia and Julia), teachers in the Toledo Public Schools. Miss Celia at once left for the purpose of recovering the body of her brother. August 7th, in a letter from Pittsburgh, Penn., she stated that she had arrived there safe and well, after an imprisonment of five weeks in Castle Thunder, Richmond. She and her brother's widow partially succeeded in their sad errand. They had the body disinterred and buried in a coffin in Winchester Cemetery. Hearing that they would be sent as prisoners to Richmond, and that women there suffered terribly, they concluded to elude the pickets on the Romney road and get to New Creek. After making 20 miles of their journey on foot, they met Rebel Cavalry, were made prisoners and sent to Richmond, where, after five weeks' detention without charges being made, they were discharged.

Captain John W. Sprague, Company E, 7th O. V. I., was the first Union prisoner that reached Washington after release at Charleston. His residence was Huron, Erie County, Ohio. By invitation of the Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society, Toledo, he visited that City and addressed a public meeting at White's Hall, January 30, 1862. His removals—first from the Richmond Tobacco House to Charleston jail, then to Castle Pinckney, and again to Columbia jail—gave him a pretty complete taste of Rebel prison life, outside Andersonville and the other death-pens, subsequently met by Union Soldiers. Captain Sprague rose to the grade of Brigadier General. For many years past (1887) he has been in Oregon, prominently identified with the Northern Pacific Railroad and the navigation interests of that region.

No incident of the Rebellion was more touching in its proof of loyalty and true heroism of the Union Soldier, than was what was known as the "Mitchel Raid," occurring in the spring of 1862. While none of the parties engaged in it were from Lucas, Wood County was represented therein by brave and patriotic men. The story of this memorable expedition, as succinctly told by John R. French, in a letter of March 26, 1863, to the Cleveland *Herald*, is given herewith, as illustrative both of the firm loyalty of Union Soldiers and of the inhumanity and fiendish malignity which marked the treatment of these Soldiers when prisoners in the hands of the Rebels. The statement is as follows:

Last April (1862), when our most gallant and deeply lamented General Mitchel with his brave little Army had obtained a foothold in Northern Alabama,—this keen-sighted and earnest soldier matured a plan of operations, which, if successful, would have proved of incalculable value to the Federal cause. The first step in the plan, and an absolute necessity to its success, was to cut an important Railroad line by destroying a bridge distant 250 miles in the enemy's country. For this expedition, whose hazard was only equaled by its importance, 22 brave and patriotic men were selected from the Second, Twenty-First, and Thirty-Third Ohio Regiments. In citizen's dress they successfully made their way through the country until they reached the Railroad near Marietta, Ga. Here they purchased tickets for different points and took seats in the first train toward the desired bridge. In a few hours the train stopped for breakfast, and our 22 heroes were careful at once to be found near the head of the train—apparently green fellows from the mountains for the first time gazing at a locomotive. As the engineer and fireman left their places for the breakfast-room, *two Ohio men stepped on*, while a third pulled the pin, disconnecting all but four cars from the engine—and away went our 22 men, while five regiments of Rebels quartered at that station stood wondering at the short stop and unusual speed of the train.

With this train they successfully accomplished 100 miles of their journey—*and nearly reached the bridge*—but unexpected delays on account of several extra trains on the road that day, frustrated their plans, and they narrowly escaped capture, the company scattering in the woods and mountains, each to make his way back to our lines as best he might. The whole country was summoned to the hunt, and with trained blood hounds finally every man was taken. After a number of the men had been taken and had been brought to the village of Chattanooga, the mob gathered around and demanded the purpose of the expedition, the name of its leader, the name of the engineer, and the hiding places of those not yet taken. All bravely refused to give a word of information. Then those uncivilized barbarians called out the youngest of the prisoners, a gallant lad of 18 years from Hardin county by the name of Jacob Parrott, a name that in all the hereafter shall be dear to every Ohio heart, bid him strip his clothing from his back, and while a ruffian stood on either side with a cocked pistol to his head, a third with brutal vigor applied the cowhide, telling him that the whipping should continue until he disclosed the desired information. Not a sound passed the young hero's lips, not an entreaty for mercy, not a groan even, while every blow gashed the quivering flesh. When an hundred lashes had been thus inflicted, a Rebel officer standing by interfered, saying: "It was evident the boy wouldn't tell, and he'd be d——d if he'd stand by and see him killed."

After all had been caught, they were hand-cuffed in threes, and an iron chain made fast to the back of each, and then made fast to the neck of each, and then all thrust into a pit in the ground, dug beneath an old Stone Prison at Chattanooga—full of filth and vermin from former use; and here without light, and barely air enough to support life, thus chained and entirely naked, in this sweltering heat, and filth and vermin too horrible for description, and crowded and packed as the Slaver packs his middle deck, for three long weeks were confined these twenty-two Ohio men! When they were brought out they could hardly crawl.

But I will not harrow up the feelings of the reader by further recital of the 11 months' experience of these men with the devils and damned spirits of the South. During these 11 months they were confined in eight different dungeons and prisons. Eight of their number, after months of outrage, without an hour's warning, *were hung*, and under too brutal circumstances for recital. Their death-warrant was signed by General Leadbetter, *a Copperhead Volunteer in the Rebel Army from Maine*, and endorsed by Kirby Smith. Seven of their number, on one occasion broke jail—two reached our lines at Corinth, and five the rebels claim to have shot. The remaining six reached Washington on Saturday last. Their names are E. H. Mason, Jacob Parrott, Wm. Pettinger, Robert Buffum, Wm. Reddick and Wm. Benninger. They are receiving from Ohio men and the officials of the Government the attention they deserve. Yesterday morning, in company with Mr. Wetmore, the very efficient Ohio Agent for this point, at his special solicitation they called upon the Secretary of War. Numbers of Military and Civil dignitaries were anxiously awaiting outside to see Mr. Stanton, but were required to wait until the patriotism of these heroic soldiers had been commended, and their merit rewarded. Mr. Stanton familiarly shook each one of them by the hand and introduced them to Secretary Chase and Andrew Johnson. He then, in a conversational and unreserved style, addressed Mr. Parrott, the gallant Soldier who had been ignominiously cowhided by the rebels, informing him that he had heard of his persistent devotion to his flag under the most trying circumstances and appreciated his merit. Secretary Stanton (opening a morocco case) further informed Mr. Parrott that "Congress had authorized him to present medals to such Soldiers, as shall by their brave deeds prove that they deserve them. None of these medals have yet been awarded to any Soldiers, and I now present you with the first one that has been issued by authority of the late act." The Secretary then presented each one of Mr. Parrott's companions with a like medal.

When the surprised recipients of these honorable badges had warmly thanked the donor, they were completely taken aback by Secretary Stanton presenting each one of them with $100, with the remark that that was an additional testimonial of his respect for them, and a very slight remuneration for their sufferings.

Secretary Stanton requested Mr. Wetmore to ask Governor Tod, in his name, to appoint each one of these *gentlemen* patriots to a First Lieutenancy in such Regiments as there may now exist vacancies. If there are no such vacancies he assured them that he would brevet each of them First Lieutenants in the Regular Army. The Soldiers remained for some time in conversation with the Secretary and the other gentlemen present.

President Lincoln having requested the Soldiers to pay him a visit, on taking leave of the War Office, they went directly to the White House, with General Hitchcock and Mr. Wetmore, where they were received with exceeding warmth of feeling by the President. Mr. Lincoln manifested the utmost sympathy for their sufferings, and commended them for the uncomplaining courage with which they had submitted to them. He thanked them on behalf of the people. They departed after a very interesting interview of half an hour's duration.

These men have been granted a month's furlough and to-day or to-morrow start for their Ohio homes, where they will receive a welcome worthy of their heroism. I was about to add that I was proud that my home too was in a State that breeds such heroes —but we will claim not all of this honor for Ohio— for it is abundant for our entire common Country— every State and league of it.

In 1880 John A. Wilson (better known as "Alf." Wilson), of Haskins, Wood County, had published a very interesting statement of the Mitchel Raid, in which he was a participant. He gave the names of his associates as follows:

J. J. Andrews and Wm. Campbell, citizens of Kentucky.
Marion A. Ross and Perry G. Shadrack, Company A, Second Regiment O. V. I.
George Wilson, Company B, same Regiment.
Wilson W. Brown, Company F, same Regiment.
Wm. Pettenger, Company G, same Regiment.
J. R. Porter, Mark Wood, and J. A. Wilson, Company C, Twenty-First Regiment, O. V. I.
Wm. J. Knight, Company E, same Regiment.
Wm. Bessinger, Company G, same Regiment.
Robert Buffum, Company H, same Regiment.
John Scott and E. H. Mason, Company K, same Regiment.
M. J. Hawkins, Company A, Thirty-Third Regiment O. V. I.
Wm. Reddick, Company B, same Regiment.
Wm. Wollam, Company C, same Regiment.
Samuel Robinson, Company G, same Regiment.
D. A. Dorsey, Company H, same Regiment.
Jacob Parrott, Company K, same Regiment.
Samuel Slavens, same Regiment.

Two others started on the expedition, but fell so far behind their associates, that they returned to the Union lines.

Mr. Wilson's story is replete with facts and incidents not given in the brief sketch of Mr. French, the two agreeing substantially in the main points. Mr. Wilson says that of the original party of 22 who landed at Marietta, eight had been hung, leaving 14, who were in Atlanta prison together. Of these eight made good their escape, and reached the Union lines, to wit:

J. A. Wilson, of Haskins, Wood County, Ohio.
M. J. Hawkins, residence unknown.
W. W. Brown, Wood County, Ohio.
Wm. J. Knight, North Pacific Junction, Minnesota.
Wm. Wollam, residence unknown.
John R. Porter, Carlisle, Arkansas.
Mark Wood, deceased.

Mr. Wilson and Mark Wood were not with their six associate raiders when they were at Washington; but they also made the visit, and like the others were received with testimonials of admiration and respect for their heroic conduct. The President said to him: "Mr. Wilson, it affords me great pleasure to take you by the hand; and I thank God that your life has been spared." After introducing him to a company of distinguished callers, the President sat down by Mr. Wilson, manifesting as much interest in him as if he had been an old and valued acquaintance. On leaving, the President took him by the hand, saying: "Each member of your expedition shall have a commission; and if the Governor of Ohio does not give you a commission, Mr. Wilson, I will give you a Lieutenant's commission in the Regular Army."

Both the experience and the spirit of Union Soldiers in the hands of the Rebels, are well shown in the following private letter from Lieutenant (now Captain) F. T. Bennett, 18th Regiment United States Army, son of the late Henry Bennett, Esq., of Toledo:

> LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA., October 22, 1863.
>
> DEAR MOTHER:—I have been here since the 1st and I am getting used to Prison life. I am perfectly well and have not seen a sick minute since I came here. There are a great many officers here. We have five large sleeping rooms and a dining hall, which is a large room, lighted with gas. We have dances, cards, theatres, and all kinds of amusements here. There is either preaching or prayer meeting in one of the rooms every evening. Yesterday we had a sermon by the Catholic Bishop of Richmond, a very smart man. We get Richmond papers every morning. Captain Hunt got a box from his wife yesterday, filled with all sorts of good things. I wrote to you for a box and hope you will send it right along. Almost every officer that has been here any time has got a box from home lately; should like drawers, shirts, stockings, blankets, coffee, sugar, ham, &c. Capt. Hunt and Lieut. Forsyth are well. Capt. Hunt got two Toledo papers, one with a notice of my capture. I am glad that you heard it so soon.
>
> Write often and send lots of papers. Remember me to all. Your affectionate son,
>
> FRANK T. BENNETT.

In January, 1865, the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War made the treatment of Union prisoners in Rebel hands the subject of special investigation. To that end, they took the testimony of many Union Soldiers and others, who had personal knowledge in the premises. Among those thus examined was Albert D. Richardson, then a correspondent of the New York *Tribune* in the South. His testimony was specially distinct and clear, presenting the real character of the prison-pens of the Rebels, in better form than was that of any other witness. He said:

> I was captured by the Rebels, May 3, 1863, at midnight, on a hay bale in the Mississippi River, opposite Vicksburg. After confinement in six different prisons I was sent to Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 3, 1864, and kept there until December 18, 1864, when I escaped. For months Salisbury was the most endurable prison I had seen; there were 600 inmates. They were exercised in the open air, comparatively well fed and kindly treated. Early in October 10,000 regular prisoners of war arrived. It immediately changed into a scene of cruelty and horror. It was densely crowded. Rations were cut down and issued very irregularly. Friends outside could not even send in a plate of food. The prisoners suffered constantly and often intensely for want of bread and shelter. Those who had to live or die on prison rations, always suffered from hunger. Very frequently one or more divisions of a thousand men would receive no rations for 24 hours, sometimes were without a morsel of food for 40 hours. A few who had currency would pay from five to twenty dollars in Rebel currency for a little loaf of bread. Many, though the weather was very inclement, and the snow frequent, sold the coats from their backs and the shoes from their feet. I was assured on authority entirely trustworthy, that a great Commissary warehouse near the prison was filled with provisions. That the Commissary found it difficult to find storage for his flour and meal. That when a subordinate asked the first Commandant Major John H. Gee, "Shall I give the prisoners full rations?" he replied: "No, G–d d–n them, quarter rations." I know from personal observation that corn and pork are very abundant in the region about Salisbury. For weeks the prisoners had no shelter whatever. They were all thinly clad; thousands were barefooted; not one in twenty had an overcoat or blanket; many hundreds were without shirts, and hundreds were without blouses. One Sibley tent and one "A" tent were furnished to each squad of one hundred; with the closest crowding these sheltered about half the prisoners, the rest burrowed in the ground, crept under the buildings, or shivered through the night in the open air upon the frozen ground. If the Rebels at the time of our capture had not stolen our shelter tents, blankets, clothing and money, we would have suffered little from cold. If the prison authorities had permitted them either on parole or under guard to cut logs within two miles of the prison, the prisoners would gladly have built comfortable and ample barracks in one week; but the commandant would not consent; he did not even furnish one-half of the fuel needed. The hospitals were in a horrible condition; more than half who entered the hospitals died in a very few days; the deceased, always without coffins, were loaded into the dead-cart, piled on each other like logs of wood, and so driven out to be thrown into a trench and covered with earth. The Rebel Surgeons were generally humane and attentive, and endeavored to improve the shocking condition of the hospitals, but the Salisbury and Richmond authorities disregarded their protests. On November 25, many of the prisoners had been without food for 48 hours, and were desperate; without any mature plan a few of them said: "We may as well die in one way as another; let us break out of this horrible place." Some of them wrested the guns from a relief of 15 Rebel Soldiers just entering the yard, killing two who resisted, and wounding five or six others, and attempted to open the fence, but they had neither adequate tools or concert of action. Before they could effect a breach every gun of the garrison was turned on them, the field pieces opened with grape and cannister, and they dispersed to their quarters. In five minutes from its beginning the attempt was quelled, and hardly a prisoner was to be seen in the yard. The rebels killed in all sixteen and wounded sixty. Not one-tenth of the prisoners had taken part in the attempt, and many of them were ignorant of it until they heard the guns. Deliberate cold-blooded murders of peaceful men, where there was no pretense that they were breaking any prison regulation, were very frequent. Our lives were never safe for one moment; any sentinel at any hour of the day or night could deliberately shoot

down any prisoner, or fire into any group of prisoners, black or white, and would never be taken off his post for it. I left about 6,500 remaining in garrison on December 18th, and they were then dying at the rate of 28 per day, or 13 per cent. per month. The simple truth is, that the Rebel authorities are murdering our Soldiers at Salisbury, by cold and hunger, while they might easily supply them with ample food and fuel. They are doing this systematically, and I believe are killing them intentionally, for the purpose either of forcing our Government to an exchange or forcing our men into the Rebel army.

The following Soldiers died while imprisoned at Jacksonville, Florida, at the dates named:

111*th Ohio*—L. S. Russell, Co. B, July 19, 1864; Wm. Wickham, Co. B, Jan. 29, 1864; D. B. Clark, Co. D, June 6, 1864; D. Stephenson, Co. B, July 9, 1864; M. G. Crane, Co. B, May 7, 1864; S. Jones, Co. B, July 24, 1864; Wm. Facer, Co. K, April 18, 1864; M. G. Burns, Co. B, July 14, 1863; —— Anderson, Co. B, June 7, 1864.

100*th Ohio*—R. N. Foster, Co. A, March 30, 1864; Abe Gardner, Co. A, March 30, 1864; Michael Sull, Co. K, March 18, 1864; H. Pierce, Co. A, July 19, 1864; Geo. Amos, Co. C, May 15, 1865; C. Smith, Co. A, May 18, 1864; Samuel Greek, Co. C, April 22, 1864; J. A. Weating, Co. K, May 29, 1864; H. Stevens, Co. B, June 1, 1864; Jas. Logan, Co. K, May 29, 1864.

67*th Ohio*—John Reamer, Co. E, April 28, 1864.

14*th Ohio*—J. G. Conrad, Co. G, July 14, 1864.

Soldiers who died at Danville, Va.:

21*st Ohio*—J. R. Wilfong, Co. G, August 6, 1864; E. Pursell, Co. K, April 26, 1864; G. Main, Co. F, April 3, 1864; J. Travis, Co. F, April 1, 1864; C. B. Scott, Co. K, March 23, 1864; J. Morehead, Co. C, Dec. 20, 1863; F. Henry, Co. G, Dec. 15, 1863; W. Cummings, Co. G, March 7, 1864; J. McFerrin, Co. K; R. Ireland, Co. C, Jan. 21, 1864; F. M. Krill, Co. H, Jan. 16, 1864; H. Copus, Co. G.

49*th Ohio*—G. R. Debolt, Co. K, April 14, 1864.

38*th Ohio*—A. Austerman, Co. C, March 9, 1864.

14*th Ohio*—R. Townsend; A. Nicholson, Co. F.

From September 12, to November 14, 1864, the following deaths occurred in the Savannah Prison Hospital:

S. Fraxler, 100th O. V. I.; Jas. Ace, Co. G, 10th O. V. C.; C. Gordon, S. Overeyeas, and J. C. Berry, 72d O. V. I.; J. McCabe, Co. A, 25th O. V. I.

Deaths at Charleston, in December, 1864:

Lieut. S. P. Harnley, 100th O. V. I.; Lieut. B. Gilmer, 72d O. V. I.; Capt. B. F. Ewers and John Miller, 100th O. V. I.

In April, 1865, was published a list of Ohio Soldiers who had died at Andersonville, which includes the following names:

14*th Ohio*—Wm. Samse, Co. H; O. Halbert, Co. A; Corporal Wm. Gaunt, Co. I; M. Lutz, Co. C; F. Spegle, Co. D; Sergeant G. E. Church, Co. C; C. Bruhning, Co. G; J. Warner, Co. C; S. McComb, Co. K; Eli Burchfield, Co. G; H. Vanfleet, Co. I; J. Cepp, Co. I; H. Waldron, Co. A.

100*th Ohio*—Corporal H. Price, Co. A; Sergeant P. H. Holly, B; R. M. Foster, A; M. Still, H; M. R. Metcalf, E; H. Stephens, E; John Lovely, K; C. Fowler, A; Geo. Beaver, C; Geo. Amea, K; C. Smith, A; Jos. Wentling, K; H. Benor, E; E. W. Ostrander, H; J. M. Zuber, B.

111*th Ohio*—Wm. Wickham, Co. B; Wm. Facar, K; N. Crosser, C; D. Meek, K; J. W. Swineheart, B; D. V. Clark, B; A. K. Raney, B; Corp. S. Hudison, B; D. Stevenson, B; L. T. Russell, B; S. Jones, B; J. Stevenson, B; K. Cline, B; J. Decker, B; Corp. W. Demming, B; G. L. Brown, A; R. Meek, K.

21*st Ohio*—Sergt. Geo. McMurry, Co. G; J. Harrison, I; Sergt. S. Hull, E; G. Pratt, G; A. H. Phoenix, H; Sergt. G. Smith; J. Lindsay, D; A. Arnubrish, D; Corp. P. L. Gingere, E; Corp. S. Marshall, G; H. Riggs, H; C. Meyer, I; J. Night, E; E. Kelley, D; Geo. H. Reid, H; G. Jolly, K; Wm. Hibbett, D; A. T. Manahan, D; H. G. Watson, A; M. Fanaman, E; G. Caswell, C; W. Patten, D; P. S. Davidson, K; F. Pinert, C; E. Whiting, K; Sergt. E. W. Brown, E; Ira Ward, H; A. Cary, A; H. M. Clark, A; Wm. Forrest, K; G. H. Morrison, H; J. Powers, K.

72*d Ohio*—A. Almond, Co. A; M. J. Stanner, F; M. Perrin, A; G. H. Lowe, C; H. Potter, E; P. Sopser, G; John Pursell, D; O. Hudwell, C; L. Wentworth, A; H. Sturdevant, A; Corpl. N. S. Hains, C; J. Ross, H; S. Blackman, G; C. Frankinburg, G; M. Weaver, H; Wm. Hinton, A; H. Shook, F; N. J. Zink, E; M. Lockner, E; Corpl. F. Stodler, E; P. Donahue, K; S. Jackson, E.

27*th Ohio*—P. M. McClaine, Co. A; A. Gilland, F.

67*th Ohio*—Corporal J. Kenny, Co. E.

68*th Ohio*—A. Colemam, Co. K; R. Maymene, D.

3*d Ohio Cavalry*—Ed. Niver, Co. I; J. W. Rex, K; H. Ferguson, D; J. B. Jones, M.

In the same month Col. H. O. Bayerson, of the 18th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, furnished a list of Union Soldiers dying in Confederate prisons, which contained the following names:

L. Doran, Co. B, 100th O. V. I.; Oct. 12, 1864.
J. Carey, K, 47th O. V. I.; Oct. 13, 1864.
Corporal G. Freeman, 3d O. V. C.; Oct. 16, 1864.
E. Hener, A, 123d O. V. I.; Oct. 23, 1864.
J. Hutchison, A, 72d O. V. I.; Oct. 31, 1864.
J. Watson, A, 3d O. V. C.; Nov. 1, 1864.
C. P. Holloway, F, 14th O. V. I.; Nov. 3, 1864.
J. Johnson, F, 72d O. V. I.; Nov. 9, 1864.
Wm. Harker, A, 38th O. V. I.; Nov. 13, 1864.
P. Walters, 72d O. V. I.; Nov. 15, 1864.
G. Gardner, G, 14th O. V. I.; Nov. 19, 1864.
C. Sweeney, F, 100th O. V. I.; Nov. 24, 1864.
Corpl. H. Bayden, E, 3d O. V. C.; Dec. 11, 1864.
J. Bishop, 21st O. V. I.; Dec. 14, 1864.
L. Hawk, H, 72d O. V. I.; Jan. 16, 1865.
J. Walter, D, 72d O. V. I.; Jan. 23, 1865.
Sergt. I. Reed, F, 123d O. V. I.; Feb. 10, 1865.
J. W. Bishop, K, 49th O. V. I.; Feb. 10, 1865.
P. Atwater, K, 123d O. V. I.; Feb. 16, 1865.
C. Sheller, D, 72d O. V. I.; Feb. 18, 1865.
C. Piper, D, 72d O. V. I.; Feb. 19, 1865.
S. Patterson, F, 72d O. V. I.; Oct. 8, 1864.
S. Delorine, D, 3d O. V. C.; Oct. 8, 1864.
J. Hammershaugh, D, 8th O. V. I.; Oct. 9, 1864.
S. Taylor, I, 3d O. V. C.; Feb. 1, 1865.
F. Smith, I, 3d O. V. C.; Feb. 2, 1865.
J. Porter, 14th O. V. I.; Feb. 3, 1865.

An official list of all Ohio Soldiers who were buried in the Cemetery at Andersonville, Ga., up to October, 1865, contained the following named members of Regiments in which Lucas County was represented. The number preceding the name indicates the grave, and the date the time of death:

35. J. W. Hall, A, 14th O. V. I.; March 11, 1864.
58. M. Steele, K, 100th O. V. I.; March 18, 1864.
66. M. R. Metcalf, E, 100th O. V. I.; March 19, 1864.
185. W. Wickham, B, 111th O. V. I.; Mar. 30, 1864.
250. H. Stevens, B, 100th O. V. I.; March 31, 1864.
311. R. M. Foster, A, 100th O. V. I.; April 3, 1864.
636. W. Francis, K, 11th O. V. I.; April 18, 1864.
691. G. Beaver, B, 11th O. V. I.; April 23, 1864.
693. S. Greek, C, 100th O. V. I.; April 23, 1864.
765. J. Kenney, Corp., E, 67th O.V. I.; Apr. 27, '64.
928. M. Crossar, B, 111th O. V. I.; May 6, 1864.
965. W. C. Corley, B, 111th O. V. I.; May 8, 1864.
998. D. Mack, K, 111th O. V. I.; May 10, 1864.
1,160. W. Sames, H, 14th O. V. I.; May 19, 1864.
1,449. S. Wentling, K, 100th O. V. I.; May 28, 1864.
1,679. D. Clark, B, 111th O. V. I.; June 7, 1864.
1,724. D. Anderson, B, 111th O. V. I.; June 7, 1864.
2,245. E. W. Ostrander, H, 100th O.V.I.; June 20, '64.
2,251. B. F. Decker, B, 111th O. V. I.; June 21, 1864.
2,775. C. Halbert, H, 14th O. V. I.; July 2, 1864.
2,842. J. Hudison, Corp., B, 111th O.V.I.; July 3, '64.
3,225. J. M. Zuber, B. 100th O. V. I.; July 12, 1864.
3,251. W. Garnet, Corp., I, 14th O. V. I.; July 13, '64.
3,299. M. G. Burns, D, 111th O. V. I.; July 14, 1864.
3,307. J. Q. A. Connand, G, 14th O. V. I.; July 14, '64.
3,555. H. Pierce, A, 100th O. V. I.; July 18, 1864.
3,613. S. T. Russell, B, 111th O. V. I.; July 19, 1864.
3,903. S. Jones, B, 111th O. V. I.; July 24, 1864.
4,688. J. Mie, Corp., B, 111th O. V. I.; Aug. 4, 1864.
4,789. D. Martin, L, 3d O. V. C.; August 5, 1864.
5,105. F. Charles, A, 100th O. V. I.; August 9, 1864.
5,287. J. Stevenson, B, 111th O. V. I.; Aug. 11, 1864.
5,330. F. Spiegle, D, 14th O. V. I.; Aug. 11, 1864.
5,373. J. Schem, K, 111th O. V. I.; Aug. 11, 1864.
6,022. H. Cline, B, 111th O. V. I.; Aug. 17, 1864.
6,043. J. Decker, B, 111th O. V. I.; Aug. 18, 1864.
6,108. G. E. Church, Sergt., C, 14th O.V.I.; Aug. 18, '64.
6,152. G. L. Brown, F, 111th O. V. I.; Aug. 19, 1864.
7,490. C. Burning, G, 14th O. V. I.; Sept. 1, 1864.
7,836. V. H. Halley, Sergt., B, 100th O.V.I.; Sept. 4, '64.
8,396. J. Warner, G, 14th O. V. I.; Sept. 10, 1864.
9,225. H. Ferguson, D, 3d O. V. C.; Sept. 19, 1864.
9,241. J. P. McComb, H, 14th O. V. I.; Sept. 19, 1864.
9,358. J. Lovely, K, 100th O. V. I.; Sept. 20, 1864.
9,530. C. Fowler, A, 100th O. V. I.; Sept. 22, 1864.
9,700. J. B. Jones, M, 3d O. V. C.; Sept. 24, 1864.
9,897. E. Burchfield, 14th O. V. I.; Sept. 27, 1864.
10,472. H. Vanebert, C, 14th O. V. I.; Oct. 7, 1864.
10,834. J. Cepp, I, 14th O. V. I.; Oct. 12, 1864.
11,034. H. Waldvin, A, 14th O. V. I.; Oct. 16, 1864.
12,042. J. Wickham, H, 14th O. V. I.; Nov. 16, 1864.
12,772. W. H. Bowers, A, 100th O. V. I.; Mar. 13, 1864.

Ransom's History of Andersonville concludes with the following summary, taken from a report prepared by a Rebel Prison Inspector, Dr. Joseph Jones, Surgeon P. A. C. S.:

"The variation from month to month of the proportion of deaths to the whole number of living is singular and interesting. It supports the theory I have advanced above, as the following facts taken from the official report, will show:

"In April, 1 in every 16 died.
"In May, 1 in every 26 died.
"In June, 1 in every 22 died.
"In July, 1 in every 18 died.
"In August, 1 in every 11 died,
"In September, 1 in every 3 died.
"In October, 1 in every 2 died.
"In November, 1 in every 3 died."

CHAPTER XIII.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

EARLY in 1862, the Government leased of L. B. Johnson, a portion of the Island in the Bay, opposite Sandusky, for use as a depot for Rebel officers held as prisoners of War. The number of these there during that year ranged from 444 in April, to 1,452 in August, and 209 in December; in 1863, the numbers varied from 308 in January, 40 in May, to 2,623 in December; in 1864, from 2,603 for January, and 2,441 in July, to 3,209 in December. These included every grade of officers, from Second Lieutenant to Major-General, and enough of these for an army of 80,000 men. From the opening of the prison, April 9, 1862, to February 10, 1865, there were received 7,771 prisoners, of whom 210 only, or less than 3 per cent. had died, which was only about one-tenth of the number of Union Soldiers reported as dying in the Rebel prison at Salisbury, North Carolina, alone, in *one month.* The daily rations allowed at Johnson's Island were 10 ounces flour or soft bread, or 10 ounces hard bread in lieu thereof, or 16 ounces corn meal, in lieu of bread; 14 ounces salt or fresh beef, or 10 ounces pork or bacon in lieu thereof; 12½ pounds beans or peas, or 8 pounds rice or hominy to 100 rations, 2 pounds soap, 2 quarts vinegar, and 2 pounds salt, with occasionally potatoes, onions or other vegetables. The sick upon the Surgeon's order were entitled to coffee, tea and sugar. With all which was allowed whatever the prisoner might receive or purchase. Some of those who came from the long siege at Port Hudson, Mississippi, had cultivated such taste for *rats*, that they unhesitatingly expressed a relish for such food, as preferable to squirrel.

A Masonic Association was organized, which attended upon all members requiring care. Such ample provision of heathful food and such freedom in action, are in strange contrast with the experience of Union Soldiers in Rebel prisons.*

The prisoners at the Island May 12, 1865, consisted of two Brigadier Generals, 42 Colonels, 49 Lieutenant Colonels, 60 Majors, 627 Captains, 1,919 Lieutenants, 2 Surgeons, 17 Assistants, 8 Chaplains, 44 Navy officers, 96 enlisted men, 7 citizens, and 2 deserters. Of these upon their discharge, under order of President Johnson, but three refused to take the oath of allegiance. The proximity of the Island to Canada, together with the strong sympathy existing there toward the Rebel cause, encouraged the prisoners and their friends to plans of release, and also stimulated efforts on the part of the Confederate authorities toward fermenting collision between the United States and Great Britain. Beside these sources of hope, were the known interest and activity in behalf of the prisoners on the part of the "Knights of the Golden Circle" and the "Sons of Liberty," secret organizations of disloyal citizens of the North and chiefly in the Western States. These different influences kept the prisoners constantly busy in devising ways and means for escape, and their guard as vigilant in watching

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* In this connection the following statement by Mr. A. M. Davidson (believed to be reliable) of the rations issued by the United States Government to Rebel prisoners of War, and of rations issued by the Confederate Government to Union prisoners, will be found fitting, as showing the difference in the same, to-wit:

One ration issued by United States Government per day, to Rebel prisoners of War:		One ration issued by Confederate Government per day, to Union Prisoners of War:	
Hard Bread	14 oz, or		
Soft Bread	18 oz, or		
Corn Meal	18 oz.	Corn Meal, unbolted	9 oz.
Beef	14 oz, or	Beef	4 oz. or
Bacon or Pork	10 oz.	Bacon	4 oz.
White Beans	1-16 qt.	Peas	1-16 qt.
Hominy or Rice	1 7-25 oz.	Rice	1 oz.
Sugar	2 1-4 oz.		
Rio Coffee	1 1-8 oz.		
Tea	2 3-4 dr.		
Hard Soap	2-3 dr.	Soft Soap	1-32 dr.
Candles, Adam't	1-20 or		
Candles, Tallow	1-16		
Salt	1-50 qt.	Salt	1-100 qt
Molasses	1-100 qt.	Molasses	1-300 qt
Potatoes	3-10 lb.		
Vinegar	32-100 gl.		

Clothing issued by the United States to Rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware from Sept. 1, 1863, to May 1, 1864:		Clothing issued by Confederates to Union Prisoners in all places from September, 1863, to November, 1864:
Overcoats	2,680	None.
Jackets and Coats	1,094	"
Flannel Shirts	6,260	"
Pants	1,310	"
Drawers	7,175	"
Pairs Woolen Socks	8,807	"
Pairs Bootees	3,840	"
Woolen Blankets	4,387	"

their movements. Several alarms occurred, in apprehension of attempts by prisoners or from outside, for the liberation of the Rebel inmates. November 11, 1863, Mayor Dorr, of Toledo, received from Secretary Stanton a dispatch, to the effect that Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington, had given warning of an alleged plot on part of Confederates and refugees in Canada, to invade the United States and destroy the City of Buffalo—that they proposed to seize Steamboats, liberate the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and with them attack Buffalo. Upon receipt of such information, a meeting of the Toledo Board of Trade was held, with Harry Chase, President, in the chair. The Secretary's dispatch being read, on motion of Almon Hopkins, a committee, consisting of the Mayor, General J. B. Steedman, C. A. King, M. R. Waite, Matthew Brown, M. D. Carrington and D. B. Smith, were appointed to make arrangements for such police regulations as might be found necessary. This committee recommended a special meeting of the City Council, that provision might be made for a battery for the protection of the harbor; that 10 or 12 policemen patrol the docks in the City during the exigency, and that Colonel C. B. Phillips take measures to have his Regiment in readiness to act at a moment's notice. The City at once made provision for chartering "a fast tug to patrol the Bay and the head of the Lake," and for special police service. The apprehended invasion did not take place.

The most serious movement toward the liberation of the Confederates on Johnson's Island culminated on the 19th September, 1864, when a desperate attempt was made by outside parties. The scheme is shown in the following statement: The steamer Philo Parsons, Captain S. F. Atwood, left Detroit on her regular trip for Sandusky, at 8 A. M. At Sandwich, Canada, a number of passengers got on board, and more at Malden, making in all, 35 or 40. They had more or less of baggage. Nothing occurred to attract attention to these men, until the boat had left Kelley's Island (some three miles from Johnson's Island), when they went to their rooms and soon returned, dressed in long coats, completely concealing their persons. Under orders from a leader, they were so stationed as to command the Boat, and then the officers and crew were notified that they were prisoners of War, and that the Boat was in possession of Captain Allen, of the Confederate Navy. The disguise of the men being now removed, revealed them armed with two Navy revolvers, a bowie-knife and a hatchet each. It was also found, that they were provided with grappling irons for scaling vessels. The Captain and his men were told that on any attempt at resistance, their brains would be blown out, while two of the pirates stood by the wheelsman with four pistols drawn, directing him in what direction to steer. After getting possession, instead of entering the Bay, the pirates passed on down the Lake some five miles from the Island, when they turned around, and passing Kelley's, went back to Middle Bass Island. The Steamer Island Queen, Captain Orr, had left Sandusky at 3 P. M. for Toledo, and stopped at Kelley's Island for 30 or 40 men of Captain Webb's Company, One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio, just returned from their 100-days' service in Virginia. They were without arms. The Queen stopped at Middle Bass, alongside of the Parsons, and commenced getting out her plank, with the view of passing freight across the Parsons to the dock, when she was suddenly boarded by 20 armed men, who notified all on board, that they were prisoners of War, and were ordered on board the Parsons, the ladies and children being allowed to go on shore. The Soldiers were all paroled as Confederate prisoners of War, and the balance of the passengers of both Boats sworn to secrecy for 24 hours, when they were permitted to land. The two Steamers were then lashed together and started for Sandusky. About five miles below Put-in Bay, the pirates broke off the water-cock of the pony-engine of the Queen, leaving a hole of about four inches in her side, when she was cast off, and left to sink. The Parsons then passed on and cruised about the mouth of Sandusky Bay for some time, as if watching for a signal inside, and then took the course for Detroit River. While hovering about the Bay, the pirates were heard discussing earnestly among themselves the probability of their being able to capture the United States Steamer Michigan, lying at Johnson's Island—some claiming it could be done, and others that it would be utter madness to attempt it. Captain Orr, who yet remained on board, was of the opinion that the scheme was embarrassed by lack of expected co-operation on the part of accomplices in the

Bay. The Parsons, on reaching Detroit River, took the British channel and stopped at Fighting Island, where Captain Orr, Wm. Hamilton, Clerk, and Mr. Haynes, Engineer of the Queen, and part of the Parsons' crew, were landed. She then passed on to a dock up the River. The Queen was stripped of everything deemed of value to the pirates, and all movable articles on the Parsons were gathered ready for removal. Subsequent information left no doubt that the plan was for the Parsons to arrive off the mouth of the Bay about the time the trains were due on the Southern Railroads, each of which to bring co-operating forces, when a signal from Sandusky was to indicate that everything was in readiness for operations; and it was the failure of such signal, that led Allen to give up the attempt, return to the Detroit River and abandon the whole enterprise. The incoming trains were examined and more or less of the passengers arrested. A suspicious character, named C. H. Cole, who had been boarding at the West House, Sandusky, was arrested. He was said to have received remittances of gold from the Confederate authorities, and it was the common belief, that he was relied upon for organizing the land co-operation with Allen. Revelations made by Cole, led to the arrest of several citizens of Sandusky. An examination took place before United States Commissioner White, from Cleveland, resulting in the holding for trial of Cole, and J. B. Merrick and F. Rosenthal, of Sandusky, and a man named Robinson, found on board the Michigan, and the discharge of others. The cases never came to trial. On the night of December 12, 1864, by concerted arrangement, a rush was made by 24 prisoners upon the center of the guard-line on the Northwest side of the prison. The prisoners had improvised eight scaling-ladders, by attaching cleats to boards and strips, being light and easily carried. The rush upon the guard at once occasioned alarm, but the movement was so sudden and desperate, that four of the men were enabled to escape. One, Lieutenant John B. Bowles, son of the President of a Louisville Bank, was shot and killed. One of the raiding party, Bennet G. Burley, was subsequently arrested in Canada, returned to this State, and tried in the Common Pleas Court at Port Clinton, on the charge of robbery, in forcibly taking the watch of W. O. Ashley, the Clerk of the Steamer Parsons. In bar of proceedings, was pleaded the fact that defendant was the authorized agent and acting under the directions of the Confederate Government, in all that he did, and that he did nothing not warranted by the laws and usages of War. Judge John Fitch, presiding, held that the Confederate States were, at the time named, a Government *de facto*, exercising sovereignty, and being in a state of War with the Federal Government; and hence the defendant could not be held amenable under the civil laws for acts performed under authority of the Confederate Government. The Court cited, in support of such opinion, the fact that the United States had uniformly recognized the Confederate Government as belligerent, and treated its Soldiers and agents as prisoners of War. The Court, however, held, that in case the jury should believe that the taking of Ashley's watch was for the personal benefit of defendant, and not in the interest of the Confederate Government, he was punishable under the State laws. The result was a disagreement of the jury, which stood, eight for guilty and four for not guilty. The case was understood to be without precedent, and the result was accordingly of general interest. The ruling of Judge Fitch was generally accepted as correct.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER II.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THIS was a one-year Regiment. Companies A, B, D, F and K were raised in Toledo, and the balance in Adams and Madison Counties. The Lucas County Companies were recruited by Lieutenant-Colonel Chase. The Regiment was organized at Camp Chase, October 28, 1864. November 1st it moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and joined General Sherman's forces at that place November 6th. Some weeks were spent in necessary drilling, for which opportunity had not been afforded. In December, 1864, Hood's Rebel Army appeared before Nashville, when the battle of Nashville occurred, in which the One Hundred and Eighty-Second Ohio took a prominent and honorable part. It was retained at Nashville for guard and provost duty until July, 1865, when it was mustered out and returned to Camp Chase, where, July 13, it was paid off and discharged. Although comparatively limited opportunities for active service were given this Regiment, they were sufficient to show the qualities of its men in courage, zeal and competency.

PARTIAL ROSTER.

Following is as complete a roster of the Lucas County members as may be prepared from the muster-out rolls of the Regiment:

Name.	*Rank.*	*Date of Rank.*
Lewis Butler	Colonel.	Oct. 25, 1864.
John A. Chase	Lt.-Colonel.	Oct. 8, 1864.
Wm. W. West	Major.	Oct. 27, 1864.
Amos Whisson	“	Feb. 23, 1865.
Milton Valentine	Surgeon.	Oct. 29, 1864.
George Cassady	“	March 31, 1865.
Abraham H. Iler	Asst. Surgeon.	Oct. 9, 1864.
Peter Willett.	“	Oct. 19, 1864.
Thomas S. Thompson	“	April 10, 1865.
Jesse Burk	Captain.	Oct. 1, 1864.
Henry C. Roemer	“	Oct. 1, 1864.
Amos Whisson	“	Oct. 1, 1864.
Daniel A. Terry	“	Oct. 8, 1864.
Warren W. Cooke	“	Oct. 8, 1864.
Wm. C. Coslet	“	Oct. 8, 1864.
John Shelton	“	Oct. 10, 1864.
Alex. M. Lang	“	Oct. 10, 1864.
Wm. H. Shriver	“	Oct. 13, 1864.
Charles A. Wright	“	Oct. 15, 1864.
Irving A. Noble	“	Feb. 23, 1865.
John S. Laver	“	May 2, 1865.
John W. Barkhurst	“	June 6, 1865.
Irving A. Noble	1st Lieutenant	Oct. 1, 1864.
John S. Laver	“	Oct. 1, 1864.
John W. Barkhurst	“	Oct. 8, 1864.
Isaac Slahh	“	Oct. 8, 1864.
George M. Young	“	Oct. 8, 1864.
Alfred F. Stoner	“	Oct. 8, 1864.
Henry Pence	“	Oct. 10, 1864.
Thomas Mitchell	“	Oct. 10, 1864.
Elijah D. Leedom	“	Oct. 13, 1864.
James Douglass	“	Oct. 25, 1864.
Owen J. Hopkins	“	Oct. 25, 1864.
Wm. H. Wood	“	Oct. 25, 1864.
Ernest F. Lipez	“	Feb. 8, 1865.
Joseph L. Deputy	“	Feb. 23, 1865.
Harvey B. O'Hara	“	May 2, 1865.
Josiah N. Smith	“	June 16, 1865.
Robert H. Turiettan	“	June 16, 1865.
Geo. W. Brittingham.	“	June 16, 1865.
Ernest F. Lipez	2d Lieutenant.	Oct. 1, 1864.
James S. Merritt	“	Oct. 1, 1864.
Joseph L. Deputy	“	Oct. 8, 1864.
Harvey B. O'Hara	“	Oct. 8, 1864.
Josiah N. Smith	“	Oct. 8, 1864.
Robt. H. Turiettan	“	Oct. 8, 1864.
Geo. W. Brittingham	“	Oct. 10, 1864.
Levi L. Conner	“	Oct. 10, 1864.
John K. Pollard	“	Oct. 13, 1864.
Wm. H. McGrew	“	Oct. 25, 1864.
W. H. Brooker	“	March 18, 1865.
Samuel D. Morse	“	March 18, 1865.
Lawrence Wamsley	“	March 18, 1865.
Alfred L. Sargent	“	May 2, 1865.
H. G. Patterson	“	May 2, 1865.

COMPANY A.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Entered Service.*
Levi D. Eversol	1st Sergt.	24	Sept. 12, 1864
John Fearnside	Sergeant.	32	Aug. 17, 1864
Joseph B. Jennings	“	42	Sept. 12, 1864
Charles Bradley	“	21	Aug. 1, 1864
John Carroll	Corporal.	22	Aug. 4, 1864
Joseph G. Segur	“	44	Sept. 15, 1864
Peter Trotten	“	19	Aug. 12, 1864
Harrison Johns	“	21	Aug. 23, 1864
William Ahrent	“	25	Sept. 6, 1864
Kearn Carroll	“	26	Sept. 23, 1864
George Eikler	“	18	Aug. 18, 1864
Jiram Parker	Musician.	16	Aug. 17, 1864
Ashley, Nelson	Private.	26	Aug. 17, 1864
Anderson, William O	“	18	Sept. 3, 1864
Armitage, Thomas	“	26	Aug. 17, 1864
Blaylock, William	“	25	Aug. 15, 1864
Baylor, Christian	“	32	Sept. 26, 1864
Baker, Christian	“	24	Aug. 4, 1864
Butler, John	“	40	Aug. 24, 1864
Bramsperger, Joseph	“	33	Sept. 3, 1864
Boland, Martin E	“	23	Sept. 16, 1864
Cook, John G. (died)	“	21	Aug. 29, 1864
Curan, Edward	“	18	Aug. 9, 1864

Name.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Entered Service.*
Campbell, James	Private.	20	Aug. 30,1864
Callahan, John	“	21	Sept. 21,1864
Coleman, John	“	18	Sept. 22,1864
Currie, Peter	“	28	Sept. 5,1864
Caster, Frederick	“	19	Sept. 6,1864
Demond, Alva J	“	19	Aug. 9,1864
Drinst, Henry	“	18	Aug. 17,1864
Dewitt, Lewis	“	18	Aug. 31,1864
Dernhof, Henry	“	18	Sept. 12,1864
Douty, Hiram	“	29	Sept. 21,1864
Fassett, Ransom A	“	18	Aug. 31,1864
Fornask, George (died)	“	18	Sept. 1,1864
Freck, Jonas (died)	“	18	Sept. 3,1864
Fox, Patrick	“	25	Sept. 26,1864
Fehr, John	“	25	Sept. 5,1864
Golden, James	“	18	Sept. 9,1864
Gand, John	“	42	Sept. 21,1864
Greiner, Jacob	“	44	Aug. 13,1864
Gamo, Joseph	“	30	Aug. 30,1864
Genson, Charles F	“	18	Sept. 5,1864
Gibson, John	“	18	Sept. 7,1864
Harris, William	“	24	Aug. 4,1864
Hettinger, Jacob	“	44	Aug. 27,1864
Hennessey, William	“	19	Sept. 17,1864
Hoiles, Albert	“	18	Sept. 7,1864
Hashberger, Drake	“	18	Sept. 12,1864
Jacob, Charles	“	21	Sept. 6,1864
Keys, Anson	“	36	Aug. 15,1864
Kappell, William	“	18	Aug. 18,1864
King, Stephen	“	18	Sept. 9,1864
Kellogg, Henry	“	18	Sept. 7,1864
Lewis, Royal	“	27	Aug. 17,1864
Lafarre, William A	“	18	Aug. 29,1864
Miller, Charles	“	22	Sept. 9,1864
Mahen, Thomas	“	27	Aug. 25,1864
McDonald, James	“	37	Aug. 30,1864
Morgan, Charles W	“	19	Sept. 12,1864
Mercer, William	“	34	Sept. 9,1864
Mitzker, Lorenzo	“	19	Aug. 19,1864
Marsh, Peter	“	20	Aug. 15,1864
Marsh, Casper	“	19	Aug. 15,1864
Mack, William	“	18	Sept. 7,1864
Mahler, William	“	37	Sept. 17,1864
Northup, William	“	34	Sept. 19,1864
Oberst, Michael	“	44	Aug. 11,1864
Phillips, James	“	20	Sept. 12,1864
Ryan, Charles	“	18	Sept. 1,1864
Ramer, Matthias	“	27	Aug. 30,1864
Russell, Josephus	“	18	Aug. 25,1864
Taylor, George W	“	19	Sept. 21,1864
Tugo, Nelson	“	23	Aug. 29,1864
Ward, Ira J	“	18	Aug. 27,1864
Wellington, Charles	“	24	Sept. 22,1864
Winkler, John	“	23	Sept. 5,1864
Wallace, Richard	“	18	Aug. 17,1864
Bohanan, Thomas	“	21	Sept. 2,1864
Clark, George	“	21	Sept. 1,1864
Craig, Josiah	“	34	Aug. 24,1864
Cain, John	“	24	Aug. 29,1864
Clark, Thomas	“	18	Sept. 1,1864
Clarkson, Richard H	“	23	Sept. 15,1864
Davis, John H	“	35	Sept. 12,1864
Flannegan, John	“	23	Sept. 15,1864
Henry, William	‘	22	Sept. 14,1864
Mahoney, Florence	“	29	Aug. 22,1864
Mahoney, John O	“	22	Aug. 22,1864
Riley, Patrick	“	23	Aug. 27,1864
Smith, Francis	“	25	Aug. 19,1864
Snyder, Myron	“	25	Aug. 31,1864
Schmedlin, John W	“	42	Sept. 15,1864
Schmidt, George	“	24	Aug. 24,1864
Avid, Andrew	“	36	Aug. 31,1864
Barnes, Benjamin	“	40	Aug. 27,1864
Beales, Christian	“	32	Sept. 26,1864
Housley, Andrew	Corporal.	21	Oct. 3, 1864
McDonnell, John	Private.	18	Oct. 20, 1864
Rowe, Daniel	“	19	Oct. 18, 1864
Sly, Alestes D	“	18	Oct. 21, 1864
Upham, Warren H	Musician.	16	Oct. 24, 1864
Carrick, Isaac	Corporal.	28	Aug. 25,1864
Langendorf, Jacob	Private.	42	Sept. 29,1864
Corbit, Thomas	Sergeant.	23	Sept. 28,1864
Bey, Charles	Private.	42	Sept. 3,1864
Swing, Charles	“	17	Sept. 6,1864
Kinney, William	“	20	Sept. 30,1864
Older, Perry C	“	18	Aug. 25,1864
Quinn, Joseph	“	37	Aug. 23,1864
Wood, Chauncey L	“	37	Sept. 3,1864
Smithland, John	“	42	Sept. 15,1864
Scott, William H	“	18	Sept. 30,1864

COMPANY B.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Entered Service.*
James S. Merritt	2d Lieut.	19	Aug. 15,1864
Lewis Boegehold	Sergeant.	18	Sept. 7,1864
John Ryan	“	22	Sept. 5,1864
Wm. H. Hamilton	Corporal.	32	Aug. 27,1864
Elijah Metzker	“	22	Aug. 20,1864
John K. Price	“	26	Aug. 29,1864
Aaron A. Newell	Musician	18	Aug. 4,1864
Anderson, James	Private.	19	Aug. 19,1864
Aiken, Lewis	“	27	Aug. 22,1864
Benjamin, Nathan	“	32	Aug. 24,1864
Bele, Frederick	“	23	Aug. 27,1864
Boice, George C	“	22	Aug. 27,1864
Bourds, Nelson	“	24	Aug. 29,1864
Berge, Henry	“	18	Sept. 3,1864
Burck, Charles	“	18	Sept. 5,1864
Forrer, Mott	“	18	Sept. 9,1864
Gander, James	“	32	Aug. 19,1864
Giser, Samuel	“	22	Aug. 23,1864
Gerth, Michael	“	41	Aug. 29,1864
Giser, Frederick	“	20	Sept. 9,1864
Garman, Daniel	“	22	Sept. 2,1864
Holk, William H	“	18	Aug. 23,1864
Hollister, Frederick	“	26	Aug. 29,1864
Jones, John	“	20	Aug. 16,1864
Leslie, Henry I	“	26	Sept. 2,1864
Lane, Charles	“	23	Sept. 3,1864
Leggett, Frank	“	18	Sept. 24,1864
Leggett, Frederick	“	18	Sept. 28,1864
Manhugh, Silas W	“	18	Sept. 14,1864
Mangle, David	“	19	Sept. 26,1864
Murfin, Henry H	“	28	Sept. 2,1864
Merchant, William	“	20	Aug. 23,1864
McNolly, Patrick	“	18	Aug. 27,1864
Otis, Timothy	“	19	Sept. 1,1864
Pierce, Hiram	“	44	Aug. 30,1864
Pheils, Jacob	“	20	Sept. 9,1864
Renolet, Daniel	“	18	Sept. 16,1864
Royer, Emanuel	“	18	Sept. 3,1864
Romstadt, Charles	“	30	Sept. 3,1864
Stanford, Henry	“	40	Aug. 16,1864
Sweigart, Cyrus	“	27	Aug. 18,1864
Sloan, Abraham H	“	24	Sept. 15,1864
Shleagle, Anthony	“	18	Sept. 16,1864
Stahl, Nicholas (died)	“	18	Aug. 25,1864
Smith, James	“	18	Aug. 25,1864
Thompson, Wm	“	27	Aug. 10,1864
Williams, Joseph	“	28	Aug. 6,1864
Wechtel, George	“	18	Sept. 15,1864
Walker, Jonas B. (died)	“	18	Aug. 25,1864
Warner, Joseph B	“	18	Aug. 16,1864
Welson, George E	“	22	Aug. 18,1864

Name.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Entered Service.*
Yeanser, Frederick	Private.	18	Aug. 16,1864
Cammel, Joseph	“	29	Sept. 16,1864
Conley, John	“	19	Aug. 10,1864
Cross, William	“	41	Aug. 24,1864
Cross. Franklin	“	20	Aug. 24,1864
Hogle, Henry	“	44	Aug. 27,1864
Miller, Charles I	“	24	Aug. 20,1864
Morgan, Hiram	“	30	Aug. 29,1864
Nelson, David	“	24	Sept. 16,1864
Thomas, George W	“	18	Aug. 8,1864
Vance, Andrew	“	44	Sept. 5,1864
Walker, William	“	25	Aug. 9,1864
Walker, John	“	21	Sept. 7,1864
Heinrich, Jerome	Corporal.	31	Oct. 8, 1864
Shaffer, George	“	35	Oct. 12, 1864
Cole, Seth R	Musician	18	Oct. 6, 1864
Dowell, Moses A	Private.	19	Oct. 13, 1864
Eldridge, James H	“	19	Oct. 14, 1864
Foust, George	“	18	Oct. 11, 1864
Gilchrist, William L	“	38	Oct. 13, 1864
Gulimore, John	“	18	Oct. 3, 1864
Gulimore, Charles	“	18	Oct. 8, 1864
Kile, Josiah	“	23	Oct. 13, 1864
Lavague, Ferdinand	“	43	Oct. 7, 1864
Lane, Charles W	“	23	Sept. 3,1864
Murray, Atwell	“	23	Oct. 14, 1864
Nathan, Joseph	“	18	Oct. 8, 1864
Pettys, John	“	18	Oct. 8, 1864
Ryan, John	“	22	Sept. 5, 1864
Swigart, Cyrus	“	27	Aug. 18,1864
Allen, David	“	21	Oct. 7, 1864
Dailey, Joseph	“	21	Oct. 7, 1864
Fannel, William	“	21	Oct. 7, 1864
Pucy, Charles	“	19	Oct. 7, 1864
Turner, James	“	20	Oct. 7, 1864
Brooker, William H	“	30	Oct. 21, 1864
Percival, William	“	20	Feb. 25, 1864
More, Samuel	“	20	Aug. 18,1864

COMPANY D.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Entered Service.*
Warren W. Cooke	Captain.	28	August, 1864
George M. Young	1st Lieut.	28	“
Josiah N. Smith	2d Lieut.	----	“
Edwin L. Tenny	Sergeant.	37	“
Winfield Saldoris	“	21	“
Wm. E. Hopkins	“	29	“
Isaac Long	“	31	“
Andrew P. Phillips	“	22	“
John Furman	“	34	“
John Walker	Corporal.	29	“
George F. Case	“	28	“
Reuben Gager	“	26	“
George Masterman	“	26	“
Uriah Bender	“	18	“
James Conner	“	26	“
John W. Wolf	“	24	“
Charles W. Segur	Musician	44	“
Arquett, Stephen	Private.	44	“
Ashlan, Joseph	“	41	“
Allen, Farley	“	18	“
Baker, Mahlon	“	34	“
Bremer, Anthony M	“	31	“
Bearson, Medos	“	31	“
*Betts, Albert N.	“	17	“
Burrell, Virgil S	“	39	“
Barnett, William	“	18	“
Brecht, Michael	“	19	“
Burkholder, Jacob K	“	37	“
Coe, Emory	“	23	“
Cole, Frederick	“	38	“
Cutter, Clifton H	Private.	19	August, 1864
Christman, James	“	18	“
Carney, Michael	“	21	“
Clark, Joseph A	“	19	“
Downey, John	“	25	“
Duching, Augustus	“	38	“
Duke, James	“	44	“
Eugarps, Henry S	“	20	“
Edgar, Robert	“	28	“
February, Henry	“	18	“
Ford, George J	“	17	“
Farrell, Joseph	“	21	“
Gibson, Frank	“	18	“
Gladhill, William	“	27	“
Greek, George	“	18	“
Hall, John	“	32	“
Hamp, William E.	“	22	“
Harden, Thomas	“	19	“
Huyck, Oliver E	“	19	“
*Holly, Stephen C	“	36	“
Heckman, John	“	20	“
Hackett, James	“	33	“
Hackett, Aaron A	“	38	“
Hackett, Freeman	“	36	“
Henrichs, William H	“	24	“
Johnson, John P	“	28	“
Johnson, Freeman	“	38	“
Jerome, Alexander	“	23	“
Johnson, Thomas L	“	44	“
*Kapler, Frank	“	28	“
Long, R. B	“	24	“
Lasher, William	“	44	“
LaDuc, Charles	“	19	“
Maus, Jacob C	“	19	“
Maxfield, William	“	18	“
Marsh, Philip	“	22	“
McGovern, Thomas	“	21	“
Marsh, Squire	“	35	“
McConnell, John C	“	35	“
McGill, John	“	32	“
McCullough, George	“	19	“
Nordheim, John	“	36	“
Noyes, William J	“	18	“
Norris, Edward	“	21	“
O’Connor, Frank	“	19	“
Otto, James	“	22	“
Pennewell, Marshall	“	20	“
Pernia, Frank	“	30	“
Pomeroy, Irvin C	“	20	“
Pockmire, Samuel W	“	18	“
Renolette, Lewis B	“	34	“
Robertson, Henry	“	21	“
Rinehart, John A	“	18	“
Rigel, Michael	“	18	“
Reed, Gordon C	“	44	“
Ricketts, John W	“	19	“
Segur, Albert	“	24	“
Small, John W	“	21	“
Snider, William	“	18	“
Sweasey, Alfred T	“	30	“
Shinover, Joseph	“	18	“
Scott, Clarence F	“	18	“
Smith, John	“	18	“
Smith, Samuel	“	19	“
St. John, John	“	22	“
Thompson, Stephen	“	23	“
Thompson, Thomas J	“	----	“
Thomas, William H	“	23	“
Vanderhoff, William E	“	25	“
Williams, Charles H	“	18	“
Walmesley, Lawrence	“	----	“
Wolke, John H. G	“	42	“
Walker, William	“	26	“
Walter, David H	“	18	“

Name.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Entered Service.*
Waltner, John	Private.	19	August, 1864
Wilkinson, Thomas A	“	18	“
*Warren, Alfred	“	18	“
Wenenger, Philip	“	30	“
*Wagner, John	“	38	“
Welch, John H	“	22	“
Williams, John	“	22	“
Ward, James	“	24	“

*Deceased.

COMPANY F.

Name.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Entered Service.*
John M. Fisher	1st Sergt.	24	Sept. 10, 1864
David Rosier	Sergeant.	24	Sept. 3, 1864
Lorenzo DeGraff	“	22	Sept. 3, 1864
Jonathan Kozier	Corporal.	31	Sept. 5, 1864
William K. Spencer	“	25	Sept. 12, 1864
John G. Shiffler	“	32	Sept. 16, 1864
Oscar S. Webb	“	18	Sept. 12, 1864
W. S. Bradley	Musician	16	Oct. 4, 1864
Bushon, Andrew	Private.	36	Sept. 3, 1864
Brace, George W	“	18	Sept. 14, 1864
Bennett, James	“	21	Sept. 21, 1864
Bratten, Orlando	“	18	Sept. 17, 1864
Betts, Luther	“	18	Sept. 26, 1864
Bailey, Charles A	“	22	Sept. 24, 1864
Bash, Jacob	“	38	Oct. 3, 1864
Collins, Abraham	“	25	Sept. 10, 1864
Culver, Thomas	“	18	Sept. 25, 1864
Cassel, Curtiss	“	33	Sept. 5, 1864
Chappell, James W.	“	21	Sept. 30, 1864
DeWitt, Edmund K	“	42	Sept. 1, 1864
Durbin, Charles	“	18	Sept. 27, 1864
Densmore, Amos	“	19	Oct. 1, 1864
Ely, Francis D	“	19	Sept. 13, 1864
Funson, John	“	17	Sept. 21, 1864
Ford, Francis W	“	30	Sept. 30, 1864
Hissong, Jonas	“	39	Sept. 3, 1864
Heeleed, Daniel	“	28	Sept. 13, 1864
Hicks, James H	“	19	Sept. 24, 1864
Harger, Jesse	“	22	Sept. 26, 1864
Hart, John A	“	25	Sept. 17, 1864
Merryman, Orson	“	18	Oct. 4, 1864
Orbelin, Hiram B	“	26	Sept. 22, 1864
Peack, William	“	18	Sept. 3, 1864
Packard, J. D	“	24	Sept. 20, 1864
Rhoades, Lewis W	“	17	Sept. 13, 1864
Rose, George W	“	18	Sept. 14, 1864
Richards, John	“	18	Sept. 26, 1864
Rardin, Lorenzo	“	16	Sept. 21, 1864
Strasback, Adam	“	33	Sept. 5, 1864
Shultz, George	“	18	Sept. 5, 1864
Sommer, John	“	37	Sept. 10, 1864
Snyder, Henry	“	20	Sept. 5, 1864
Shiffler, Aaron	“	20	Sept. 16, 1864
Shiffler, Eli	“	25	Sept. 24, 1864
Smith, John D	“	18	Sept. 30, 1864
Swift, Horace S	“	18	Sept. 22, 1864
Smithart, George	“	23	Oct. 5, 1864
Scott, Peter	“	18	Oct. 3, 1864
Tally, Hiram	“	18	Sept. 26, 1864
Weston, Thomas	“	41	Sept. 15, 1864
Wines, Martin L	“	18	Sept. 19, 1864
Wines, John W	“	41	Sept. 24, 1864
Warren, Augustus	“	18	Oct. 5, 1864
Ward, Simeon J	“	25	Oct. 5, 1864
Lucas, Wm. C	“	18	Oct. 4, 1864
Amspaugh, George	“	42	Oct. 21, 1864
Maris, George R	“	18	Sept. 2, 1864

COMPANY K.

Name	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Entered Service.*
Charles A. Wright	Captain.	43	Sept. 12, 1864
William H. Wood	1st Lieut.	23	Oct. 19, 1864
Wm. H. McGrew	2d Lieut.	24	Aug. 27, 1864
Francis M. Blakeman	1st Sergt.	28	Sept. 3. 1864
Robert W. S. Ely	Sergeant.	20	Sept. 3, 1864
Francis Ring	“	21	Oct. 4, 1864
Samuel Richards	“	24	Oct. 15, 1864
Franklin L. Myers	“	27	Oct. 7, 1864
Simeon Richards	Corporal.	19	Oct. 6, 1864
John E. Kinney	“	26	Oct. 14, 1864
Henderson, Charles	“	23	Oct. 14. 1864
Wright, Samuel P	“	18	Oct. 7, 1864
John Hartsell	“	18	Sept. 13, 1864
Jesse Cravens	“	38	Oct. 5, 1864
John E. Ayres	“	18	Oct. 6, 1864
Thomas C. Hopkins	“	18	Oct. 4, 1864
W. I. Drake	Drumm'r	17	Oct. 9, 1864
Anderson, John C	Private.	21	Oct. 10, 1864
Aldrich, Albert O	“	18	Oct. 4, 1864
Billman, John G	“	26	Oct. 12, 1864
Buckmaster, Christopher	“	37	Sept. 12, 1864
Bechtel, George	“	27	Oct. 14, 1864
Burnham, Edward L	“	18	Oct. 6, 1864
Barnes, Samuel	“	18	Oct. 1, 1864
Corp, Wm. H	“	34	Sept. 19, 1864
Cannon, Robert (died)	“	32	Oct. 19, 1864
Coleman, John	“	21	Sept. 24, 1864
Cullen, John G	“	25	Oct. 13, 1864
Cheney, Roswell W	“	20	Oct. 18, 1864
Cooper, Lawrence	“	36	Oct. 19, 1864
Durget, Washington	“	27	Oct. 13, 1864
Darling, George A	“	21	Oct. 18, 1864
Davis, William	“	24	Oct. 10, 1864
Swan, Nathan T	“	38	Oct. 15, 1854
Eagle, John H. (died)	“	20	Oct. 19, 1864
Everett, George D	“	18	Oct. 6, 1864
Farley, John	“	24	Oct. 13, 1864
Farber, Francis W	“	25	Oct. 19, 1864
Frock, Jacob L	“	18	Oct. 7, 1864
Grafton, Abram W	“	19	Aug. 27, 1864
Hurger, James	“	23	Oct. 7, 1864
Harger, John (died)	“	18	Oct. 7, 1864
Hazelton, Anthony W	“	38	Sept. 5, 1864
Huston, Alfred	“	39	Oct. 13, 1864
Heclen, Daniel	“	28	Sept. 13, 1864
Heston, John R	“	24	Oct. 15, 1864
Harris, John	“	23	Oct. 10, 1864
Haddix, Stephen	“	18	Oct. 1, 1864
Hurlbert, Orin S	“	21	Oct. 22, 1864
Jones, Wm. H	“	19	Sept. 21, 1864
Jacobs, Fredericks	“	28	Oct. 10, 1864
Humpton, Thomas	“	20	Oct. 10, 1864
Kent, Daniel M	“	18	Oct. 13, 1864
Lewis, William	“	26	Oct. 13, 1864
Lichtey, Jacob	“	22	Oct. 3, 1864
Lentzy, William S	“	18	Oct. 7, 1864
Law, George	“	19	Oct. 5, 1864
Linegrove, Matthias	“	44	Sept. 30, 1864
Marion, John E	“	18	Oct. 4, 1864
Marnott, Isaiah R	“	38	Oct. 8, 1864
McGurk, William	“	26	Sept. 30, 1864
McGowan, Wickly C	“	18	Oct. 18, 1864
Mercer, Jacob	“	39	Oct. 20, 1864
McClure, Moses F	“	18	Oct. 8, 1864
Martin, Jason B	“	28	Oct. 11, 1864
Mason, Charles H	“	22	Oct. 11, 1864
Miller, Lawrence N	“	22	Oct. 17, 1864
McCoy, Lucius	“	18	Oct. 18, 1864
Nutter, John	“	18	Sept. 21, 1864
Osborne, Peter S	“	18	Sept. 12, 1864
Porter, John L	“	26	Oct. 10, 1864
Pugh, Joseph C	“	22	Sept. 16, 1864

Name.	*Rank.*	*Age.*	*Entered Service.*
Parrish, Orin (died)	Private.	41	Sept. 1, 1864
Pike, Lewis J	“	16	Oct. 7, 1864
Palmer, James L	“	43	Oct. 13, 1864
Plinnan, Julius	“	19	Oct. 7, 1864
Quinn, Peter	“	19	Oct. 13, 1864
Robinson, Coe G	“	18	Sept. 19,1864
Rowles, Wm. T.	“	19	Sept. 2, 1864
Ridenour, Thomas	“	19	Aug. 31,1864
Ryan, Simon	“	19	Oct. 13, 1864
Riker, Perry	“	18	Sept. 30,1864
Simpson, Charles (died)	“	18	Oct. 6, 1864
Sprague, Orin J	“	23	Oct. 22, 1864
Sole, Lawrence K	“	21	Oct. 21, 1864
Smith, George H	“	27	Oct. 10, 1864
Sturr, James	“	44	Oct. 13, 1864
Sampson, John C	“	30	Sept. 3, 1864
Skidmore, James B	“	39	Oct. 21, 1864
Smead, Adelbert	“	19	Oct. 4, 1864
Snyder, Samuel (died)	“	17	Oct. 10, 1864
Slater, Wilson	“	18	Oct. 14, 1864
Saunders, John	“	37	Sept. 21,1864
Tooler, John	“	25	Oct. 18, 1864
Vetter, Jacob	“	44	Oct. 21, 1864
Warren, Solomon S	“	18	Oct. 3, 1864
Wines, George (died)	“	18	Oct. 3, 1864
Whitney, George	“	22	Oct. 5, 1864
Wells, Richard	“	28	Oct. 18, 1864
Wheeler, John	“	27	Sept. 3, 1864
Whistler, Daniel C	“	49	Oct. 6, 1864
Whitehead, Jacob	“	18	Oct. 4, 1864
Williamson, Thomas A	“	25	Sept. 2, 1864
Casbret, Peter	“	33	Oct. 25, 1864
Hamilton, William	“	22	Oct. 18, 1864
Murphy, Martin	“	20	Oct. 24, 1864
Weldy, David M	“	27	Oct. 22, 1864
Williams, George H	“	22	Aug. 20,1864
Avery, John (died)	“	36	Oct. 14, 1864
Humphrey, David	“	18	Oct. 8, 1864
Henderson, Charles	“	23	Oct. 4, 1864

THE TOLEDO CADETS.

In 1856, a Company of Military Cadets was organized in Toledo, under the personal supervision of General Charles W. Hill, President of the Board of Education. That gentleman also had sole charge of their management and drill, in which he took a deep interest, and to which he devoted much time and labor. The Company was composed wholly of such pupils in the Public Schools as maintained creditable standing therein. As early as July 29th of that year, the Cadets made a trip to Detroit on board the Steamer Arrow, where they were received and welcomed by the Mayor of that City, and were escorted from the Boat by detachments of the Detroit Light Guards and Juvenile Washington Lancers to the Armory of the former Company. Thence they were escorted to quarters supplied for them at the Michigan Exchange. They remained at Detroit until August 1st. Meantime, they received many expressions of interest and respect from the authorities, press and citizens of that City. They visited Windsor, Canada, accompanied by the Mayor and other citizens of Detroit, and were kindly received by the people of that Town. On the return from Detroit, the Cadets, through their Captain, Hamilton C. Colton, presented to General Hill a Silver Cup, in expression of their appreciation of his kindness and unremitted attentions to their Company.

The Cadets maintained their organization with much efficiency until the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861. At that time their numbers had increased to 87, nearly one-half of whom promptly gave to their country the benefit of their military education, by volunteering their services in the Army and Navy of the Union. Following is the roster and roll of the Company at the time the Rebellion broke out. The list also shows which members of the Company enlisted in the Nation's service and the capacity of the same, to-wit:

Hamilton C. Colton, Captain; 2d Lieutenant 84th O. V. I.
Avery S. Hill, 1st Lieutenant.
John A. Waite, Lieutenant.
George Haskell, Lieutenant.
Charles N. Stevens, (Lieutenant, 128th O. V. I.)
John Corlett, Lieutenant.
John G. Avery, (14th O. V. I.)
Anderson, Frank W. Boos, Wm. H.
Brownlee, James, (14th and 84th O. V. I.)
Backus, William W. *Bond, Charles P.
Bond, Wm. (67th and 14th O.V.I. and 7th U.S.A.)
Bliven, Robert, (U. S. Navy.)
Bassett, Ed. A. (130th O. V. I.)
Browne, Ed. F. (Navy, 19th Bat. and 1st U. S. Art.)
Brooks, Charles L. (130th O. V. I.)
Blakeley, Bert. Breyman, George.
Brown, Egbert, (189th O. V. I.)
Breed, Cyrus W. (U. S. Navy.)
Brigham, Stanley F. Breed, George.
Brown, George, (84th and 14th O. V. I.)
Chesbro, Charles P. (25th N. J. V. I.)
*Curtis, Theodore, (Captain 67th O. V. I. and Brevet Major.)
Collins, Holdridge. Collins, Woolsey.
Cuddy, William, (14th O. V. I.)
Commager, Frank Y. (Navy and Army.)
Commager, David H. (Lieutenant 184th O. V. I.)
Colton, Alpheus F. Colby, George F.
Dodd, E. S. (Lieutenant 14th O. V. I.)
Dorr, Milton. Dunham, Sumner.
Emmick, Vincent J. (84th and 130th O. V. I.)
Freeman, Gus. Farley, G. E. (14thO. V. I.)
Hamlin, Ed. (130th O. V. I.)
*Hamlin, Fred. (130th O. V. I.)
Herrick, F. Cooper, (Bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.)
Haskell, Fred. (130th O. V. I.)
Holloway, Alvin.
*Hazlett, George, (14th and 67th O. V. I. and 13th U. S. Inf.)
Jones, Nathan, (5th N. Y. V. I.)
Jones, Charles H. (14th O. V. I.)
*Kirk, Walter B. (Lieutenant 14th O. V. I.)
Kraus, Max. Kraus, Otto.
Ketcham, John B. 2d. *Laughlin, James H.
*Lounsbury, Levi (14th O. V. I.)

Lloyd, E. S.
McKee, John M.
Millard, Charles.
McLeary, Ed.
Mertz, Charles.
Pike, Albert.
Parmelee, William E., Jr. (Lieut. Bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.)
Potter, Emory D., Jr.
Roemer, Henry C. (Captain 14th and 182d O. V. I.)
Russell, Jerome H.
Rich, Henry.
*Raymond, J. Morton (Lieut. 21st Ohio Bat.)
*Redding, Alex.
Saltonstall, Dudley E.
Scott, Albert E. (Bat. H, 1st O. V. L. A.)
Saltonstall, J. W.
Stebbins, Charles.
Spencer, Charles L.
*Scott, Isaiah.
Shepard, Charles G.
Southard, Thomas J.
Stevens, Frederick (130th O. V. I.)
*Steedman, Louis (Lieutenant —.)
*Stephan, Jo.
*Scott, Charles B.
Thomas, Jerome B. (14th O. V. I.)
Taylor, H. Burt. (Lieutenant 195th O. V. I.)
Waite, C. C.
Waite, Ed. F.
Wenning, Louis.
Wittich, Charles.
Waggoner, Ralph H. (130th O. V. I.)
*Walbridge, W. Hunt (84th O. V. I.)
Walbridge, Dudley.

The organization of the School Cadets ceased with the opening of the War, and as such was never revived. As already shown (page 89), an organization known as the Toledo Zouave Cadets, was formed, and officers elected for it, but it never entered the military service.

In 1871, a Company, like the former composed of young men, and taking the name of "Toledo Cadets," was organized by Captain Josiah W. White, who was instructor of the same. In 1872, the Company took the name of Myers Cadets, continuing as such until it was disbanded in 1876.

In November, 1877, the Company was reorganized as the Toledo Cadets, with the following officers: Captain, Wm. V. McMaken; First Lieutenant, Wm. R. Worts; Second Lieutenant, Edward A. Hoffman. This organization continued until March 17, 1879, when it was mustered into the State service as an unattached Company of Ohio National Guard, being the only organization in the State holding that relation. The officers under such arrangement have been as follows:

Captain—William V. McMaken.

First Lieutenant—William R. Worts, to March 1, 1883; William H. Cook, since March 1, 1883.

Second Lieutenant—Horace C. Gerber, to March 1, 1880; William H. Cook, to March 1, 1883; H. G. Gassaway, to July 3, 1885; Wm. F. Mack, to June 6, 1886; Frank Datesman, to March 12, 1887; Thomas T. Watters, since March 12, 1887.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS, 1887.

Captain, Wm. V. McMaken.
First Lieutenant, William H. Cook.
Second Lieutenant, Thomas T. Watters.

SERGEANTS.

1. William F. Johnson.
2. Eugene W. Gage.
3. DeWitt C. Linn.
4. Graham B. Lownsbury.

Color, Benjamin D. Vail.
Quartermaster, Arthur W. S. Irving.

CORPORALS.

1. Richard K. Rundell.
2. Joseph P. Hutchison.
3. Sheridan E. Law.
4. P. Carlton Walker.
5. Edwin C. Frisbie.

PRIVATES.

Atwill, William H.
Breymann, Eugene.
Brigham, William A.
Brophy, Stephen.
Chapman, Harry M.
Cochran, Witt K.
Cowles, Willard F.
Caine, Charles A.
Cooke, Frank S.
Durian, Charles H.
Goodall, Harry H.
Hansen, Samuel.
Harroun, Robert E.
Howells, Frank I.
Hooper, Harrison S.
McCutcheon, Fred. D.
McKecknie, Clarence E.
Maxon, Bruce E.
Morris, Fred. P.
Parsons, Eugene S.
Parsons, John J.
Paine, Charles S.
Paine, George P.
Perrin, Arthur W.
Pixley, Edwin I.
Quine, Fred. K.
Ray, Pliny C.
Raymer, James E.
Rowley, Arthur F.
Smith, Mark M.
Spielbusch, John H., Jr.
Vincent, James B.
Welbon, William G.
Whittingham, Thomas H.
Waite, George T.

Since the organization of the Company it has taken part in several competitive drills, of more or less importance. In 1878, it won the championship of Toledo, and in 1879, that of Northwestern Ohio. In 1880, it took the second prize in a strongly contested drill at Galion, Ohio. It took the first prize ($1,000) at the Inter-State drill, at Detroit, Michigan, in June, 1882, against 15 Companies. In September, 1882, it secured the second prize ($1,000) at the Tri-State Fair drill, at Toledo. The Company took part in the National drill at Washington City, in May, 1887, in which 34 Companies competed. The seventh position was accorded to it, under the rules established by the Judges; while the judgment of the audience and the expressions of the public press would have justified the assignment of the first prize to the Cadets. In June, 1887, at Findlay, the Company took the first prize ($1,000) and championship of Ohio, in a competitive drill.

This organization, as each of its predecessors, has always shared liberally in the favor and support of the citizens of Toledo, who have felt special pride in its professional success, and even more in the exceptional moral tone and demeanor which have distinguished it, at home and abroad.

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*Deceased.

PART IV.

GOVERNMENTAL.

CHAPTER I.

PUBLIC LANDS.

AMONG the delicate and embarrassing questions which arose in setting in operation the new order of Government after the Revolutionary War, was that of title to the vast domain of wild territory stretching from the settlements in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, to the Mississippi River. The difficulty consisted in the conflicting claims of the United States Government and those of the States, and especially Virginia and Connecticut, whose charters from the Crown of England covered the larger portion of such lands. The question was made the more serious, by the fact that the States which had no such territory, remonstrated against the claim as unjust, inasmuch as the title to the lands had been secured by the common sacrifices of all the States. The case was finally settled by the cession of the territory in question to the United States by the several States—Virginia yielding up her claim to the vast territory Northwest of the Ohio, and Connecticut her claim to the same, save the district along Lake Erie, known as the "Connecticut Reserve." This action was followed by legislation by Congress, looking to the sale of the territory thus ceded. The first plan was to sell in quantities of two million acres each, based upon the idea of colonies or settlements under the purchasers of such tracts. The Ohio Company, on the Muskingum River, made the first purchase of this sort. Subsequently the quantity was reduced to one-million tracts, when John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, and associates, bought that quantity between the Miami Rivers, in Southwestern Ohio, and adjoining the Ohio Company's tract. In 1785, a tract on the Ohio River and the Pennsylvania line, consisting of seven ranges of Townships five miles square, was surveyed and offered for sale in quarter Townships. This policy of sales in large tracts was not successful, for the reason that it did not hold out requisite inducements for immigration by the class of people necessary to the desired settlement. Hence, in 1796 Congress reduced the quantity of salable lands to Sections of one mile square in alternate Townships, and to quarter Townships of three miles square in the residue of the lands. This plan working but little better than the others, Congress in 1800 directed the subdivision of these lands for sale in half-sections of 320 acres, and for the first time opened Land Offices in the vicinities of the lands thus prepared for sale—Cincinnati, Marietta, Chillicothe and Steubenville being selected for such offices. The Indian title to all lands in Ohio, except in the Northwest, having been relinquished, immigration at once became active, and the Eastern, Northern and Southern sections were rapidly settled. Still, the smallest tract to be had of the Government was a Section, or 640 acres. Ere long another reduction was made in the minimum of sale, and quarter sections of 160 acres, could be bought at $2.00 per acre, on a credit of five years, 40 days being allowed for the first payment of 20 per cent. This arrangement at once gave such activity to settlement, that in 1802 there was population sufficient to justify the organization of a State Government for Ohio. Still, the land system of the Government was not a success, for the reason that a very large portion of purchases under the credit plan were made with the expectation that the lands could be made to produce means for all but the earliest payments. This was true of those buying for improvement and cultivation, as well as of speculators. The result was general disappointment on the part of purchasers, and the accumulation of an immense debt to the Government, said to exceed in amount the entire money in the Western States. By 1820, this indebtedness on lands purchased in the West reached the sum of $22,000,000, and was rapidly increasing through accruing interest,with little prospect of becoming less; while its effect upon purchasers was to paralyze enterprise and improvement of every sort and to threaten general bankruptcy. So serious did the situation become, that Congress was forced to action for relief. To Jacob Burnet of Cincinnati seems due the credit of the plan adopted. He drew up a memorial to Congress, setting forth the facts of the case, including the utter hopelessness of relief under existing conditions, and proposing that purchasers be allowed to surrender their contracts, select such portions of their purchases as they might choose, and apply on the same the amounts of payments already made, back interest being released by the Government. This scheme was adopted, and with it an important change in the land system, under which all lands were to be sold for cash down only, with the price reduced from $2.00 to $1.25 per acre, with the minimum sales fixed at eighth-sections of 80 acres each. This brought immediate and material relief to the entire West, and greatly stimulated settlement by actual owners of the lands they occupied. Thus had the quantity of purchasable land been reduced from 2,000,000 to 80 acres, and the price from $2.00 to $1.25, at which the cost has remained to this time. But these are not the only particulars in which settlement has been encouraged. The policy of pre-emption by actual occupation has operated largely to promote immigration and the development of the great West, since by such policy the poorest settlers have been enabled to obtain homes without cost of purchase, a wonderful change from the policy under which all settlers were subjected to dependence on the few speculators who were enabled to purchase large tracts of lands from the Government.*

In this connection, and as an important agency in the work of settlement and development of the great West, may be mentioned the policy of the Government under which grants of lands were made to a large number of corporations, as inducement for the construction of Railways through the National domain, chiefly in anticipation of settlement and of traffic requisite for the support of such improvements. Without here undertaking to enter upon a history of this action by the Government, or upon a discussion of the arguments, *pro* and *con.*, used in such connection, it is sufficient to say, that on the whole, such policy has operated to the advantage of the country. Commencing with the grants to the Illinois Central Railroad, under which that great trunk line was run from the Northern points to the Southern extreme of that State, at the very time when such medium for market and travel was indispensable to the early development of the rich prairies, which otherwise must have long continued without settlement, the eminent success of this experiment operated strongly to extensive employment of land-subsidies which soon followed. There probably is not a single Western State—as there certainly is not a Western Territory—which has not enjoyed in greater or less degree the benefits of this extraordinary stimulus to settlement and growth. In fact, there is not a Territory, and scarcely a State, that is not indebted to this aid for its advancement; and but for which the great body of the present West and Northwest would to-day be the haunts of the roaming savage and of the wild buffalo. This is not the popular view to express of this matter, the more generally acceptable understanding being that Railway land-grants were mere gratuities to corporations, without warrant in any public interest. Few seem to consider, that the great development and wealth of the Western regions are the direct product of the enterprise encouraged by subsidies. The greatly appreciated values of the lands held by the Railroad Companies, are cited as evidence of excessive bounties; whereas, these values are due wholly to the extraordinary enterprise which alone could secure the investment of capital necessary to the settlement requisite for such advanced values. That unwise grants have been made, is quite true; but such exceptions the more fully establish the rule. It may here be properly stated, that the policy of land-grants has now pretty much entirely ceased to be a necessary aid in Railway construction, the sections in which such are demanded being very few in number and without much importance.

The first sales of Government lands in Northwestern Ohio, took place at the Land Office at Wooster, Ohio, in the year 1817. One embraced the Reservation of two miles square at the foot of the Rapids of the Sandusky River (now Fremont), and occurred on the first Monday of July; and the other consisted of the Reservation of 12 miles square, at the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee River, and took place on the third Tuesday of the same month. At the former sale was purchased the tract on which the Town plat of Croghansville, on the East side of the Sandusky River, and now included within Fremont, was soon thereafter laid out; and at the latter sale was purchased the lands on which Port Lawrence (Toledo), and Orleans (Fort Meigs) were at once laid out.

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*Burnet's "Notes of the Northwestern Territory," p. 394.

CHAPTER II.

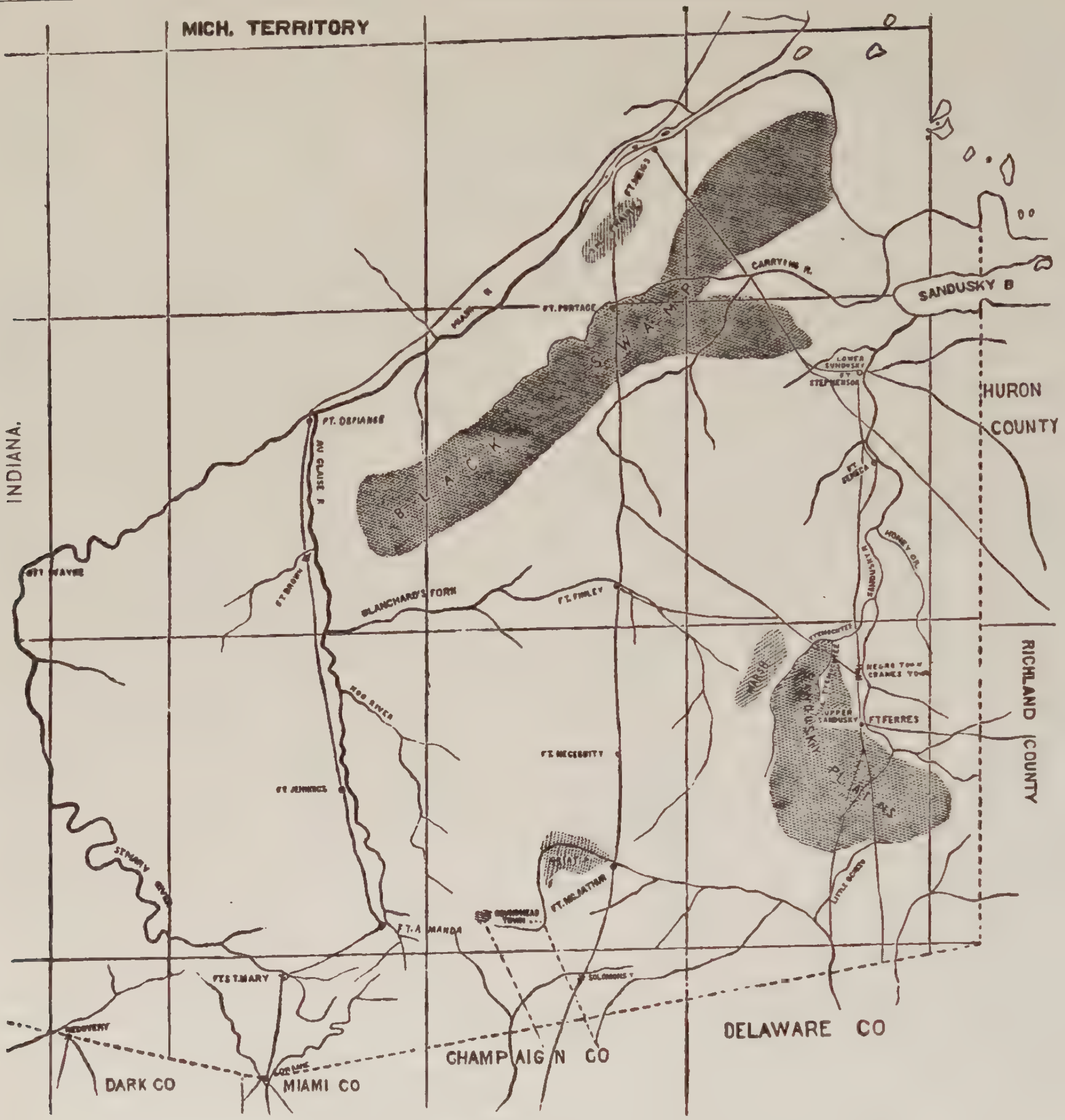
CIVIL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED.

CIVIL Government for the territory now comprised within the County of Lucas, began with the organization of the County of Wayne, by proclamation of Governor St. Clair of the Northwest Territory in 1796, which embraced all of what is now Northwestern Ohio and the lower Peninsula of the present State of Michigan. While this is true, it is also true, as elsewhere shown, that at that time and for 20 years thereafter, and until the Indian title to all of Northwestern Ohio was extinguished, there was practically no such government there. Wayne was the third County thus created, Washington, organized in 1788, and Hamilton in 1790, being its predecessors. In 1803, the year following the organization of the State Government of Ohio, the County of Greene was established, including this part of the State. In 1805, Logan County was formed, embracing the present Counties of Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot, Marion, Hardin, Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Fulton, Henry, Putnam, Allen, Auglaize, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams and Defiance, entire; and the most of the Counties of Ottawa, Crawford, Morrow, Logan, Union, Shelby and Mercer. It will be borne in mind, that prior to the treaty with the Indians at the foot of the Rapids of the Maumee, in 1817, all this section, save the few Reservations of the treaty of Greenville (1795), was within the Indian Territory and not subject to civil authority. The state of things in this respect during that period of 22 years, is indicated by the accompanying section of a map of the State of Ohio, published in 1815. From that, the lines of demarkation between civil government and savage domination, will be readily seen. Within the territory thus wholly given up to Indian possession and use, was found in 1880, a thriving population of nearly 600,000 white inhabitants, while there was then probably not left a single representative of the powerful tribes so long undisputed in their possession of the country named. The contrast of results of civilization and barbarism, could hardly be more clearly presented, than is done in the case of that territory during the unrecorded centuries of Indian control and the 70 years of white possession.

The first officer exercising civil authority in the Maumee Valley, was Amos Spafford, Collector of Customs for the District of Miami, appointed by President Madison in 1810. The Collector's office was at Maumee. In 1814 his fees amounted to $2.50; his rent for office, $10.00; and his fuel and stationery, $15.75; a total charge to the Government for the year of $28.25.

The first Postoffice established between the River Raisin (Monroe, Mich.) and Lower Sandusky (Fremont), and between the Maumee Bay and the present site of Chicago, was located on the Westerly or Maumee side of the Maumee River, opposite the location of Fort Meigs, subsequently built. The first Postmaster within that territory was Amos Spafford, whose commission bore date of June 9, 1810. In 1816, Almon Gibbs was Postmaster at that point, his pay for that year having been $14.28.

The few settlers in this vicinity suffered severely upon the breaking out of the war of 1812, from Indian depredations upon their limited property, and after the close of the war, they presented to the Government claims for compensation for such losses, which included those of Amos Spafford, Samuel H. Ewing, Jesse Skinner, Daniel Hull, Thos. Dick, Samuel Ewing, Wm. Carter, James Carlin, Oliver A. Armstrong, Geo. Blacock, James Slawson, Wm. Peters, Ambrose Hickox and Richard Sifford. Among the claims made, was that of James Carlin, of $110 for dwelling-house or cabin burned, $58 for blacksmith shop burned, $30 for a colt 2 years old, taken by Wyandot Indians. Oliver Armstrong claimed $60 for a horse taken from him. Beside these were losses of barns, outhouses and dwellings; wheat of six acres in a barn burned; 4 tons of hay, clothing, bed-clothing, etc. The aggregate of the claims made was between $4,000 and $5,000. For the purpose of bringing the matter definitely to the attention of Congress, a meeting of the claimants was held at the house of Amos Spafford, November 8th, 1815, when Mr. Spafford and Captain Daniel Hull were appointed a committee to wait upon General W. H. Harrison, then soon to pass through to Detroit, and request his co-operation in securing the allowance of their claims. Under such appointment Major Spafford visited Washington, and succeeded in securing partial damages for the sufferers. These pioneer settlers were especially unfortunate, being subject to three sources of loss—Indian and British depredations and the seizure of their crops for the use of the United States troops. Most of the settlers were driven from the field of war, and remained abroad until the close of hostilities, when they returned, to begin anew without dwelling or other conveniences. Their first recourse for building material was to the


MICH. TERRITORY
INDIANA.
FT. MEIGS
MIAMI R
CARRYING R.
SANDUSKY B
FT. PORTAGE
BLACK SWAMP
LOWER SANDUSKY
FT. STEPHENSON
HURON COUNTY
FT. DEFIANCE
AU GLAISE R
FT. SENECA
HONEY CR.
SANDUSKY R
FT. WAYNE
FT. BROWN
BLANCHARD'S FORK
FT. FINDLEY
WYANDOT
NEGRO TOWN
CRANES TOWN
MARSH
SANDUSKY PLAINS
UPPER SANDUSKY
FT. FERRES
RICHLAND COUNTY
HOG RIVER
FT. NECESSITY
FT. JENNINGS
ST. MARY RIVER
FT. AMANDA
FT. McARTHUR
LITTLE SCIOTO
FT. ST. MARY
SOLOMONS T
RECOVERY
DARK CO
MIAMI CO
CHAMPAIGN CO
DELAWARE CO

NORTHWESTERN OHIO IN 1817.

few hulks of transports employed by the Government, and the pickets and block houses of Fort Meigs. The strife for possession of these became active and somewhat bitter, and was ended by the torch of an incendiary, applied at night to the structures of the Fort, almost entirely destroying its remains. This dependence gone, the destitute settlers were without supplies for constructing buildings, except what the forest trees furnished, and with no means but the ax for making these available.

To add to the serious trials to which these settlers were subjected, the title to the lands occupied by them was brought in question. These had been purchased, as parts of the 12 miles square Reserve, under the treaty of Greenville, and as within a tract one mile square, which, by mistake, had been a second time ceded at the treaty of Brownstown, subsequent to the purchase by the settlers. They had no more than become settled after their return at the close of the war, than Congress ordered the sale of the tract occupied by them. In a letter to President Madison on the subject, Major Amos Spafford made a strong appeal in behalf of these sufferers, and asked that the time and location of the sale might be so fixed, that they could have opportunity for securing the lands held by them. In his letter Major Spafford said: "Should the time not be known, or the place of sale be so remote that myself and others could not attend, all would be lost. First, burned by the enemy; secondly, destroyed by our own Army; and thirdly, sold out by an act of Government, to whom we don't know. This would be the last sacrifice that we could possibly make." The sale was finally held at Fort Meigs, the settlers obtaining titles to their lands without competition.

Upon the release of the Indian title in 1817, this region was first brought under full State authority. The first Township organization here was that of Waynesfield, in 1816, embracing only the reservation at the foot of the Rapids. The first election took place at the house of Aurora Spafford, 25 electors then voting.

Upon the surrender of Indian possession, in 1817, the County of Logan was organized, with its seat of justice at Bellefontaine. It embraced this region. In 1820 were formed the Counties of Wood, Williams, Putnam, Sandusky, Seneca, Crawford, Marion, Hardin and Hancock, all from the old Indian territory. Wood County included a portion of the present Lucas County, embracing Toledo. The first Court to convene in the Valley of the Maumee, was held at Maumee City, May 3, 1820, that being the seat of justice. It was composed of President Judge George Tod (father of the late Governor David Tod), and Associate Judges Dr. Horatio Conant, Peter G. Oliver and Samuel Vance. The Grand Jurors for the term were Wm. H. Bostwick (foreman), Aaron Granger, John T. Baldwin, Parris M. Plum, Aurora Spafford, Jeremiah Johnson, Wm. Pratt, Richard Gunn, Collister Haskins, Ephraim H. Leaming, Josephus Tilor, Daniel Murray, John Hollister, John J. Lovett and Norman L. Freeman.

The first session of the Board of Commissioners of Wood County, assembled April 12th, 1820, in Almon Gibbs's store building in Maumee. They were: Samuel H. Ewing, David Hubbell and John Pray. The Board at that time appointed William Pratt County Treasurer. May 3d, Seneca Allen, then County Auditor, was appointed Clerk to the Board, and David Hull filed his bond as Sheriff. C. G. McCurdy was then the Prosecuting Attorney, and Thomas R. McKnight, Clerk of the Court. General John E. Hunt was Assessor of property taxation; and David Hull, Tax Collector. At this session Prosecuting Attorney McCurdy was paid $20, the allowance of the court for services at its first session; and Thomas R. McKnight $23, as Clerk at the same session; Almon Gibbs was allowed $40 for the use of his building as the Court House for one year from May 3d, 1820; J. E. Hunt, $11.28 for services as Lister of taxable property and House Appraiser; and Hunt & Forsyth $16.12½ for stationery. This session was held at Maumee. August 12, 1820, the Board, on petition of citizens of Damascus, Henry County (not then organized), that Township was temporarily attached to the Township of Auglaize, then in Wood County.

In December, 1820, the County Commissioners were John Pray, David Hubbell and John E. Hunt. In March, 1822, the Commissioners appointed Thomas W. Powell County Auditor, and in June following, Walter Colton (father of the late Carlos Colton of Toledo) was appointed County Treasurer.

The County-Seat of Wood County having been removed from Maumee to Perrysburg, the Commissioners met at the latter place, March 19, 1823, for the purpose of preparing suitable County buildings. The Board then consisted of John Pray, Samuel Spafford and Hiram P. Barlow. At that session so much of the Township of Auglaize as was contained in the unorganized County of Henry was set off and organized into a Township by the name of Damascus; and so much of the Township of Waynesfield as was included in the unorganized County of Hancock, was set off into a Township and named Findlay, the first election in which was held at the house of Wilson Vance, July 1, 1823. At the same time the Township of Perrysburg was organized, to include so much of Waynesfield Township as then lay South of the channel of the Maumee River, from the West line of the County, to the line between the original surveyed Townships one and four in the United States Reserve; thence the North channel to the State line. At the session of the Board held in March, 1824, the claim of Guy Nearing (uncle of Mars Nearing of Toledo) and Daniel Hubbell, for erecting the Court House at Perrysburg, was allowed. The population of the County of Wood in 1820 was 732, and 1,090 in 1830. The taxable valuation in 1826 was $88,886; of which $40,704 was in real estate, $23,230 in town lots and buildings, and $24,952 in personal property.

Port Lawrence as a Township of Monroe County, Michigan, was organized May 27, 1827. Among the first officers of the Township were, N. A. Whitney, John G. Forbs and Daniel Murray, Assessors; J. V. D. Sutphen, Clerk; John T. Baldwin, Supervisor; Tibbals Baldwin, Collector; John Walworth and Coleman I. Keeler, Overseers of Poor; Eli Baldwin and William Wilson, Commissioners of Highways; John Roots and Tibbals Baldwin, Constables; and Benj. F. Stickney, Pound Master. At this first Township election 29 votes were cast, by the following electors, to wit: John T. Baldwin, J. V. D. Sutphen, Noah A. Whitney, John G. Forbs, Daniel Murray, Tibbals Baldwin, John Walworth, Eli Hubbard, Coleman I. Keeler, Wm. Wilson, Alvin Evans, John Roop, Cyrus Fisher, Wm. Mills, B. F. Stickney, John Baldwin, Seneca Allen, Amos Wait, Wm. Wilkerson, Wm. Sibley, Amasa Bishop, Charles Richards, Jesse Mills, Joseph Prentice, Henry Phillips, Ebenezer Ward, Thos. P. Whitney, Wm. Holmes and Jacob Navarre.

The Township embraced about one-half of the present Lucas County, and was divided into two Road Districts. The first Road laid out in the Township was in June, 1827.

July 27, 1827, the annual Territorial election was held, when Austin E. Wing was chosen Delegate to Congress, and Charles Noble as a member of the Legislative Council, both being residents of Monroe.

March 30, 1830, the Road Commissioners declared it to be of public utility to adopt the Territorial road, as it then ran from the mouth of Swan Creek to where it crosses the Township line on the North, as a public road.

In 1828, $23.42 was paid for "destroying blackbirds;" and in 1832, a bounty of $2.50 each for Wolf scalps was voted.

At the annual election of 1831, 59 votes were cast, and in 1833, 70 votes. At this latter election the names of Sanford L. Collins, Stephen B. Comstock, Oliver Stevens, Munson H. Daniels, and James M. Whitney appear on the poll-list. Of these, Messrs. Collins and Stevens are now (1887) living.

In April, 1835, the election under direction of the Legislative Council of Michigan, was held at the School-house on Ten-Mile Creek Prairie. Horace Thacher and Stephen Haughton voted at this time, the former being now a resident of Toledo. This was the last election held in the Township under authority of Michigan; and the last recorded action under the same authority, consisted in laying out a road between Tremainesville and Toledo (now Cherry Street).

Among the laws enacted for the territory now the site of Toledo, was the following. Its re-enactment by the Legislature of Ohio, might meet with more resistance than did the original action in this section:

Be it enacted by the General Legislative Council of the Territory, That any Justice of the Peace, on conviction, may sentence any vagrant, lewd, idle or disorderly persons, stubborn servants, common drunkards, common night-walkers, pilferers, or any other persons wanton or licentious in speech, indecent behavior, common raiders or brawlers, such as neglect their calling or employment, misspend what they earn, and do not provide for themselves or their families, to be whipped not exceeding ten stripes, or to be delivered over to the Constable, to be employed in labor, not exceding three months, by such Constable to be hired out for the best wages that can be procured, the proceeds of which to be applied to the use of the poor of the County.

Made, adopted and published at Detroit, the 27th day of July, 1818.

LEWIS CASS,
Governor of the Territory of Michigan.

CHAPTER III.

THE DISPUTED BOUNDARY AND THE TOLEDO WAR.

THE early history of Toledo and of Lucas County is associated with the most serious question of boundary that has arisen within the Northwest. In fact, Toledo was a chief cause, as Lucas County was chiefly a result, of such dispute. The difficulty, as already intimated, arose in a disagreement as to the boundary line between the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan, and was the result of a lack of due care on the part of those who originally undertook to fix that line. It was not, as generally understood, a dispute between Ohio and Michigan, as parties thereto, for the reason that the former, a sovereign State of the Union, could not, in the nature of the case, have such dispute with the latter, a Territory, the creature of Congress and wholly subject, for both its existence and its condition, to the will of that body. The issue was between Ohio and the United States, and all done in the case in the name of Michigan Territory, was unauthorized by any existing law. It was a question of boundary between the domain of a State and that of the Federal Government. The only "War" in that connection arose in the unwarrantable attempt of the Territorial authorities of Michigan to exercise authority which belonged not to them, but to the United States.

The source and nature of that boundary question, will best be shown by a brief statement of the case. Under the Ordinance of 1787, the territory Northwest of the Ohio River was given a temporary Government under the name of the Territory of the Northwest. It embraced what now constitutes the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. The "Louisiana Purchase," including territory West of the Mississippi, was made subsequent to that time. In 1796, the Northwest Territory was composed of five Counties, with names and boundaries as follows: Wayne—including the settlements on the Maumee, Raisin and Detroit Rivers, with its seat of justice at Detroit; Washington—comprising all that portion of the present State of Ohio, within 40 miles of the Ohio River and between the Little Miami and Muskingum Rivers, with Marietta for its County-seat; Hamilton—embracing the region between the Little and the Great Miami, and within 40 miles of the Ohio, with Cincinnati as the seat of justice; Knox—containing the country near to the Ohio and between the Great Miami and the Wabash Rivers, having Vincennes as its County-seat; and St. Clair—embracing the settlements upon the Illinois and Kaskaskia Rivers, as well as those upon the Upper Mississippi, the seat of justice being at Kaskaskia.

By the ordinance of 1787, it was provided, that when a State should be formed of the Eastern portion of the Territory, it would include the territory "lying North of line drawn East and West, through the Southern extreme of Lake Michigan," which should remain a portion of such State, until such territory should contain 60,000 inhabitants. In disregard of this provision, however, the enabling act of Congress (1802) providing for the organization of the State of Ohio, fixed the Northern boundary of the proposed State on the line above mentioned, whereby what is now Michigan was excluded from the proposed State and attached to the Territory of Indiana, with its seat of government at Vincennes, a distant and very inconvenient point. This was very unsatisfactory to the inhabitants of that region, who protested positively against it. It was not long, however (1805), before the Territory of Michigan was established, with its Capital at Detroit, which at once allayed all feeling on this subject. Had the terms of the ordinance of 1787 been complied with, the Michigan Peninsula would have constituted a portion of Ohio until it should have attained the requisite (60,000) population for a State Government. Different reasons were given for this unexpected exclusion of Michigan from Ohio, among which were these: 1st. An apprehension that the opposition of the inhabitants of that section to the proposed State Government, might prevent such movement. 2d. The fact that they were politically opposed to the existing Administration (of President Jefferson), whereby it was feared that, with them included, Ohio might start off politically a "Federal" State. Jacob Burnet, of Cincinnati, was a leading man in the Territory, and was politically in sympathy with the excluded people. Sol. Sibley, of Detroit, was a member of the Territorial Legislature, and August 20, 1802, he addressed to Judge Burnet a letter, bitterly characterizing the plan referred to. Among other things, he said:

> We thank our good friends, Judge Symmes and Meigs and *Sir Thomas*, for what is done. They foresaw that the County of Wayne would be a deadweight against them. Unfortunately, the people of this County are too little practiced in false politics, *to*

answer their purposes. You state in your letter, that you cannot believe that the "Convention will accept the law as it now stands, with the clogs that hang about it." I differ with you in opinion. Nay, I am persuaded that were it ten times more degrading to the people of the Territory than it is, it would be speedily snatched at by a majority, which, from the exclusion of the County of Wayne, they are sure of. I will do everything within my power to stir up the citizens of Wayne County to claim their violated rights.

There were several questions growing out of, and connected with the organization of the State of Ohio, which co-operated to cause misunderstanding and unkind feelings between the people of what is now Ohio and those of Michigan. In the first place, the general sentiment seems to have been that the movement for the formation of a State Government was premature and unwise. It was not the act of the Territorial Legislature or of the people, as in other like cases; but solely that of Congress, not only without suggestion by the local authorities, but against their known will, and upon the petition of a few individuals speaking only for themselves. As already suggested, this state of things was then believed to be due to partisan ends sought in the formation of the State. Judge Burnet in his "Notes on the Northwestern Territory" says that so strong was the popular feeling against Jefferson and for Mr. Adams in the bitter contest of 1800, that there were in Hamilton County but four persons known to him as supporting the former, to wit: Maj. David Zeigler, William Henry Harrison (afterwards President), Wm. McMillen and John Smith. The feeling in Wayne County, now Michigan, if anything, was even more decided in the same direction.

But the most serious of the results of the separation of Wayne County from Ohio in 1802, are not found in the partisan divisions of that day. They were developed in the question of boundary, which assumed grave magnitude several years later. Of this, it will be fitting here to make as brief a statement as may be consistent with a proper understanding of its merits:

1. As already stated, by the ordinance of 1787, creating the Territory Northwest of the Ohio, the line provided for the Northern boundary of the State to be formed of that territory (subsequently the State of Ohio), was "an East and West line, drawn through the Southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan."

2. By the enabling act of Congress, under which the State of Ohio was organized in 1802, the Northern boundary of the same was stated as "an East and West line drawn through the Southerly extreme of Lake Michigan."

3. The State Constitution, formed under said authority, declared the Northern boundary of the State to be "an East and West line, drawn through the Southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running East," "until it shall intersect Lake Erie, or the Territorial line;

"*Provided*, That if the Southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan should extend so far South, that a line drawn due East from it would not intersect Lake Erie, or if it should intersect Lake Erie *East of the mouth of the Miami of the Lake* (the Maumee River), then, and in that case, with the assent of Congress, the Northern boundary of this State shall be established by, and extending to, a direct line running from the Southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the *most Northerly Cape of the Miami* (Maumee) *Bay*, after intersecting the due North line from the mouth of the Great Miami River."

As will be seen, the question of boundary thus presented, rested on what should prove to be the Eastern termination of a line drawn due East from the extreme of Lake Michigan, the uncertainty as to which seems to have been recognized by the Ohio Convention and carefully provided against, in fixing the Northern line of the proposed State. In his "Notes," Judge Jacob Burnet, a prominent and active member of that Convention, and subsequently a United States Senator from Ohio, says it was generally known to those who had consulted the maps of the Western country extant at the time the ordinance of 1787 was passed, that Lake Michigan was represented thereon as far North of the position which it has since been ascertained to occupy. On a map in the State Department, which was the guide of the Committee of Congress who framed the ordinance of 1787, the Southern extreme of that Lake was laid down as near the 42d degree of North latitude; and there was a pencil line passing through the Southern bend of the Lake to the Canada line, which intersected the Strait between the River Raisin (Monroe) and Detroit. Judge Burnet says "that line was manifestly intended by the Committee and by Congress, to be the Northern boundary of this State; and on the principles on which Courts of Chancery construe contracts, accompanied by plats, that map and the line marked on it should have been taken as conclusive evidence of the boundary, without reference to the actual position of the Southern extreme of the Lake." During the session of the Ohio Convention, says the same authority, it was the common understanding that the maps in use were not correct, and that the line should terminate at some point on the Strait, far above Maumee Bay. But while the matter was under discussion, a man who had hunted many years on Lake Michigan, and thus was well acquainted with its position, happened to be at Chillicothe, and in conversation mentioned that the Lake extended further South than was generally supposed; and that a map he had seen placed its Southern bend many miles North of its true position. The effect of such statement was serious apprehension on the subject, and led to the change of line from that named in the enabling act to the one set forth in the State Constitution.

It is said, that this change at the time was regarded as so serious a matter, that some members of the Convention hesitated to adopt it, lest it be rejected by Congress and the admission of the State into the Union thereby be postponed. But it was finally adopted and subsequently approved by Congress, in the acceptance of the State with its boundary so fixed. Major B. F. Stickney says the man who gave the information at Chillicothe in regard to Lake Michigan's real position, was named Wells, and that he had been long a prisoner with the Indians in that region, and had thus become familiar with the facts.

For several years and until about 1812, but little seems to have been done or said about this matter. At that time, Amos Spafford, the Collector of Customs for the Miami District, on behalf of some fifty resident families, sent the following letter to the Governor of Ohio:

> Miami Rapids, January 23, 1812.
>
> Sir: It appears to be the general wish of the people in this settlement (which consists of about 50 families), to have the laws of the State of Ohio extended over them, as we consider ourselves clearly within the limits of said State. The few who object, are those who hold offices under the Governor of Michigan, and are determined to enforce their laws. This is considered by a great majority of the inhabitants as usurpation of power which they are under no obligation to adhere to. If no adjustment should take place, I fear the contention will ere long become serious. Sir, will you have the goodness to inform the people here, whether there has been any understanding between the State of Ohio and the Governor of Michigan on the subject of jurisdiction, together with your advice.
>
> I am, sir, with high esteem,
> Your obedient servant,
> Amos Spafford,
> Collector of Port Miami.

The declaration of War with England, which followed in June of that year, postponed action in this matter, beyond the passage of a resolution by Congress, directing a survey of the boundary line to be made. No steps to that end were taken until 1816–17, when Governor Cass, in behalf of Michigan, took measures to secure a survey. The consent of the Indians, who yet held most of the country through which the line would pass, was obtained by Major B. F. Stickney, by request of Governor Cass, when the General Land Office directed a Surveyor (William Harris) to run the line. When this was accomplished, it was discovered by Governor Cass that the Land Office had furnished the Surveyor with a copy of the Constitution of Ohio, instead of the ordinance of 1787 or the enabling act of 1802, for his guide. To this Governor Cass made vigorous protest and complaint, when President Monroe directed a second line to be run due East from the Southern extreme of Lake Michigan. John A. Fulton was the Surveyor in this case. Hence, we have the "Harris line," as claimed by Ohio; and the "Fulton line," as claimed on the part of Michigan.

While the important question raised by these two lines was at the time recognized in Congress, as well as in Ohio and in Michigan, no steps were taken toward settling it for many years thereafter. Meantime, the disputed territory continued largely under the jurisdiction of Michigan. Now and then the matter would come up, as in 1821, when the Assessor of Waynesfield Township, Wood County, Ohio, undertook to list for taxation the property of settlers between the Harris and Fulton lines. The fact was, that the few settlers had enough to do, without studying political questions. They found forests to be felled, soil to be subdued, educational and religious advantages to be provided—in a word, the foundation of civilized society and the means of living, to be secured; and hence, had little time to examine or discuss a disputed boundary. That question would full soon enough become practical with them, without their agency in inviting the issue. It was not until the Northern outlet of the Miami and Erie Canal came up for decision, that the boundary question assumed an importance which could challenge the attention of the residents. The connection of the two matters will be seen, from the fact, as then assumed, that the most desirable point for such terminus was at Toledo, within the disputed territory. The thought of Ohio constructing so expensive a channel of trade, and then turning its traffic into a Michigan port, was not to be entertained; while Michigan, no doubt, was not a little anxious to avail herself of whatever advantage might thus be derived from a neighbor's necessity.

Progress in the construction of the Canal was slow, the work having been suspended for several years after a large portion of the Southern section had been made. The completion of the Ohio Canal in 1833, made the people interested in the Miami and Erie very impatient of delay; and as interest increased in the work, the question of the Northern outlet assumed more urgent shape. Different plans were proposed for avoiding the "rugged issue" of the boundary question. Thus, the Towns at the foot of the Rapids (Maumee City and Perrysburg) could see no sufficient grounds for trouble in that connection, since the Canal could as well or even better be locked into the River, and transhipment to Lake craft be made there, or the Canal Boats be towed to Toledo by the River. Hence, those Towns felt no solicitude on account of the boundary question, but on the contrary, quite the reverse.

Then, again, the "Sandusky Bay Navigation Company" proposed to aid in the peaceful disposal of the Canal traffic. That corporation was chartered by the Ohio Legislature during the winter of 1834–5, at the time when the outlet of the Canal was a pressing matter. The corporators were John G. Camp, Isaac Mills, Oran Follett* and William Neill, of Sandusky, who had then recently purchased a large portion of the plat of that City. The purpose of the Navigation Company was, so far as possible, to make Sandusky the real terminus of the Miami and Erie and the Wabash and Erie Canals. This was to be accomplished through a connection of the Maumee and Sandusky Bays, by means of a Canal across the Peninsula—Mud Creek and Portage River being used for a portion of the way. The entire distance between the Bays is about two miles. It was believed by the projectors of this enterprise, that thereby Sandusky might receive as much benefit from the Canals named, as would the points of termini on the Maumee River; while the Lake voyage to and from the East would be shortened by seventy miles. No record is found of any steps taken toward the construction of the "Sandusky and Maumee Canal."

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* Mr. Follett is yet (1887) a resident of Sandusky.

Referring to this feature of the controversy, Mr. Andrew Palmer, among the most prominent and influential of citizens of Toledo in support of Ohio's claim, says it should be noted that this was before the utility of Railroads had measurably superseded Canals; and that there was among the earlier settlers of Toledo a strong conviction, that their success in building up a Town depended largely upon securing the terminus of the Wabash and Erie Canal —a work in which Indiana and Ohio were then about to embark. Coupled with this conviction, was the belief that there was a strong influence being exerted at Detroit and Monroe, to thwart them in their efforts to build up a Town at Toledo; that such was the chief motive for the adverse action of Michigan to the claim of Ohio to the disputed territory, including the commercial harbor at the mouth of the Maumee; and that such influence was sufficient to control the authorities of Michigan. Such feeling on the part of Detroit and Monroe, it was believed, had its source in the apprehension that should a commercial Town grow up at Toledo, it would seriously cripple the trade of those points, by taking from them the interior trade on which their growth so largely depended. On the other hand, Mr. Palmer says that the consideration which induced these Michigan rivals to desire to get Toledo from Ohio, operated with even greater force upon the people of Toledo to see their young Town permanently fixed in Ohio. In this way he would explain much of the excessive zeal manifested by them in support of Ohio's claims.

The discussion of ways and means of outlet, without necessity for disturbing the boundary question, only intensified the anxiety of most of the Toledo people for prompt and vigorous steps for their own permanent location in Ohio. Without that, as they assumed, there could be no Canal for them.

Among the active men of Toledo at that time, was Dr. Jacob Clark, who came early in 1834, and at once engaged in merchandising in what was known as "Lower Town" or Vistula. The Canal location was then pressing itself most urgently upon the residents, while the boundary question, as an element in the case, was no less absorbing. The State authorities, while anxious to proceed with the Canal, and fully satisfied that Toledo was the proper point for its outlet, were at the same time reluctant to force an issue, the result of which might be unsatisfactory. They were in just the state to need prodding. Dr. Clark tells how that timely service was performed. He states, that in the Spring of 1834, three young men came to Toledo—J. Baron Davis and J. W. Fellows, from Troy, New York; and James Irvine Browne, from Easton, Pennsylvania. The latter, as the agent of the proprietors, started the Toledo *Herald*, in the Summer of 1834, that being the first paper published in Toledo, and the second in Northwestern Ohio. These three young men, with Dr. Clark, constructed a shanty, in which they lived, keeping "Bachelor's Hall." The building stood near the corner of Summit and Locust Streets. Here they spent a portion of the season of 1834. The Canal had then been located as far North as Maumee, where it was to be "locked into the River," and the question was whether it should be continued further North. The Engineer in charge of the work, had given as his opinion that the River between that point and Toledo was not navigable for the class of vessels which the trade would demand. Dr. Clark says the Canal location and the boundary question constituted the one absorbing theme of discussion with himself and his associates of the shanty, as with all other residents of Toledo. Under such state of things, Mr. Davis obtained copies of the surveys of the Harris and Fulton lines of boundary.

The Doctor says the two surveys were read and compared, when he remarked that Michigan had the best right—that the Fulton line, running South of the City, seemed to be the proper one. But Davis and the other men contended that the other survey was the correct one. Davis remarked, "Well, it doesn't matter; we claim that the Northerly line is the boundary between Ohio and the Territory of Michigan. It has been in Congress for a number of years, and they have done nothing with it, and they never will until there is a fuss; and the only thing that we can do to settle the question, is for us of Port Lawrence and Vistula to declare ourselves under the authority of Ohio, elect our judicial officers, which will arouse Michigan, and there will be war, and we'll get up a stir and interest sufficient to have Congress settle the boundary question. Ohio has thirteen members of Congress; Michigan is a Territory with little representation, and as Congress is strongly Democratic, we can make it a political question, and shove the thing right through." Davis said this more in the way of a joke than otherwise; but the joke was talked over, until in a few days the discussion became quite a serious matter. A little reflection, however, showed them that the independent action thus proposed for a mere handful of residents, without power or influence, might prove too much for them. The result of their deliberations was, that they would communicate with Governor Lucas on the subject, and ask him to extend the State's jurisdiction over the disputed territory, by appointing local officers. To this the Governor replied, that he possessed no authority for such action, but he would at its next session call the attention of the Legislature to the matter, which body he had no doubt would take proper action in the premises. This postponed all steps in the case until the next winter, and deferred the earnest hope of the Toledo people for the same time.

A public meeting was held at Toledo in November, 1834, to consider the matter of the boundary question, and more specially to induce such action on the part of Ohio as should assert and maintain her proper jurisdiction over the disputed territory. The prevailing sentiment on that occasion was in that direction, but it was not unamimous. Michigan was not without its supporters there. Among these was Captain Samuel Allen, who gave reasons why he favored the claim of Michigan. He said the geographical position of Toledo identified it in interest with and made it properly a part of Michigan. The Black Swamp, lying at the East and South, practically cut off Toledo from Ohio, with which for many years there could be but little communication. On the other hand, the Town lay immediately on the border of the most improved portion of Michigan, with which it was already in direct communication by water, by Railroad and otherwise. In Michigan, Toledo would become "the pet" of the Territory, and of the State soon to be formed. To such strong points was opposed the single consideration of the Canals then in contemplation, which, as claimed, would come to Toledo if Toledo should be in Ohio, but not, if in Michigan. The thought of permitting the advantages to arise from those improvements to inure to Toledo's rivals—Maumee and Perrysburg—fully overcame Captain Allen's arguments, and controlled the sense of the meeting and its action in support of Ohio's claim.

In accordance with his promise, Governor Lucas called the attention of the Legislature to the importance of prompt measures for assuming jurisdiction over the territory in question, and with such effect, that on the 23d of February, 1835, that body passed a law, asserting the claim of Ohio to all territory South of the Harris line, and a purpose to enforce such claim. It was further provided, "that such part of the territory declared as being attached to the County of Wood, shall be erected into Townships, as follows: Such parts of ranges five and six as lie between the line run due East from the Southern extremity of Lake Michigan and the line run from said Southern extremity to the most Northerly Cape of the Maumee Bay, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate and distinct Township, by the name of Sylvania; and that all such parts of ranges seven and eight, together with the territory East of the Maumee River as lies between the line run from the Southerly extremity of Lake Michigan to the most Northerly Cape of the Maumee Bay, and between Lake Erie and the line run East from the Southern extremity of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate and distinct Township by the name of Port Lawrence." It was further provided, that elections be held in these Townships on the first Monday of April, following, and the organization of the same be perfected. The same act provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, to run and re-mark the Harris line. Uri Seely, of Geauga County; Jonathan Taylor, of Licking, and John Patterson, of Adams, were appointed for such service, which was to begin April 1, 1835.

These proceedings on the part of the Ohio authorities, of course, did not fail to attract the attention of those of Michigan. The Secretary and Acting Governor of that Territory (Stevens T. Mason) promptly sent to the Legislative Council a special message, apprising that body of what was going on in Ohio, and advising action for defending what was assumed to be Michigan's claim in the case. The Council responded on the 12th of February, in the enactment of a law, providing, "that if any person shall exercise or attempt to exercise any official functions, or shall officiate in any office or situation within any part of the present jurisdiction of this Territory, or within the limits of any of the Counties therein, as at this time organized, by virtue of any commission or authority not derived from the Territory or under the Government of the United States, every such person so offending, shall, for every such offense, on conviction thereof before any Court of Record, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the Court." Like penalty was provided for any person who should "accept of any office or trust from any State or authority other than the Government of the United States or the Territory of Michigan." An election of officers for Port Lawrence Township, under authority of Ohio, was held in April, 1835, but the persons then elected did not act as such, for the reason that it would provoke extreme measures on the part of Michigan. The consequence was, that no taxes were levied for that year (1835) within the disputed territory.

This state of things made it important for the residents of the disputed territory to identify themselves with one or the other of the claimants to their allegiance. They were not entirely unanimous on that point, as shown by a letter to Governor Mason from several residents of Toledo. It was as follows:

Monroe, March 12, 1835.

To Hon. Stevens T. Mason,
Acting Governor of Michigan Territory:

We, the citizens of the Township of Port Lawrence, County of Monroe, Territory of Michigan, conceive

> ourselves (by force of circumstances) in duty bound to apply for a special act of the Legislative Council, authorizing the removal of the place appointed for holding our Township meetings (elections). By a vote of the last Town meeting (1834) our meeting of this year must be held at Toledo, on the Maumee River. We apprehend trouble, and perhaps a riot may be the consequence of thus holding the meeting in the heart of the very hot-bed of disaffection.
>
> We therefore pray your Excellency and the Legislative Council to aid us in our endeavors to keep the peace and sustain our claims to the soil as part of the Territory of Michigan, by an act removing the place for the Town meeting from Toledo to the School-house on Ten-Mile Creek Prairie, to be held on the — day of April, in preference to the usual day and place appointed.
>
> J. V. D. Sutphen,
> Coleman I. Keeler,
> Cyrus Fisher,
> Samuel Hemmenway,
>
> Delegates from Port Lawrence to the County Convention at Monroe.

On the 9th of March, 1835, Governor Mason addressed General Joseph W. Brown, in command of the Third Division of the Michigan Militia, a letter, in which he said:

> You will perceive that a collision between Ohio and Michigan is now inevitable, and you will therefore be prepared to meet the crisis. The Governor of Ohio has issued a proclamation, but I have neither received it, nor have I been able to learn its tendency. You will use every exertion to obtain the earliest information of the military movements of our adversary, as I shall assume the responsibility of sending you such arms, &c., as may be necessary for your successful operation, without waiting for an order from the Secretary of War, so soon as Ohio is properly in the field. Till then, I am compelled to await the direction of the War Department.

In accordance with these instructions, General Brown issued a letter to the Militia of Michigan, stating that—

> The crisis anticipated by their Commander-in-Chief had arrived; that it had become our duty to sustain the executive and the civil authorities on our Southern border, and to protect our soil and laws from the encroachment of a powerful neighboring State, manifestly resolved to violate both. Your services will soon be required in the field. The undersigned is commanded to say, that if there is an officer in the Michigan Militia, who hesitates to stake *life, fortune and honor* in the struggle now before us, he is required promptly to tender his resignation, in order that his place may be more efficiently filled. The Division Quartermaster of the Third Division (Major Ullman) will forthwith inspect the arms, ammunition and military stores at Tecumseh, Mottville and Niles, and report to the General commanding the Division the amount and condition thereof. He will also cause the whole to be transported immediately from the latter named depots to headquarters at the Village of Monroe. Henry Smith, Esq., is appointed Division Inspector; Daniel S. Bacon, Esq., Division Paymaster; and Charles Noble, Esq., Aide-de-Camp to the General of the Division.

General Brown's address closed with this stirring appeal:

> Fellow-citizens! A cause which has the sanction of the highest authority in our Nation, as well as the laws of our Territory, must be sustained by us, and will meet the approbation of all in our common country, who respect our institutions and who are capable of appreciating the just claims of the weaker and injured party, when they are sought to be borne down and trampled upon by mere physical force. We cannot submit to invasion of our soil. We are determined to repel with force whatever strength the State of Ohio may attempt to bring into our Territory to sustain her usurpation, and let the consequences which may follow, rest on the guilty heads of those who attempt to deprive us by force of our rightful jurisdiction.

March 31st, Governor Lucas, accompanied by his Military Staff and the Ohio Boundary Commissioners, reached Perrysburg, on their way to re-mark the Harris line as directed by the Legislature. The Governor had made provision for military support in such movement, and General John Bell, of Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), then commanding the Seventeenth Division of Ohio Militia, soon arrived and mustered into service a volunteer force of some 600 men, who went into camp at old Fort Miami, on the West side of the Maumee River, and below Maumee City. The force consisted of five Companies of the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Seventeenth Division, under command of Colonel Matthias Vanfleet. These were commanded by Captain J. Austin Scott, of the Perrysburg Company; Captain Stephen S. Gilbert, of the Maumee Company; Captain John Pettinger, of the Waterville Company; Captain Felton, of the Gilead Company; and Captain Granville Jones, of the Lucas Guards, a Toledo Independent Company. These numbered about 300 men. With them was part of a Regiment from Sandusky County, commanded by Colonel Lewis Jennings; and a fractional Regiment, from Seneca and Hancock Counties, commanded by Colonel Henry C. Brish, of Tiffin.

To the address of Willard V. Way, Esq., of Perrysburg, delivered before the River Raisin (Michigan) Historical Society in 1867, the writer is indebted for many valuable facts in this connection. He gives an amusing account of the recruiting of Captain Scott's Company, as follows:

> It so happened that at the time of Governor Lucas's arrival and demand for military support, Judge David Higgins was holding Court at Perrysburg. Captain Scott had employed a vigorous drummer, named Odle, for the purpose of awakening the requisite spirit of patriotism among the men of the place. Accompanied by a man carrying the National flag, Odle marched up and down the street, beating his drum with incessant vigor. On his route was the Court-house, and Judge Higgins finally became so far annoyed by the noise, that he ordered the Sheriff to stop it. That officer went to Odle, and told him of the order of the Court, when the drummer replied, that he was under orders and pay from Captain Scott to "drum for recruits for the War"—that he considered it to be his duty to obey the military authority, and he should not stop until he became assured that "the Court had more authority than had Captain Scott," meantime not slacking his beating. The Sheriff made report, when Judge Higgins ordered the Sheriff to

arrest Odle for contempt and summon Captain Scott. Both of them soon appeared, when the Captain informed the Court that Odle was beating the drum under his orders, he (Captain Scott) having received orders from Colonel Vanfleet to employ music in recruiting. He further stated that Governor Lucas, who was then stopping at Spafford's Exchange, had sanctioned such action, and he should continue the music until ordered to the contrary by Colonel Vanfleet or the Governor. Judge Higgins, not satisfied with this explanation, directed the Sheriff to take both Captain Scott and Odle to jail; and the Prosecuting Attorney to prepare papers against them for contempt. The Sheriff (Jonas Pratt) accompanied his prisoners down stairs, on the way to the log-jail in rear of the Court-house. On reaching the ground, Captain Scott informed the Sheriff that "the interests of the State could not be sacrificed to gratify the assumed authority of Judge Higgins"—that "in the emergency of War, with the State invaded by an enemy, the military authority was paramount to civil authority—that though he regretted to disturb the proceedings of the Court, he could not consent to the enforcement of its order in his case." He then gave the Sheriff to understand that if he insisted on taking them to jail, he would "declare martial law, and do with him and Judge Higgins as General Jackson did with Judge Hall at New Orleans—put both under arrest." These proceedings excited the deepest feeling among the bystanders, who sympathized with the prisoners. The Sheriff at once reported progress to the Court, but the Judge made no reply, but continued the case in hand. Odle at once renewed his drumming, and not long thereafter Judge Higgins sent to Captain Scott a request that the drummer remove to some other street, where he would not interfere with the Court. The effect of these proceedings was greatly to promote the enlistment of recruits, as well as the personal popularity of Capt. Scott, whose Company was very soon made up. The Captain is now (1887) a resident of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Governor Mason, with General Brown, reached Toledo with a force variously estimated at from 800 to 1,200, about the time Governor Lucas appeared at Perrysburg, and there awaited a movement from the enemy. General Brown's staff consisted of Captain Henry Smith, of Monroe, Inspector; Major J. J. Ullman, of Constantine, Quartermaster; Wm. E. Boardman, of Detroit, and Alpheus Felch, of Monroe (afterward Governor of Michigan), as Aides-de-Camp. Thus were the two Commanders-in-Chief brought almost face to face in hostile array. The condition of excitement throughout the entire region was most intense. The active partisans of the antagonists were daily growing more belligerent and threatening, while others stood appalled with a sense of impending bloodshed.

In support of the Michigan claim in the boundary question, it has been alleged, or it was at the time, that the residents of the disputed territory were substantially unanimous against Ohio. Andrew Palmer states that in a conversation between himself and Lucius Lyon, then the Delegate in Congress from Michigan, which occurred in October, 1834, the latter gentleman said it was understood that such was the sentiment of the people referred to, who wished to remain under the jurisdiction of Michigan. Mr. Palmer assured Mr. Lyon that he was mistaken on that point, and pledged himself to justify such view by an expression of the people in question at the following session of Congress. In pursuance of such pledge, Mr. Palmer called a meeting of citizens at the house of W. P. Daniels, Toledo, for November 1, 1834. This meeting was held, Henry Phillips acting as Chairman, and George McKay as Secretary. Mr. Palmer stated the understanding of Mr. Lyon, and presented his own views, when resolutions were unanimously adopted strongly favoring the claims of Ohio. A Committee (of which Mr. Palmer was the Chairman) was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, to be reported at an adjourned meeting. At the second meeting the memorial was submitted, unanimously adopted, signed by those present, and afterwards circulated throughout the disputed territory, receiving with rare exceptions, the names of all persons who could be reached. That paper was forwarded to the Ohio members, by whom it was presented to Congress. Mr. Palmer states that a second expression of views by residents of the same territory was made at a meeting held February 28, 1835, at the house of S. L. and M. L. Collins, Tremainesville. This occasion was invested with special interest by the uninvited presence of what was known as an "Expostulating Committee," consisting of civil and military officers sent from Monroe, whose chief mission consisted of reading to the meeting official orders from Governor Mason to General J. W. Brown, under date of February 19, 1835, stating the purpose of the Governor to enforce, by military power if necessary, the jurisdiction of Michigan over the disputed district, and especially to arrest and punish all persons who should attempt to exercise therein official authority of the State of Ohio. It appears that the meeting, which consisted of 300 citizens, by resolution refused Governor Mason's "Committee" of officials a hearing, which action was regarded as special discourtesy to the Michigan authorities. In their report the visitors expressed their "firm conviction that a large portion of the inhabitants on the disputed ground were fully prepared and determined to resist further operation of Michigan authority in the district," and on that ground, they thought the time had come for vigorous means for enforcing such authority there. These facts seem to show pretty clearly, that the sentiment of the district was overwhelmingly for Ohio. Had Governor Mason believed that the opposite feeling prevailed there, he would have left the citizens to an expression of their views, without sending an "Expostulating Committee" of officials, to intimidate them with threats of military force and imprisonment.

Another meeting was held April 10, 1835, at the house of J. Baron Davis, in Toledo, to take into consideration steps for the protection of citizens from lawless aggression and violence. After discussion, it was resolved, to "appoint a Committee to wait upon Governor Lucas and ascertain how far the citizens of this Town may rely upon the protection of the State, in defending their rights, and to consult and concert such measures as may be proper and expedient." It was further resolved, that such Committee consist of such officers, as, under the penal enactments of Michigan, had rendered themselves liable to the laws of that Territory. Of this meeting John Baldwin was Chairman, and Baxter Bowman Secretary. Throughout the Spring and Summer Toledo was the center for incessant excitement, greatly stimulated by frequent incursions of Michigan officers in pursuit of citizens holding office under Ohio authority or otherwise recognizing the same. Arrests made were almost wholly of Ohio adherents. Attempts were made by Wood County officers to capture adherents of Michigan, but in some way they got information of such purpose and kept out of sight. Major Stickney, Judge Wilson, George McKay and other active partisans of Ohio were taken to Monroe, the particulars of some of which cases were more ludicrous than serious. Thus, Major Stickney, when arrested, resisted fiercely, being actively assisted by his family, until overpowered.

The following letter from Major B. F. Stickney to the Editor of the Toledo *Gazette*, states the facts of this visitation from Monroe:

> MAUMEE, April 13, 1835.
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> MR. J. IRVINE BROWNE: To satisfy at once the numerous inquiries in relation to the outrages committed under the authority of the Territory of Michigan against the people of Toledo, I make this communication. On the night of the 8th instant, being absent from my residence in Toledo about 30 miles—feeling the utmost security for the safety of my family—on the morning of the 9th, then on my return home, I was met by some gentlemen some 14 miles from Toledo, with the intelligence that a band of ruffians of 30 or more, had at dead of night come to my house from Monroe, and in a ferocious manner demolished the door leading to the principal avenue of my house and seized a gentleman (Mr. Naaman Goodsell), bore him off and treated his lady and daughter (the only females in the house), with brutish violence, notwithstanding I had exhorted all to exercise moderation. But when I arrived at the scene of action, and the females showed me their wounds and related the tale of their sufferings, and I examined the demolished door of my house, bearing evidence of inhuman malignity, it became a question whether moderation was longer a virtue. When my daughter gave out the cry of "murder," she was seized by the throat and shaken with monstrous violence, and the prints of a man's hand in purple were strongly marked, with many other contusions. Mrs. Goodsell exhibited marks of violence also. This Michigan banditti proceeded likewise to the sleeping apartment of another gentleman (Mr. George McKay), burst in the door, seizing him in bed; and as the first salutation, one of the villains attempted to gouge out one of his eyes with a thumb. These gentlemen report that the intention of the gang was put in requisition to put their lives in danger, and by their indignities to keep their feelings on the rack. After two days of Court-mockery at Monroe, these gentlemen were admitted to bail.
>
> On the 10th, it was reported that an armed force was assembling under General Brown, to march to Toledo, and take as prisoners such as accepted office under Ohio (about a dozen). On the 11th, they arrived in force, about 200 strong, armed with muskets and bayonets. The officers of Ohio having been lulled into security by assurances of the Commissioners of the United States (Messrs. Rush and Howard), were not prepared for defense, and retired, giving them full space for the display of their gasconading, which was exhibited in pulling down the flag of Ohio, and dragging it through the streets at the tail of a horse, with other similar acts.
>
> Cyrus Holloway, of Sylvania Township (one of the first Commissioners of Lucas County), a very good man, was elected Justice of the Peace, under the laws of Ohio, and with others was spotted for vengeance. Apprehending that Michigan officers were after him, he took to the woods, hiding for several days in a sugar-camp shanty. He being a pious man, some of his partisan friends, fond of the marvelous, reported that Providence had wrought a miracle in his behalf; that little robins daily went to his house, there got food and took it to him during his seclusion in the forest. Many believed this, and accepted it as strong proof of the justness of the claim of Ohio to the disputed territory. The miraculous part of the story had a very slight foundation, in the fact, that Mr. Holloway's children, who daily carried food to their father, had a pet robin, and usually took it with them on such visits; hence, the robin-story.

A letter from one of the Ohio Commissioners to run the boundary line, and dated at Defiance, April 16, 1835, contained the following:

> Our party are in motion. The advance have gone on to reconnoitre and bring news. Our baggage-wagons came up to this place this morning. The bad state of the roads impedes our progress very much, but the business is being pushed as fast as possible, and we shall be on the line in a day or two.
>
> The outrages committed on Toledoans by General Brown's troops are unparalleled in civil communities. Houses have been broken open in the night time, our citizens carried off, and women abused. The Commissioners running the line are threatened with outrage. Women are dragged off on false pretenses to Monroe by their Sheriff, &c. In view of all this, the Governor has issued his orders to Major-General John Bell, to raise an armed force of 500 men forthwith; and General Bell left this morning for that purpose. Prompt and efficient measures will be pursued until this question is settled. Ohio is right and cannot retract. I am for Ohio against the field. The Governor will remain with us until this business assumes a different aspect. The United States Commissioners, now at Monroe, dispatched a message to Washington City a few days since, we suppose to inform the President of the course pursued by Governor Mason. This Governor Mason has disregarded the positive instructions he received from Washington, which were in no case to resort to arms.

This condition of mixture was not confined to the disputed territory. The Toledo *Gazette* of March 12, 1835, had an editorial article strongly criticising the Perrysburg paper (the *Miami of the Lake*, J. H. McBride, publisher), for its alleged disloyalty to Ohio. It was stated that the Perrysburg editor "went so far in his Toryism as to exclude from his paper the action of the Ohio Legislature, on the question of boundary, in order to make room for the blustering and threatening military orders fulminated against Ohio by the Acting Governor and military chiefs of Michigan!" The *Gazette* then said:

> We have heard it asserted, that the citizens of Perrysburg were willing to sacrifice the interests of Ohio—by whose public improvement, if their Village ever becomes important, it must be built up—to promote their own interests; but we did not suppose that their print would put at defiance the public authorities and the public sentiment of the State, just before the location of the Canal. But if the respectable citizens of that place *do* intend to resist Michigan in her contest with Ohio, it is but fair that the newspaper which they support should show their flag, in order that the true-hearted sons of Ohio may know, as well who are traitors within their bosom as who are their opponents beyond their borders.

Governor Lucas having undertaken the performance of definite action in running the line, the onus of initiating the proceedings devolved upon him. It was understood that he was about to order General Bell to march to Toledo, and to take the consequences of such a step, when Richard Rush of Philadelphia, and Colonel Howard of Baltimore, arrived, as Special Commissioners from President Jackson, with instructions to use their influence to stay warlike proceedings. Elisha Whittlesey, then a member of Congress from Ohio, accompanied the Commissioners, in the voluntary capacity of peace-maker. These gentlemen had several conferences with the two Governors, the result of which was the submission of the following propositions for their assent, to wit: 1. That the Harris line be re-marked without interruption, in accordance with the act of the Ohio Legislature. 2. That the civil elections under the laws of Ohio having taken place throughout the disputed territory, the people residing upon it should be left to their choice of government, obeying the one jurisdiction or the other, as they might prefer, without molestation from the authorities of Ohio or Michigan until the close of the next session of Congress. Governor Mason refused to accept these propositions, insisting that he could not honorably compromise the rights of his people by a surrender of possession of the disputed territory. Governor Lucas finally accepted the plan of adjustment, holding that he was dealing wholly with the National authorities, and not with the irresponsible Executive of a Territory, and hence properly could assent to the terms proposed in the President's behalf, whatever might be done by Governor Mason. He then disbanded his military force. Governor Mason did the same to a large extent.

Governor Lucas now proceeded with his arrangements for re-marking the Harris line. S. Dodge, an Engineer on the Ohio Canal, was employed for that purpose. From Maumee, April 11, 1835, he wrote Samuel Forrer, one of the Ohio Canal Commissioners, as to the situation. He said that it was evident that there would be trouble, in case such attempt be made. He said:

> We shall start to-morrow for the Northwestern corner of the State; and the next you hear from me, I shall probably inform you that I am at Monroe, the headquarters of General Brown. He was yesterday at Toledo, at the head of the Sheriff's posse of 100 armed men. They came for the purpose of arresting those who have accepted office under the State of Ohio. He informed me that any attempt to run the line would be resisted by the whole force of the Territory—that they had 300 men under arms at Monroe, and 600 more would soon be there—that they have 1,500 stands of arms, taken from the United States arsenal at White Pigeon—that they did not mean to be rode over, rough shod, by Ohio. I told him the line would certainly be run. The Governor of Ohio started on the 8th for Defiance, and is entirely unprepared to meet the forces of Michigan. Our party consists of 15 or 20 unarmed men; and if we proceed we shall certainly be made prisoners, there not being a sufficient number to prevent surprise. I think the survey will be delayed.

The legal status of the case was referred by the President to Attorney-General Butler, who gave as his opinion, that the action of Ohio, in extending its jurisdiction North of the boundary (Fulton) line of Michigan, as established by Congress in 1805, was in violation of the laws of the United States; but that the mere act of re-marking the Harris line, would not be such violation. At the same time he decided that the act of the Michigan Council, prohibiting with penalty the exercise of authority North of the Fulton line, was valid and would remain so until annulled by Congress.

Under such state of facts, the Ohio Commissioners proceeded with the survey, beginning at the Northwest corner of the State. From Perrysburg, May 1st, they made their first and only report to Governor Lucas, in which they stated, that in pursuance of instructions, they had proceeded to the Northwest corner of the State, whence they moved Eastwardly along the Harris line, and re-marked the same, as directed, to the distance of 38½ miles, or more than half its length. During their progress, they were constantly threatened by Michigan authorities and watched by spies in their employ. On Saturday, April 25th, after a hard day's service, they, with their party, retired one mile South of the line in Henry County, "to enjoy the blessings of the Sabbath." Contrary to their expectations, at about 12 o'clock of that day, an armed force of 50 or 60 men hove in sight, within musket shot, all mounted, and well armed with muskets, and under command of General Brown. Observing the superiority in force, and having but five armed men in their party, the Commissioners thought it best to retire, and so advised their men. They made good their retreat to Perrysburg. "But, sir," says the report, "we are under the painful necessity of relating that nine of our men, who did not leave the ground in time, after being fired upon, from 30 to 50 shots, were taken prisoners, and carried away into the interior of the country." They were Colonels Hawkins, Scott and Gould; Major Rice, Capt. Biggerstaff, and Messrs. Ellsworth, Fletcher, Moale and Rickets. They state that their party did not fire a gun in return, and that no one was wounded, although a ball passed through the clothing of one of their men. "Under existing circumstances and in the threatening attitude of affairs," the Commissioners "thought it prudent for the interest of the State, as also for the safety of her citizens, and to prevent threatened bloodshed, to withdraw from the line, and suspend further prosecution of the work until some efficient preparatory measures can be taken which will insure the completion of the undertaking."

This report having been sent to the Governor and by him to the President, the latter forwarded the same to Governor Mason, who requested Under-Sheriff Wm. McNair, the arresting officer, to furnish his statement of the case. This he did, under date of June 17, 1835. He said:

> On Saturday, April 25th, I received, as Under-Sheriff of this County, from Mr. Justice C. Hewitt, the within warrant from the affidavit of Mr. Judson. From the best information I could obtain I was satisfied the warrants could not be served without assistance. I therefore mustered about 30 men in the Village of Adrian and armed them with muskets. Early the next morning I started, intending to overtake and arrest the Ohio Commissioners and their party. About noon we came up with them, encamped in a small field (owned by one Phillips), seven miles within our Territory. When I arrived within one-half mile of the Ohio party, I left my assistants under the charge of a Deputy-Sheriff, and accompanied by S. Blanchard, Esq., I went forward in order to make the arrest in as peaceable a manner as possible. On arriving at the camp, I enquired for Messrs. Seeley, Taylor and Patterson, the Commissioners, and was told that they had stepped out, and would be in in a few minutes. While I was waiting for my party to come up, and the Commissioners to return, my party came in sight. Colonel Hawkins observed, "Our *friends* are coming (meaning my escort), and we must be prepared for them." Then eight or ten of the Ohio party armed themselves with rifles and loaded them in my presence. In a few moments my friends came up and I found the Commissioners had *gone*—not to return. I then commenced arresting the *armed* party, consisting of Colonels Hawkins, Scott, Gould and Fletcher, and Major Rice, Captain Biggerstaff and Messrs. Ellsworth, Moale and Ricketts. After arresting Colonel Hawkins, who had in his hand a large horseman's pistol and another in his pocket, both loaded, the balance of the party took a position in a log-house and barricaded the door. When I approached with my party within eight rods of the house, they all came out, except Colonel Fletcher, and as I approached them to make arrest, some of them cocked their rifles and directed me to stand off, for they would not be taken. As I continued to advance upon them, four of the party turned and ran into the woods. A few muskets were then fired over their heads, and a rush made after them. They were pursued about thirty rods in the woods, when they were all arrested. The report of a man having a ball pass through his clothes, is a mistake. * * The nine persons arrested were brought to Tecumseh, before C. Hewitt, Esq., and they were discharged, for want of sufficient testimony. Six gave bail to appear at the next Circuit Court, and one (Fletcher) refused to give bail, as he says, by direction of Governor Lucas, and is now in custody of the jailor, who permits him to go at large, on his parole of honor. I consider it my duty further to state, that the charge that the Ohio officers were arrested by a military party under General Brown, is not true. He accompanied me as a citizen of Michigan without official position, and the whole movement was merely a civil operation under the Sheriff of the County, to sustain the laws of Michigan. There has been no call on the military of Michigan to my knowledge, connected with the Ohio transaction. And I am happy also to inform your Excellency, that the Commissioners made good time on foot, through the Cottonwood Swamp, and arrived at Perrysburg the next morning, with nothing more serious than the loss of hats and clothing, like Governor Marcy's breeches without the "patch."

The *Miami of the Lake* (Perrysburg), of April 27, 1835, had the following in regard to the affair on the border:

> General Taylor arrived this morning from the disputed territory, with the intelligence that an attack had actually been made by the Michigan troops upon the Ohio Commissioners while upon the line. The facts, as near as we can learn, are these: On the 26th instant (Sunday), while the Commissioners were encamped upon the line, which they had the day previous been running, a party of the Michigan troops appeared in sight, when the Commissioners left their encampment and fled, but heard six or eight rifle-shots exchanged between the guard accompanying the Commissioners and the Michigan troops. Governor Lucas has dispatched a Surgeon and Assistant to the scene of action, to take care of the wounded, in case there be any, and the result of the engagement will probably be known before this paper goes to press. The scene of the action is about 30 miles from this place, and 10 or 15 miles Southwest from Adrian, Michigan.

In the same issue, and under date of April 28th, is this later statement:

> Another messenger has reached us, announcing the capture of a portion of the guards who accompanied the Ohio Commissioners while engaged in running line. The last intelligence has dissipated the idea of blood having been spilled. The capture, we learn, was accomplished without much resistance, and but one slight wound, in the arm. The number reported taken is eight. We are happy in being able to say, that so far the War has been a bloodless one; but we now fear it will end in a bloody and cruel conflict. We have been, from the beginning, laboring to preserve the public mind free from excitement or passion, and have, up to the present moment, entertained the opinion that the difficulty would be arranged without forcing our honest and industrious citizens to shed each other's blood; but we now acknowledge that we can have little hope for the rule of reason, in case our populace be actuated by the same degree of heated blood as some of our rulers.
>
> Messrs. Seely and Patterson (Ohio Commissioners), while the above transactions were being enacted, remained in the forest unobserved, until the Michigan forces retired; upon which some of their friends brought them their horses, and they made their way to this place, where they now are, awaiting further orders from the Governor. The greater por-

tion of the above particulars we receive from Mr. Seely, in whose statements the fullest reliance may be placed. The Sandusky County Light Horse troops have returned, and we believe hostilities have ceased for the present—awaiting an expected express from the General Government. This report we are inclined to believe, and shall rejoice at its confirmation, as matters here begin to wear an imposing aspect.

In a letter, dated Tecumseh Jail, May 5th, Mr. J. E. Fletcher wrote Governor Lucas, setting forth the circumstances of his arrest and imprisonment, as one of the surveying party. He speaks of being well treated, and attributes the same to the interposition of Governor Mason and General Brown—chiefly the latter. Mr. Fletcher was the one referred to by Sheriff McNair, as refusing to accept bail. He dined with the Governor at General Brown's, when both urged him to áccept bail. His reply was, that the right to demand bail, was the one question at issue. Governor Mason expressed himself as very anxious that the difficulties might be settled without further hostilities, to which suggestion General Brown made no response, Mr. Fletcher attributing the fact to a desire on the General's part to have the contest go, in order that he might therein gain distinction. At one time, the Sheriff expressed regret that the Ohio party were fired upon, when General Brown replied that "it was the best thing that was done; that he did not hesitate to say, that he gave the order to fire." The Sheriff confessed to having acted under Brown's directions. Governor Mason expressed his determination to prevent the running of the line, at all hazards. He said, that in case of an emergency, he relied for assistance and protection on the President.

With the circumstances thus detailed, ended the attempt to survey the Harris line, and left Ohio's case not materially advanced. So viewing the situation, Governor Lucas convened the Legislature in extra session, June 8, 1835, when was passed an act "to prevent the forcible abduction of citizens of Ohio," the object being to counteract the legislation of the Michigan Council. The most important action of that session, however, was the erection of the County of Lucas, from territory taken from the North part of Wood County, with the disputed territory North of it, and a portion of the Northwest corner of Sandusky County. The County was attached to the Second Judicial Circuit (Judge Higgins presiding), and Toledo made the temporary County-seat. A term of Court of Common Pleas was directed to be held there on the first Monday in September following, at any convenient house.

At the same session, the Ohio Legislature passed an act conditionally accepting the proposition made by Commissioners Rush and Howard. After a preamble reciting features of the case, the law provided—1st, that the Governor be requested to comply with the terms of the arrangement entered into on the 7th of April, at the suggestion of Messrs. Rush and Howard; and if the terms of such agreement shall be faithfully regarded by the United States, and all proceedings of the Michigan authorities against citizens of Ohio be annulled, then the laws of Ohio inconsistent with such arrangement with Rush and Howard, should be suspended until the close of the next session of Congress. But should the United States, meantime, or any authorities acting under the United States, do anything inconsistent with said arrangement, or the criminal proceedings in Michigan not be annulled, then this act to be void. The Governor was directed, in case the terms of said arrangement should be violated, to issue his proclamation declaring such to be the fact. At that session the sum of $300,000 was appropriated for carrying into effect the measures adopted for enforcing Ohio's claims against the interference by Michigan authorities and citizens. This bill passed the Senate by a vote of 26 yeas, to 7 nays; and the House by a vote of 41 to 26. The bill to erect the County of Lucas passed the House, 41 to 26; and the Senate without a division. The minority in each House preferred to submit the entire question, as it then stood, to the action of Congress. The Legislature adjourned on the 20th of June, after a session of 13 days. There was throughout a division of sentiment as to the policy to be pursued, though not as to the rights of Ohio in the case. The expenses incurred by the session amounted to $6,823.30.

Dr. Naaman Goodsell, under date of May 23, 1835, informed Governor Lucas of his abduction April 8th, by a Michigan force. He says they appeared at his house about 2 o'clock A. M., demanding admittance, which he refused. They finally forced an entrance; overcame him by force; roughly treated him and his wife; made him their prisoner, and took him into the woods, where he was mounted on a horse and started for Monroe. He was insolently treated, and made to ride a horse without a bridle. The horse being driven from behind, became frightened and ran until the Doctor jumped from him. He was held at Monroe until the next day, and then allowed to return. George McKay went to Monroe as prisoner at the same time with Dr. Goodsell. McKay's person had marks of violence, and he was compelled to ride with his feet tied under the horse. One of the arresting party told Dr. Goodsell that he volunteered to go to Toledo, to gratify a grudge he had against McKay.

Dr. Goodsell, in a letter dated Perrysburg, July 19, 1835, reports to Governor Lucas the circumstances of his escape from arrest by the Michigan force of 300 or 400 men. He and George McKay started together, but being pursued, they separated, McKay having the fastest horse. Dr. Goodsell's horse not warranting such reliance for escape, he dismounted, tied his horse, and "placed his back against a tree, determined to await the assault," but their whole attention being directed to McKay, he (Goodsell) was enabled to escape, after standing by the tree for an hour. He crossed the river in a canoe, remaining there all night. His horse was brought to him next morning, when he made his way to Perrysburg. The Doctor said he should endeavor to remove his family from Toledo, but not to Perrysburg, "as the actions of most of the people there seemed to say, 'We rejoice in your troubles.'" He said the loyal citizens of Toledo were "getting discouraged—having no arms, nor succor sent them, which they construed into neglect." He endeavored to cheer them, but it was "difficult to comfort them. The continual harassing, together with the frowns of our neighbors [referring to neighboring Towns], are surely hard things to bear up against." He promised to write again as soon as he found a resting place.

Local affairs at that time continued in a thoroughly mixed state. Thus, we find (1), that the Toledo *Gazette* was published at "Toledo, Wood County, Ohio;" (2) that in that paper was an administrator's notice of "the estate of John Babcock, late of Toledo, in the County of Monroe;" (3) notice of a writ of attachment issued at Tremainesville, by Baxter Bowman, "a Justice of the Peace of the Territory of Michigan, County of Monroe, Township of Port Lawrence;" and (4) the notice of Fanny L. Allen, Administratrix of the estate of Seneca Allen, under authority of the Probate Court of "Monroe County, Territory of Michigan." In the same paper (of March 12, 1835), appears the message of Governor Lucas to the Ohio Legislature, calling for action in support of that State's claim to this locality, and the resolutions of that body claiming such dominion; and also, the proclamation of Governor Mason, setting forth the claim of Michigan to the same, and declaring his purpose to maintain the same at every and any hazard; with the stirring appeal of General Brown, already mentioned.

In June, 1835, Governor Lucas sent Noah H. Swayne, William Allen and David T. Disney, to confer with President Jackson on the subject of the existing troubles. These gentlemen, under date of July 1st, addressed Secretary of State Forsyth, in a letter setting forth the case, as viewed by the Ohio authorities. They referred to an interview held with the President, in which they asked that a temporary adjustment be had, under which the Harris line might be run without molestation; and the prosecution of Ohio citizens by Michigan authorities be suspended, which request the President favored. The Secretary, in his reply, stated that the President had determined to use his influence toward effecting the arrangement asked by Ohio, in order that matters remain quiet until Congress have time to act.

The only blood shed in this "War" so far authenticated as safely to be made history, attended the attempt of Deputy-Sheriff Joseph Wood, of Monroe County, to arrest Two Stickney, July 15, 1835, the particulars of which event are given in an affidavit made by Lyman Hurd, a Constable of Monroe County, who accompanied the Deputy-Sheriff to Toledo, for the purpose of arresting George McKay, a prominent Ohio partisan, and said Stickney. Mr. Hurd stated that he and Wood went into the hotel of J. Baron Davis, where they found Stickney and McKay. Hurd attempted to arrest McKay, when he sprang, caught a chair and told Hurd unless he desisted he would split him down. Hurd then saw that McKay had a dirk in his hand. At the same time Wood made the attempt to arrest Stickney, laying his hand on Stickney's shoulder, when a scuffle ensued, during which Stickney drew a dirk and stabbed Wood in the left side, exclaiming, "There, damn you, you have got it now." Wood then let go of Stickney and put his hand on his side and went to the door, saying he was stabbed. A physician* (Dr. Jacob Clark) was then called to examine Wood. When Wood told Stickney he had a precept for him, the latter asked whether it was from Ohio or from Michigan, declaring that he would not be taken on a Michigan writ; but if it was under Ohio he would go. Mr. Hurd says he was advised, for his own safety, to leave the place, which he did without arresting McKay.

The effect of this transaction was greatly to inflame the passions of the Michigan authorities. The Toledo *Gazette*, in an extra sheet dated July 20th, reported proceedings resulting from the events above named, as follows:

"We have barely type and materials enough saved from the outrages we are about to relate, to lay the particulars before the public." The account then goes on to state, that on July 17th, a body of 250 armed men, headed by the Sheriff of Monroe County, Michigan, reached Toledo for the ostensible purpose of serving civil processes upon residents. They bore muskets with bayonets, and after arresting seven or eight persons, including B. F. Stickney and George McKay, they proceeded to the office of the *Gazette* and at once began an attack upon the printing press, making their entrance by splitting down the door, which was found locked. Much damage was done to the materials—knocking down the type prepared for the next issue of the paper and throwing it into confusion—a condition known to Printers as "pi." No resistance could be offered to so large a force, as many residents made odious to the Michigan force by their outspoken expression and free action, had withdrawn from the Town to avoid arrest. After committing other violence and insulting women, the force withdrew to Monroe with their captives, who were thrown into prison at that place. Acting Governor Mason was said to have been at Monroe at the time of this visitation, and directed the same.

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* In recently speaking of the case referred to, Dr. Clark said he found Wood's pulse scarcely perceptible, he being very weak. At first the case seemed precarious, but he soon rallied. The knife had cut an oblique gash about four inches long, but had not penetrated the lungs. The patient was much astonished to learn that he was not mortally injured. Dr. Clark gave directions in the case and left him. But Wood was not satisfied, suspecting that Dr. Clark's Ohio proclivities had made him indifferent to the case. Hence he sent to Monroe for a Surgeon, when Dr. Southard came, examined the wound, and sustained all that Dr. Clark had said of the case. At 9 the next morning, Wood started for Monroe. In the treatment of this case, Dr. Clark became the only practical Surgeon on either side of the contest—a position to which his part in the incipiency of the trouble entitled him. Stickney, after stabbing Wood, fled to the interior of Ohio, where he was protected by Governor Lucas, who refused to surrender him on requisition, for the reason that if crime had been committed by Stickney, it was done within the State of Ohio.

The *Gazette* understood the orders of the force, as declared by its leaders, to proceed to Toledo, to take as prisoners all who were in any way implicated in denying the jurisdiction of Michigan over Toledo; and in case of serious resistance, to burn and destroy the Town, and fire upon the first man who undertook to oppose them. The character of the party was said to favor the execution of such plan. The occasion for such proceedings was said to have grown out of a personal difficulty between a stranger named Odell, and a man named Clark from Monroe, in which, as alleged, Clark, acting through one Smith, a hotel-keeper and a Justice of the Peace of Michigan appointment, undertook to get possession of Odell's team without paying for it. The case was such as to excite the citizens of Toledo to steps to prevent such action, and to warn Clark to leave the Town, and Smith not to again attempt the exercise of his office there.

July 20th, Judge Higgins, from Perrysburg, wrote Governor Lucas in regard to the holding of Court at Toledo, in September, under the law erecting the County of Lucas. He said that, while ready to undertake such service, without regard to "personal consequences," he still should "feel acutely, as would every citizen of Ohio, the disgrace of capture and abduction by a Michigan mob, of a branch of the Judiciary of the State, while actually engaged in the performance of judicial functions." The Judge raised the point, whether or not the condition of things would not warrant the Governor in sending to Toledo a force sufficient to protect the Court when it should meet.

July 29th, Governor Lucas wrote the Ohio Commissioners, informing them of the arrangement with the President, under which the remarking of the Harris line was to be completed, and that the work would commence September 1st. He further advised them that he had sent "225 rifles and 61 muskets and equipments to Fort Miami (Lucas County), and would send more soon," sufficient for the protection of the civil authorities in that County. They would be placed under control of the Court. He said he would watch proceedings and take measures to protect the Court from insult, and the Commissioners while running the line.

Notwithstanding the specific arrangement of July 3d, made between Ohio and President Jackson for the completion of the survey and the suspension of aggressive action by Michigan, Acting-Governor Mason disregarded such agreement, and continued arrests, as already stated. For such reason, Secretary of State Forsyth wrote Governor Mason, stating that his zeal in behalf of Michigan had overcome his prudence, and he had been superseded by the appointment of Charles Shaler of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of the Territory. The same day a letter was sent to Mr. Shaler, notifying him of such appointment, and setting forth the position of the President on the boundary question. He stated that from the first it had been the President's opinion, "that without further legislation by Congress, the country in dispute was to be considered as forming, legally, a part of the Territory of Michigan; and that the ordinary and usual jurisdiction over it should be exercised by Michigan. He had never admitted the right set up by Ohio." Further, he said the President had repeatedly and distinctly stated "what his duty would compel him to do, in the event of an attempt on the part of Ohio to sustain her jurisdiction over the disputed territory by force of arms." He had with regret and surprise noticed that Governor Mason had assumed that he (the President) had approved the claim of Ohio. "An acknowledgment of the right and the temporary arrangement to avoid the danger of a hostile collision," was, in the President's view, "in no respect inconsistent with the obligations of the constitution and laws." The Secretary said the President "had seen with regret, the recent outrages committed at Toledo on officers of justice who attempted to execute process under authority of Michigan," and he "recommended that the offenders who resisted and wounded a civil officer (Deputy-Sheriff Wood) in the execution of his duty, and had fled from the Territory, should be promptly demanded from the Executive of *any* State in which they may have taken refuge."

August 29th, Secretary Forsyth also wrote Governor Lucas, enclosing copies of his letters to Governor Mason and Mr. Shaler, and expressing the hope that the spirit shown by the President in those letters would be "met by measures dictated by the same spirit on the part of Governor Lucas. "As it is apparent," said the Secretary, "from the recent presentment of the grand jury of Wood County, that the inhabitants of Toledo have declined, at present, the jurisdiction of Ohio, the President hopes no attempt will be made now to exercise it within the disputed territory." It was stated that the claim of Ohio having been publicly put forth in the face of the country, the omission to enforce it, while awaiting the action of Congress, "could not be considered as weakening any just foundation on which it might rest."

The action of the Wood County grand jury referred to by Secretary Forsyth, consisted simply in examining witnesses sent before them who testified that individuals had been elected to office in Toledo under the laws of

Michigan and performed official duties in disregard of the laws of Ohio. Other criminal acts were shown. In view of the fact that Toledo had been set off as part of the new County of Lucas, whose Court was to meet in September, and as the alleged offenses were committed after the erection of said County, the jury declined action in the premises.

August 7, 1835, Adjutant-General S. C. Andrews issued an order to Commandants of Divisions throughout Ohio, for them to report at once "what numbers of Cavalry and Mounted Riflemen would be willing to march at a moment's warning, to aid in defending our Northern frontier." The order was of "a confidential character." Previous to such order, spontaneous offers had been made of men to the number of 2,340, but were not wanted, being chiefly Infantry and Riflemen. In a short time 13 Divisions reported 10,021 as ready to respond to a call, of whom 5,835 were mounted men, and 4,186 Infantry and Riflemen. The total offers were 12,361. In several instances, the Commandants were confident the numbers named might readily be greatly increased.

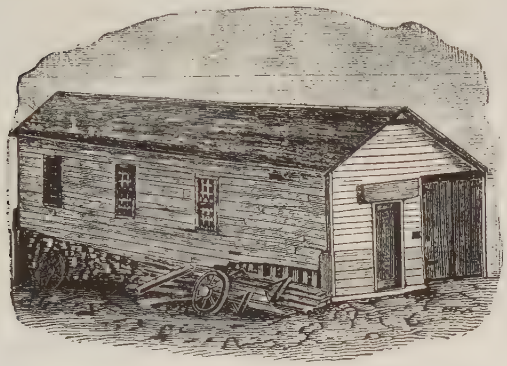
This action on the part of the Ohio authorities, naturally led those of Michigan to counter-action. Thus, the Detroit *Free Press* of August 26, 1835, had the following items:

> THE OHIO CONTROVERSY.—The Legislative Council yesterday had this subject under consideration. They have made an appropriation of $315,000, to meet any emergency which may arise, and we learn that every arrangement will be made to afford a *warm* reception to any portion of the "million" of Ohio, that may visit our borders. Michigan defends her soil and her rights, and we would wish our fellow-citizens of Ohio to recollect that "thrice armed is he who hath his quarrel just."
>
> WAR! WAR!!—Orders have been issued for volunteers to rendezvous at Mulholland's, in the County of Monroe, on the 1st of September next, for the purpose of resisting the military encroachments of Ohio. The Territory, it is expected, will be on the alert, and we understand services will be accepted from all quarters.

The latter movement evidently had reference to preventing the holding of the Court at Toledo, September 7th. What was the force which finally was employed by Governor Lucas cannot be ascertained, as no record of the same can be found at Columbus, beyond the amount paid out for the services rendered.

The situation as thus shown, while largely conforming to the policy and wishes of Governor Lucas, was yet by no means without its embarrassing features with him. His arrangement with the Government was, for no action on the part of Ohio in connection with the boundary question, beyond the re-marking of the Harris line; while, on condition of such course by Ohio, the Michigan authorities were to cease attempts to enforce jurisdiction. But the County of Lucas had been created, and by law a Court was to be held at Toledo on the 7th of September. The situation was an embarrassing one. Threatened by the President with the Federal power in resistance to any violation of the compact or truce, it was a nice point to determine how jurisdiction so positive as the holding of an Ohio Court in the disputed territory, was to be accomplished without trouble with the Government. In such emergency it was decided to substitute strategy for force.

When the time approached for holding the Court at Toledo, Governor Lucas sent Adjutant-General S. C. Andrews to confer with the Judges and County officers as to the most practicable ways and means for holding the Court. It was finally arranged, that Colonel Vanfleet should furnish his Regiment to act as a *posse*, subject to orders of the Sheriff, for the protection of the Court. Such force accordingly appeared at Miami, within the new County. The Adjutant-General and Major-General John Bell of Lower Sandusky (Fremont), proceeded to Toledo in citizen's dress. On Sunday, September 6th, the three Associate Judges, Sheriff and others met at Miami, ready to move to Toledo under escort of Colonel Vanfleet's force of 100 men. Unfortunately, the report was brought in on Sunday evening, that General Brown had reached Toledo with a force of 1,200 Michigan troops, to prevent the holding of the Court. The effect of this information was essentially disturbing. The Judges and others were in serious doubt as to what should be done—some favoring a "back-out," while others insisted on an advance. Judge Higgins and Andrew ("Count") Coffinbury (the latter having been appointed Prosecuting Attorney), were absent when the report came in, which embarrassed the Associate Judges. It was finally decided to submit the question to Colonel Vanfleet, it being assumed by those not willing to make the trip, that that officer would hardly feel prepared, with his small force, to meet 1,200 Michigan troops. It is reported that the Colonel, turning to the Judges, said: "If you are *women*, go home! If you are *men*, do your duty as Judges of the Court! I will do mine." The Colonel then said he wanted 20 brave men, who were willing to take the risk of a hazardous enterprise; and requested that such of them as were ready to do that, should step four paces to the front, when 30 so stepped out. Of these 20 were taken. Captain Granville Jones, of Lucas Guards, Toledo, was left in charge of the camp at Miami, with directions to be ready for co-operation with the advance. It was then decided, that September 7th began immediately after 12 o'clock Sunday night, and as no hour for the assembling of the Court was mentioned in the law, one hour was as good for the purpose as any other, so that the Court was held and due record of its proceedings made. Accordingly, at 1 o'clock A. M., the procession took up its march of eight miles for Toledo, each soldier of the escort carrying two Cavalry pistols. They reached Toledo about 3 o'clock, and proceeded at once to a School House, which stood between Washington and Monroe and Michigan and Erie Streets. It was a frame building. At that time it was well "out of Town," and thus as safe from observation as accommodations could have been found. It has been deemed proper, that the building so prominent as to have served as the first Court-House of Lucas County, should be presented to the present and coming generations in the condition in which it now (1887) exists.



FIRST COURT-HOUSE OF LUCAS COUNTY.

Here "the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Lucas, and State of Ohio," for the first time was opened in due form. It consisted of the three Associate Judges—Jonathan H. Jerome, Baxter Bowman and William Wilson. The President Judge (David Higgins), as supposed for reasons already indicated, was not present. Junius Flagg, of Toledo, acted as Sheriff, and Dr. Horatio Conant, of Maumee, as Clerk. A short session was held, the proceedings being limited to the appointment of John Baldwin, Robert Gower and Cyrus Holloway, as County Commissioners, and the approval of the Clerk's bond. The Clerk's minutes were kept on loose pieces of paper. The length of time occupied in these proceedings is not recorded, but it was as short as was consistent with the proper forms; and "no further business appearing before said Court, it adjourned," literally "without day," since its entire session and adjournment took place in the dark.

There seems somehow to have been very little interest taken by the people of Toledo in the record of their initial Court and its attendant circumstances. Hence, the difficulty at this late day, in obtaining satisfactory particulars of the event, and especially of the movements and experiences of the Court in placing a desired distance between themselves and the supposed "Wolverine" troops. In the absence of local information, we are left, for our most detailed statement in that regard, to the narration given by the late Willard V. Way, Esq., of Perrysburg, in his address before the Raisin Valley (Michigan) Historical Society. Without in any way impeaching the loyalty of that gentleman as a citizen of the Commonwealth of Ohio, it must be conceded that his account of that occasion does not read in all respects just as one of the zealous champions of Ohio on the disputed boundary question would have been expected to tell the story. In this, the writer does not wish to be understood as questioning the truthfulness of Mr. Way's version, which was substantially this: That upon adjournment of the Court, the officers and escort went to the tavern then kept by Munson H. Daniels, not far from the Court House; that while there enjoying a season of conviviality natural on the accomplishment of important and critical public service, a wag came hurriedly into the tavern and reported a strong "Wolverine" force approaching and close by; that the party at once left the house, sprang to their horses, leaving their bills unpaid; that they took the trail for Maumee, following near the River; that upon reaching the hill across Swan Creek and near where the Oliver House now stands, seeing no pursuit, they came to a halt; that it then became known that the Clerk had lost his hat, and with it his minutes of the Court; that under direction of Colonel Vanfleet, careful search was made for the papers on the line of their hasty travel; and that after diligent efforts, the hat and contents were found. Colonel Vanfleet signalized this important success by firing two salutes, when the party continued their journey to Maumee, where they arrived soon after daylight, or about six o'clock, having occupied five hours in going to Toledo, holding a Court and getting safely back. The record of that Court, so essential to the proper vindication of the rights and authority of the State of Ohio, is as follows:

The State of Ohio, Lucas County, ss.:

At a Court of Common Pleas, began and held at the Court House in Toledo, in said County, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1835. Present, the Honorable Jonathan H. Jerome, Senior Associate Judge of said County, their Honors, Baxter Bowman and William Wilson, Associate Judges;

The Court being opened in due form by the Sheriff of the County.

Horatio Conant being appointed Clerk of said County, exhibited his bond, with sureties accepted by the Court agreeable to the statute in such case made and provided.

The Court appointed John Baldwin, Robert Gower and Cyrus Holloway Commissioners for said County.

No further business appearing before said Court, the Court adjourned, without day.

J. H. JEROME, Associate Judge.

Adjutant General Andrews, in his report to Governor Lucas, said:

"The Court was accordingly held under these circumstances: The Judges and Sheriff of the County met at Toledo on Monday, which was the 7th, and, attended by a small *posse*, opened Court, organized, appointed their Clerk, County Commissioners, etc.;

and after performing such business as was necessary for a complete organization of the County, and making up their record, adjourned without molestation. In the meantime the opposing force had entered the place, and taken possession of the adjoining Village [Vistula, the Court meeting in the Port Lawrence Division], with the express purpose, as declared, of preventing the session. They had, it is asserted, information of the fact, and made arrangements accordingly. No interruption, however, took place."

This report elsewhere says the Michigan force entered Toledo on Sunday, the 6th, where they remained until Monday, and some part of them until Tuesday following, when they disappeared entirely, with the exception of a straggling band, who afterwards returned in search, as pretended, of the Judges of the Court, but engaging in the customary excesses and proceeding to acts of violence against certain of the citizens. The inhabitants were aroused to resistance, and they were forcibly expelled. Their whole number upon entering Toledo, appears to have been not to exceed 1,100, and to have been reduced at the time of their retreat to between 500 and 600. General Brown subsequently stated that his main force halted at Mulholland's, some eight miles from Toledo, where they remained Sunday night, he having sent Colonel Warner Wing forward with 100 men, to watch the Judges and arrest them if they attempted to hold Court. The main force reached Toledo the next day.

More or less of excess in drinking and carousing took place with the Michigan troops, and especially in petty robbery of property, although such action was against the will of the officers in command. That Major Stickney should be made conspicuous in that connection is not remarkable, he being an object of special hostility with that side. It was stated that the Major, on finding a man in the garb of a Michigan soldier, in his garden, in the act of pulling up potatoes, asked what he was doing, when the tresspasser replied that he was "drafting potato tops, to make the bottoms volunteer." The Major was subsequently paid $300 by the State for damages suffered during that controversy, besides costs and expenses incurred by him in connection with his arrests May 8th and July 20, 1835, and being taken to the jail at Monroe.

As already mentioned, the body of the Michigan forces detailed to prevent the holding of Court at Toledo stopped at Mulholland's on Sunday, the 6th. At that place ex-Governor Stevens, although then nine days out of office, issued an address to the troops, in the character of "the Executive," in which he notified them that the command was by him at that time "assigned to Brigadier General J. W. Brown," and enjoined on them due observance of that officer's orders. On the same day General Brown issued, from Toledo, his address to the Militia, closing with this appeal:

> Our cause is just. We assemble to defend from invasion our constitutional privileges. The voice of law calls us to the field, and although young in history, Michigan must be placed by us in the proud attitude of seeking to do no wrong, and never shrinking to defend the honor of the country and the inviolability of her soil.

The manner in which these movements in Ohio were received by the authorities and people of Michigan is further seen from the following article, taken from the Michigan *Sentinel*, published at Monroe, under date of September 12, 1835:

> WOLVERINES OF MICHIGAN!—In anticipation of the proposed organization of the Court of Ohio at Toledo, and the approach of Lucas's "Million," Acting Governor Mason made a large requisition on the brave Wolverines of Michigan; and on Saturday last (September 5th) they approached our Town under arms by hundreds, from the Counties of Monroe, Wayne, Washtenaw, Lenawee, Oakland, Macomb and St. Joseph. The whole body entered the disputed territory on Monday, accompanied by Governor Stevens, Generals Brown and Haskall. and Colonels Davis, Wing and others, to the number of 1,200 to 1,500, and encamped on the plains of Toledo. Governor Lucas did not make his appearance. The Court is said to have been held at the dead of night, by learned Judges dressed in disguise; and the insurgents of Toledo precipitately fled from the scene of action.

The last order issued to the Michigan forces, was that of General Brown, dated at Monroe, September 10, 1835, which was commenced as follows:

> The different Regiments, Battalions and Corps comprising the Brigade of Michigan Volunteers now assembled at this place, will immediately be put in march, by their several commandants, for their respective homes.

There they were to be dismissed for 30 days, but to hold themselves in readiness for another call. General Brown expressed "his high regard for the manly and patriotic manner in which they had obeyed the call of the Executive to assist him in sustaining the laws of the Territory and the inviolability of its soil." And thus closed the military movements of Michigan in the "Toledo War."

The success of the strategy employed by the Ohio authorities for exercising jurisdiction over the disputed territory, by holding a Court at Toledo, seems to have practically closed the contest. No further attempt was made to resist Ohio authority, while the people immediately concerned very rapidly accepted the same.

Mr. Shaler did not accept the appointment of Secretary of Michigan, and John S. Horner came to be the Acting Governor, between whom and Governor Lucas arrangements were made for the discontinuance of the persecutions commenced against all residents of the disputed territory, except Two Stickney, whom Governor Lucas refused to surrender under requisition.

The Michigan view of this result was no doubt fairly stated by Hon. A. L. Millard of Adrian, in an address delivered July 4, 1876. He said:

> The result was, that Ohio, influential and powerful with her 12 members on the floor of Congress, prevailed against her younger and weaker sister Michigan, with her single Delegate, and he without the right of voting; and before Congress would admit her into the Union as a State, she was required to assent to the change in her boundaries, and to adopt the boundary claimed by Ohio. But in order to make her some amends, the Northern Peninsula, then no part of Michigan, was offered her. At first this overture was rejected. A convention called to act upon it, refused to give the assent required. Her people at the time felt keenly upon the subject. They felt that her right to the territory, under the ordinance (of 1787), and under the act of Congress of 1805, was unquestionable, and there are few, in this State, at least, who have examined the question, who do not regard it so to this day. But this decision of the Convention did not finally prevail. A large and influential portion of the citizens—some from public considerations, and others, perhaps, from private reasons, thought it highly desirable that the State be speedily admitted into the Union. Another Convention was accordingly called, not by the Governor or other legal authority, but by a Democratic Central Committee, requesting the people in the several Townships to elect delegates. The Convention met, and in the name of the people of the State gave the required assent. This, after considerable discussion, was accepted by Congress as a compliance with the condition, and the State was admitted by an act passed on the 27th January, 1837, and thus the controversy ended. The people of Michigan were ill-satisfied at the time, being little aware of the mineral value of the Upper Peninsula, which they acquired in lieu of the strip surrendered. But the subsequent development of that region has shown that they got an ample equivalent, and that the bargain, though in a manner forced upon them, turned out to be not a bad one for Michigan.

In his message of December, 1835, to the Ohio Legislature Governor Lucas called attention to the following facts, as bearing on the question of boundary:

> That the Counties of Wood, Sandusky, Henry and Williams, made up of territory previously possessed by the Indians; that such Counties extended to the Harris Line, and embraced all territory subsequently in dispute; that Wood County authorities asserted jurisdiction to the Harris Line, and assessed property for taxation up to the same; that no question was raised by the Michigan authorities in the matter for several years, nor until Governor Cass sought in vain to find persons there willing to accept commissions at his hands; that he finally found a man who lived within the territory in dispute, becoming dissatisfied with the assessment of his property, consented to accept an appointment as Assessor; and that this was over two years after Ohio exercised jurisdiction to the Harris Line. This point would have more force, but for the fact, that from the organization of the Ohio State Government in 1802, until the ratification of the Indian treaty of 1817 (a period of fifteen years), most of the territory afterwards in dispute, was in possession of the Indians, and thus not subject to civil government by any authority.

In a special message of February 6, 1835, to the Ohio Legislature, Governor Lucas declared the boundary claimed by Michigan to be "impossible," for the reason that a line running due East from the Southern extremity of Lake Michigan, would not only cross the Maumee River considerably South of the Maumee Bay, but extending East would never strike the territorial line between the United States and Canada, but pass through the Counties of Huron, Cuyahoga, Geauga and Ashtabula, to the Pennsylvania line, some 20 or 30 miles South of Lake Erie—thus leaving a strip of such width between the Northern boundary of the State and the Lake. The Governor also called attention to the fact, that while neither House of Congress had ever expressed an opinion adverse to the claim of Ohio, there had been, after full investigation by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, an able report in favor of such claim, and a bill to that effect, twice passed by that body; while the House Committee on Territories, March 11, 1834, declared additional legislation on the subject unnecessary. Governor Lucas also called attention to the important fact, that in the admission of Indiana to the Union, subsequent to that of Ohio, that State was allowed to extend its Northern boundary considerably North of the Southern extremity of Lake Michigan.

To recapitulate, it may be stated, that the fact of a disputed boundary was recognized very soon after Ohio became a State. As early as 1807, the Legislature of that State adopted a resolution by which Congress was asked to pass a law "to ascertain and define the Northern boundary line of this State and fix the same," agreeably to the provision contained in the State constitution. In 1809, prefaced with a preamble stating that "great inconvenience has been and is daily occurring, in consequence of the Western and Northern boundaries of the State not being ascertained," the Legislature renewed its request for such definite declaration of such boundary lines. In 1811, the same body again asked for the same action, specifically citing, as a reason therefor, the fact that Michigan Territory was then undertaking to exercise authority over the disputed territory. In 1812, Congress, acting on such request, directed the running of a line of boundary, which, owing to the existence of the War with Great Britain, was postponed until 1817, when the Harris line was run. At the suggestion of General Cass, but without authority of Congress, Surveyor Fulton ran the "Fulton" line, which Michigan claimed to be the true boundary, but which was found to be impracticable, for the reason that it did not at any point intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, but left considerable territory of Northern Ohio North of the Fulton line, and between Ohio and Canada. In 1818, the Ohio Legislature re-affirmed the claim of the State to the Harris line. The claim of Michigan to the Fulton line still being asserted, the Ohio Legislature in 1820 again called on Congress definitely to settle the question by declaring the Harris line to be the true boundary. It was only after such repeated appeals to Congress, for the interposition of its authority for the settlement of the question, that Ohio, in 1835, acting in its own sovereign capacity, sat out to assert and settle her rights in the case. It was at such suggestion that Messrs. Rush and Howard were sent as Commissioners by the President, for the adjustment of the difficulty. By the agreement made between those Commissioners and the Governor of Ohio, April 7, 1835, it was provided:

> 1st. That the Harris line be run and re-marked, without interruption. 2d. That the civil elections under the laws of Ohio having taken place throughout the disputed territory, the people residing there be left to their own choice as to which of the parties should be accepted as authority in government until the close of the next session of Congress. This Ohio assented to, with the proviso, that Michigan be compelled to abide by the terms of the compact; and especially, that all prosecutions begun under the authority of that Territory against citizens of Ohio, be discontinued.

The case, having been by arrangement finally referred to Congress, the discussion became active there, and was ably presented on the part of Ohio, by Governor Lucas and the Senators and Representatives from this State. In a letter to the Secretary of State at Washington, November 10, 1835, the Governor stated that he was informed by General Haskall, a member of the Michigan Legislature, that Governor Mason procured the key to the United States Arsenal at Detroit, and in that way came into possession of Government arms for use by his forces. Governor Lucas expressed the belief, that such use of the arms was made "by *private* special permission of the Secretary of War" (General Lewis Cass). The Governor stated that in private letters to friends in Ohio and seen by him, Secretary Cass stated, that while not appearing publicly in the controversy, he was doing all he could privately in support of the Michigan claim. Governor Lucas attributed to the Secretary the responsibility of the entire controversy.

In a letter of November 19, 1835, Secretary Cass alludes to this expression by Governor Lucas, and protests against the same as grossly unjust. On the contrary, he stated, that while fully believing in the justice of Michigan's claim, and advising the exercise of jurisdiction over the disputed territory by the use of ordinary civil power, he at all times discountenanced the resort to force which Governor Mason made.

Governor Lucas then quotes from the private letters of the Secretary, referred to by him, showing that the author did severely denounce the action of Ohio in the matter as "among the most unjustifiable which had taken place during his time."

In a report made March 1, 1836, the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, of which Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, was Chairman, discussed the matter with much clearness and detail, going over the essential points and facts. The immediate matter in hand was the "bill to settle and establish the Northern boundary line of the State of Ohio," which provided "that the Northern boundary of the State of Ohio, shall be established by and extend to, a direct line running from the Southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most Northerly Cape of the Miami Bay; thence Northeast to the Northern boundary line of the United States; and thence, with said line, to the Pennsylvania line." The result of the Committee's investigation was to the effect, that aside from the declaration made in the constitution, the State of Ohio could have no claim to the line therein set forth. Thus, the whole question turned upon the validity of that declaration as a basis for the claim made by Ohio; while such basis could not be valid, without the "assent of Congress." Hence, again, arose the question, Did the admission of Ohio into the Union, with such constitution, constitute the required "assent of Congress" to the boundary stated? The Senate Committee concluded its full examination of that question in the following language:

> We do not hesitate, then, to express our conviction, that, while Congress has not yet, in terms, declared its satisfaction with the line now contended for by Ohio, as her Northern boundary, it has, in the most solemn manner, *accepted her State Constitution, recognized it,* as made pursuant of a lawful authority to make it, conferred by an act which reserved the right to annex to Ohio, at any future period, a country embracing the whole territory in dispute; and has, by these means, assented to the terms of the proviso, which is one of the essential features of the constitution. We say essential, because everything regarding her boundaries, touches her sovereignty—her very being, as an independent State. We hold that, by the acceptance of this constitution, Congress undertook, that if the fact should be hereafter satisfactorily ascertained that the Southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan extends so far South, that a line drawn due East from it must intersect Lake Erie East of the Miami of the Lake, then, with the assent of Congress, the Northern boundary should be the very boundary described in the bill before the Committee. And while we negative the assertion of the right to the line, contained in the resolution referred to us, considered as a strictly legal right, to perfect which no further action of Congress is requisite, and adopt the distinction which is well taken by the Attorney-General, in his letter to the President of March 21st, last, between the assent of Congress to the proviso, which has been given, and its assent to the actual extension of the Northern boundary, as proposed in the proviso, which has not been given, we also declare, in justice to that State, that for the reasons which we will now proceed to detail, Congress cannot, consistently with the original understanding of the compact between that State and this Government, and those obligations which, though not strictly legal, are of great equitable and moral force among Nations, as well as individuals, withhold its assent to the line in the bill.

The Committee then state the fact, that at the time the constitution of Ohio was formed, the maps existing, with a single exception, placed the Southern extreme of Lake Michigan between 42° 20′ and 42° 30′ North. The map of Peter Bell, Geographer, published in 1772, would have made a line due East from the extreme of Lake Michigan strike the Detroit River, North of Lake Erie. That of William Fáden, in 1777, would have placed such line North of Lake Erie. Kitchen's Atlas agreed with Bell's map. An ancient map, by Eman Bowen, Geographer to His British Majesty, and John Gibson, Engineer, of 1763, placed such line North of Lake Erie. Laurie & Whittle's map, issued at London, 1794, located the same line above "Lake Erie or Okswego," as laid down. An ancient map of the Northwestern Territory, with a supplement to the map of Hudson's and Baffin's Bays, shows the same results. Mitchell's map, published in 1755, is said to have been the one relied on by Congress and the Convention of Ohio, at the time of the admission of this State; and that placed the extreme of Lake Michigan at 42° 20′ North, thus placing a line due East far North of the most Northerly Cape of Maumee Bay and the mouth of Detroit River.

Under such state of facts, it is not matter of surprise, that the Committee should say that "it was then believed by both parties, that the new State of Ohio would comprehend not only the whole territory in controversy, but a much larger tract of country lying North of it." In fact, the ordinance of 1787, and the enabling act of Congress, under which the constitution of Ohio was formed, if interpreted by the maps made the basis of action on both occasions, would have given to Ohio not only all she ever claimed, but in addition the entire present Southern tier of Counties in Michigan.

The bill thus endorsed by the Senate Committee, fixed the boundaries of Michigan and Indiana, as well as the Northern boundary of Ohio, and passed the Senate March 10th by a vote of 37 to 3, and went to the House of Representatives. March 22d a bill was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Benton to establish the Northern boundary line of Ohio and to admit Michigan into the Union, upon conditions therein expressed, which bill passed the Senate April 2d, by a vote of 24 to 18, and went to the House. This bill differed from the one passed March 10th, in that it contained a proviso, that the boundary line of Ohio should receive the assent of a Convention of delegates of the people of Michigan, as a condition of the admission of Michigan into the Union. For this reason the second bill was not satisfactory to the larger portion of the Ohio delegation in Congress, who preferred the unconditional terms of the Clayton bill, and were not willing that the question be left open for further doubt and agitation. In the House the question of precedence in action upon the two Senate bills was raised, and decided in favor of the Benton bill, and June 13th it passed, by a vote of 153 to 45. June 15th, the Clayton bill, unconditionally fixing the Northern line of Ohio, passed the House, without a division, and thus was the long-deferred and much-disputed boundary question and the "Toledo War" definitely and finally settled.

For reasons which seemed to have been more political than substantial, it was deemed advisable by the friends of the Administration to connect the admission of Arkansas with that of Michigan, by which association the adjustment of the boundary question probably was delayed for six months. A prominent, if not the controlling, consideration in the matter, was the sleepless jealousy of Southern politicians, with whom it had come to be settled, that no Free State should be added to the Union, unless associated with a new Slave State, to the end that equilibrium in the political power of Freedom and of Slavery might be preserved. This fact will explain the precedence given the Benton bill over the Clayton bill in the House. The same spirit of jealousy was constantly manifested as long as Slavery continued to be a cause of sectional discord. To the same fell spirit was the country subsequently indebted for the annexation of Texas, in order that additional territory for Slave States might be obtained; and to the same, for the like object, the Mexican War; and neither of these recourses being found effective, as a last resort came the attempt, through the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to subject Free territory to the establishment of Slave States. It was the failure of this device that drove the Slaveholding power to the fatal madness of rebellion and an attempt to destroy the Union it was no longer able to control to its purposes, and led to the sudden and total destruction of the interest so long and so desperately defended.

In this connection, the particulars of the Michigan forces as furnished by the pay-roll of her soldiers, now among the archives of that State, will be of interest. That roll gives the name of every soldier (officer and private), the amount of pay received, and in most cases, his receipt therefor. The list has the names of 1,160 men. The pay of Major-General Brown, Commander of the Territorial army, was $200 per month. He had for Aide-de-Camp, Alpheus Felch, afterward Governor and United States Senator, who received $50 per month. Colonels were paid $75, Captains $40, Lieutenants $30, Ensigns $20, Sergeants $8 and privates $6.66 per month. Considering the "currency" in which they were paid ("Wild-Cat" Bank notes), these rates do not seem to be excessive. The several organizations of the Michigan forces were known as follows: The Oakland Detachment, of 192 men; Major Bucklin's Regiment, of 159 men; Colonel T. D. Davis's Rifle Brigade, of 248 men; Second Regiment (Colonel Warner Wing), 140 men; Captain J. Wood's Company of Light Horse, of 61 men; Shelby Volunteers, of 60 men; Acting Brigadier-General Martin Davis's Detachment, of 47 men; Colonel Davis Smith's Eighth Regiment, of 247 men. Total force, 1,254. The aggregate expenditure of Michigan, in connection with the boundary controversy, is placed at $13,658.76.

The people of Michigan, in that controversy, labored under two serious embarrassments. In the first place, as already stated, theirs being only a Territorial Government, the creature of Congress, wholly subject to Federal rule, it could have no recognized authority even over its domestic affairs, and much less over its relations to other Governments. This condition of tutelage deprived it of the political status which State organization and power alone could confer. In the next place it was largely handicapped by an unfortunate head of what government it possessed. In 1814, General Lewis Cass, then of the United States Army, but a resident of Marietta, Ohio, was made Military Governor of Michigan Territory. Subsequently, he was made Civil Governor, with William Woodbridge, also of Marietta, as Secretary, both appointments being fortunate for the Territory. The administration of Governor Cass will always stand prominent among those of Western Territories. He was specially serviceable in his relations with the Indians, with whom he concluded important treaties and largely maintained friendly relations, being Superintendent of Indian Affairs for all the then Northwest, as well as Civil Governor of Michigan. He it was, who negotiated at Fort Meigs, in September, 1817, the important treaty by which the Seneca, Delaware, Wyandot, Shawanese, Pottawatomie and Chippewa tribes surrendered to the Government about one-fifth of the territory comprising the State of Ohio, beside large districts in Michigan and Indiana. Beside this treaty, 16 others were negotiated, chiefly under his management, and in their results transferring to the United States vast extents of lands, both East and West of the Mississippi. In 1831, Governor Cass was called to Washington, to serve as Secretary of War in President Jackson's Cabinet. The loss of his services, made so highly valuable by his long experience and intimate knowledge of the affairs of the Territory, was much regretted at the time; but the measure of the loss was made more fully known only through the management of succeeding years. In 1830, the Territory had attained to a population of 32,538, and was self-supporting. With such advance in numbers, the people had become possessed of an exceptional degree of local pride, no doubt largely due to the position which Governor Cass's administration had given the Territorial Government. Hence, the succession to that officer was a matter of more than ordinary concern with them, and they were very desirous that it should fall upon one of several prominent citizens of the Territory, instead of being utilized in the promotion of political interests elsewhere. Secretary Woodbridge and Austin E. Wing were looked upon as specially suitable for the Governorship. Such desire, however, had so little consideration at Washington, that John T. Mason of Virginia, a brother-in-law of Postmaster-General Barry, was appointed Secretary of the Territory, to act as Governor until the latter office should be filled. The appointee, however, did not accept, but went abroad on some private agency, and the office was transferred to his son, Stevens T. Mason. The choice of a non-resident for purely political and personal reasons, was bad enough; but that of a mere boy—but 19 years of age—added greatly to the disappointment and chagrin of the people, who sent to him a Committee for conference, when he acknowledged his minority, and sought to justify it on the ground that his father's income was not sufficient to properly support the family.

This feeling was greatly intensified by the fact, that in consequence of Governor Cass being removed to become Secretary of War, the Secretary would become the Acting Governor, with full executive responsibilities. All protests, however, proved unavailing. The Virginia "lad" became Michigan's Governor, and by his subsequent action did not a little to justify what had been said of him. It is more than probable that in the management of the boundary question, he sought to turn to personal account the partisan feeling of the people of the Territory, and by extra zeal to increase that feeling, which will, in a measure, account for his indiscretion at different times.* Again, it is probable, that the circumstances of his appointment and the dissatisfaction arising therefrom, his questionable personal course and his lack of discretion, all contributed to make the President more reluctant to make the Government responsible for Mr. Mason's action; and thereby did the latter turn out more to the advantage of Ohio than of Michigan in the dispute. Had Governor Cass been in Mason's place, and conducted the question on the same general basis, there is reason to believe that Ohio would have had a more embarrassing case on its hands, with a result less satisfactory.

The protest of the people at Washington was general and emphatic, but to no avail. George

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*The Detroit *Courier*, in March, 1832, had this item:

"His Excellency, the Acting Governor of the Territory of Michigan, at a special session of the Mayor's Court, was bound over to keep the peace; and held to recognize for his good behavior at the June term of the Circuit Court. These proceedings were caused by a personal assault by the Acting Governor upon a Detroit editor, on account of criticisms of that official."

B. Porter of Pennsylvania was appointed Governor, and had he devoted his time and attention to the office, the presence of the "Boy Governor" would have been less offensive. The latter by cultivating geniality through the social customs of the day, and a course of conciliation, in a measure modified the intensity of the feeling against him, whereby the people were led to endure what they could not cure. Thus matters stood, when, in the winter of 1834-5, the action of the Ohio Legislature on the boundary question, raised an issue, which with the people of the ambitious Territory, soon overshadowed that of their Governorship. Some three years of experience in office had measurably fitted Secretary Mason for the place; and appreciating the opportunity for commending himself to popular favor, furnished by the Ohio action, he at once entered in the most spirited manner upon such measures of resistance as he could employ. The result was, that he soon largely removed the feeling existing against him. But in doing this, he displeased the powers at Washington, whose deep concern for the political bearing of the controversy had led them to favor the Ohio side of the question. Hence it was, that in September, 1835, with the boundary question yet unsettled, John S. Horner, another young man, ignorant of the country, was appointed Governor of the Territory. He came on, and sought by a policy of conciliation to induce an adjustment of the boundary difficulty, whereby he seriously displeased the people, who looked upon him not as the Executive of the Territory, but as simply the tool of political masters at Washington, whose sole interest in the matter was to manage it for the greatest partisan advantage. This state of things was made the more offensive to the people, by the fact, that at that time they had organized a complete State Government—in form—with a Legislature, and United States Senators chosen. Ere long Governor Horner left the Peninsula, for a portion of Territory beyond the limits embraced in the State organization.

During the Summer of 1835, and while the boundary question was yet undetermined, the people of Michigan sat about the organization of a government, in which they could have some power. To this end they held a Convention; framed a State Constitution, which was adopted by the people, who, at the same time chose State officers and a Legislature. Secretary Mason was chosen Governor, and Edmund Mundy, Lieutenant Governor; while Lucius Lyon and John Norvell were chosen United States Senators by the Legislature; and Isaac E. Crary, as Representative in Congress. Such action, unauthorized by existing law, was not approved at Washington, and especially as its tendency was to complicate and intensify the boundary issue. The admission of the State under such state of things was out of the question. Then it was that the compromise, on which the whole trouble was finally settled, was proposed, to wit: That Michigan yield the disputed territory, and in lieu of that accept the Lake Superior Peninsula. This proposition was submitted to the people of Michigan, who sent delegates to a Convention held at Ann Arbor, September 4, 1836, by which the offer was rejected. Steps were then taken for another Convention, which, in reality, was little more or less than an Administration scheme for forcing terms upon the people. For such purpose, delegates were chosen "direct from the people," in local caucuses, without even the semblance of authority in law. The body thus chosen met at Ann Arbor, December 6, 1836, and assuming to speak for the people of Michigan, proceeded to accept the terms proposed; and by an act passed January 26, 1837, Congress declared that a State Government had been duly formed by the people of Michigan, and the same was admitted as a member of the Union, and the vexed question of boundary was forever settled. A large portion, and probably a majority, of the people, with their *pseudo* State officials, indulged in a liberal degree of indignation and protest; but that was the only consolation accorded them. They could accomplish nothing in resistance to the wrong they felt. Governor Mason indulged in emphatic rhetoric about the outrage committed, to meet with little more than ridicule of himself as "the Hero of the bloodless plains of Toledo."

The people of Michigan regarded it as a matter of grave wrong, that their Territory should be deprived of the few square miles of lands, which they had hoped would be included in their prospective State. And when, as a matter of compensation for such loss, Congress proposed to give them the great Peninsula of Lake Superior, with all its rich mineral deposits, the *people* of Michigan rejected the offer; and the arrangement was consummated only through the unauthorized manipulation of local politicians. If the loss of that little strip of land, was so great a wrong to Michigan, what was the loss to Wisconsin, of a territory some 350 by 60 miles in extent, the taking of which cut that State off from some 400 miles of Lake coast, leaving to it only about 70 miles of such possession, and depriving it of many valuable harbors, in order that Michigan might add the 400 to the 700 miles of coast already possessed by her? Not only all this, but Wisconsin was deprived of 100 miles of the Western coasts of Lake Michigan and Green Bay, with all their desirable harbors, so important to that State. Of the two, it would seem that Wisconsin, rather than Michigan, was the party wronged in the adjustment of the boundary dispute of 1835.

Of the $300,000 appropriated by the Ohio Legislature for expenses in the measures proposed for enforcing the rights of the State in the boundary controversy, the sum of $8,837 was subsequently expended. Among the items were the following: To C. Neiswanger, Quarter Master General, $1,473.77; pay of State Commissioners, for running the boundary, $406; to Jonathan Taylor, one of the Commissioners, for expenses in running the line, $1,000; Samuel C. Andrews, Adjutant General, $128.96; General John Bell, commanding Ohio forces, for compensation, $228.00; N. H. Swayne, William Allen and David T. Disney, Commissioners to Washington, $300; N. H. Swayne, horse-hire and expenses, at Perrysburg and returning to Columbus, $32.50; relief of J. E. Fletcher, of the surveying party, arrested and taken to Tecumseh a prisoner, by Michigan party, $100; Auditor of State John A. Bryan, for expenses in transmitting documents to Tecumseh to secure release of Fletcher, $47.13.

It was both natural and proper that an event so important to the people of Toledo as the adjustment of the boundary question and the end of years of internecine contest and local bitterness, should be signalized in a public way; especially, that thereby was made sure to their Town the great benefits foreseen in the construction of the proposed Canals. Such celebration took place June 25, 1836, ten days after the passage of the act of Congress establishing the Northern boundary of Ohio on the Harris line. The report was first published in the *Blade*, and reproduced in the *Gazette*, as stated, "by request," as that paper was in sympathy with "the other side" of the boundary question:

"The day was ushered in at sunrise by the firing of cannon and ringing of bells," as we read. Appropriate banners waved from hotels and public buildings. At 8 P. M., the citizens (such as "had a mind" to the occasion), with many distinguished visitors, assembled at the Mansion House (Daniel Segur, proprietor), and marched to the School-House in which the memorable Court was held the year previous, where a short address was delivered by Emery D. Potter, Esq., when the procession returned to the hotel for a dinner "prepared in Mr. Segur's best style." The "cloth being removed," toasts were read by different gentlemen present, including J. B. Macy, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Willard J. Daniels, Indiana; Joel McClellan, of Lockport, N. Y.; Andrew Palmer, Toledo; Levi Beardsley and J. R. Beardsley, Oswego, N. Y.; Colonel William McLaughlin, Mansfield, O.; E. D. Potter, Toledo; Rev. Mr. Bradburn, Nantucket, Mass.; A. J. Underhill, New York; George R. Perkins, M. D., Dr. H. B. Stillman, John Jay Newcomb, George H. Rich, and Roswell W. Cheney, Toledo.

A guest gave,

"The Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad—Designed to be the great thoroughfare of the Far West."

S. R. Beardsley's sentiment was,

"The Buckeyes of Lucas County—Ready and willing to yield when wrong, but firm and united in repelling the encroachments of their Wolverine neighbors."

Mr. Underhill,

"Toledo—The great outlet of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; destined within a short period to be the great City of the West."

Mr. Cheney gave,

"The Orator of the Day—May he grow in usefulness with the growth of our thriving and prosperous Village."

To which Mr. Potter responded briefly, saying, among other things,

"From the time that I arrived here, six months ago, a stranger, I have never had reason to regret the adoption of this place as my future home."

Colonel McLaughlin toasted,

"The Democracy of Ohio—Ever true to their cause, they will give united and efficient support to the 'Favorite Son of New York'" (Martin Van Buren, then Vice President, and a candidate for President).

Taken all in all, the site on which Toledo stands has gone through a series of mutations in government and control which will find few, if any, equals in this country or elsewhere. Among these may be named the following:

1. As early as 1610, the French Government, by virtue of the establishment of trading-posts in this region, laid claim to the territory.
2. In 1641 this claim was strengthened by the planting of the French flag at the Sault St. Marie, which was followed by 120 years of French domination.
3. In 1763, as the result of the French and Indian War, Great Britain dispossessed France and assumed jurisdiction.
4. In 1783, by the treaty of peace between the Colonies and Great Britain, this territory was conceded to the former, although in fact, it remained under British control until after the victory of General Wayne at Fallen Timbers (now in Lucas County) in 1794.
5. Connecticut and New York each for many years made separate claim to this locality.
6. In 1787, it was made part of the Northwest Territory.
7. In 1796, it became part of Wayne County, of said Territory.
8. In 1800, it passed to the Territory of Ohio.
9. In 1802, it became by jurisdiction, part of the Territory of Indiana.
10. In 1805, the new Territory of Michigan assumed jurisdiction of this place, and it was practically in Wayne County.
11. In 1817, Monroe County, Michigan, was organized, and this locality passed to its control.
12. In 1820, Wood County, Ohio, was created with nominal jurisdiction here.
13. In 1827, Port Lawrence Township, Monroe County, was organized, including this locality.
14. As early as 1831, parts of the present territory of Toledo were in the separate plats of Port Lawrence and Vistula, and afterwards another portion in Manhattan.
15. In 1833, Port Lawrence and Vistula were consolidated in the Town of Toledo.
16. In 1835, the County of Lucas was established by the Legislature of Ohio, to include Toledo.
17. During the last named year, and until January, 1837, when the Ohio title was made final by the admission of Michigan into the Union, the question of jurisdiction remained in dispute.
18. In 1837, the incorporated Town of Toledo became the City of Toledo.
19. In 1874, the limits of the City of Toledo were materially extended, to include Manhattan and much other adjoining territory.

Thus we find that this locality has been subject to no less than 19 different jurisdictions.

The lapse of 50 years of time, with the subsidence of partisan feeling and local interest which so largely grew out of and affected the minds and actions of participants on both sides of the unfortunate boundary question, now permits more deliberate consideration of and more just judgment on its merits. As already shown, the residents of Toledo were not wholly agreed in their feelings and action on the issue. "Ohio men" and "Michigan men" then stood arrayed in sentiment, more than in action. To what extent either of those divisions were affected by ulterior considerations, cannot now be known. That such, more or less, operated to control individuals, is only natural. If either of the contending parties presented to the people of Toledo the stronger inducements for their support of its claims, it certainly was Ohio. It would not be possible, under present conditions, to appreciate all that was involved in that dispute, as viewed from the stand-point of the adventurous settlers of Toledo at that time. In the strong and bitter contest they were called to make with neighboring rival Towns, involving the very life of their own, the matter of the Canals, with all that it involved to the successful candidate for the outlet of those important improvements, could not have failed to be most potential in connection with the boundary matter. The question itself was then so far involved in doubt as to facts and argument, that it is not strange that candid men should fail to agree as to its merits. The case, as already shown, rested upon a single point, to wit: Which should prevail—the Ordinance of Congress of 1787, and the act of the same body in 1805, both establishing the line of boundary as claimed by Michigan; or the provision in the Ohio State Constitution as accepted? Hence, the pivotal point: Did Ohio in becoming a State with such claim to boundary, secure rights, which not only overrode rights previously fixed by Congress, but which could not be affected by subsequent action by that body? Clearly, it is not within the power of a Convention representing the people of a Territory, or of that people themselves, to determine a question of boundary which affects the rights of others. Hence, the question again arises, Does the bare act of Congress admitting a State into the Union, approve and irrevocably conform to it all that is claimed as to the question of boundary in the Constitution under which the State is admitted? Ohio's case in the boundary dispute, had no other basis than the affirmative of this question. Had Michigan been a State, with a fixed boundary, instead of a Territory, when Ohio was admitted, there would have been no doubt as to the matter, since in such case she would have had the status of fully vested rights. But the fact, as already stated, was that Michigan in the nature of the case, could not be a party in the dispute, for the reason that her's was a condition of tutelage, being the creature of Congress, without rights of any sort, except as that body saw fit to confer them.

The case as presented by the Senate Judiciary Committee (already cited) seems to be the clearest and most satisfactory showing yet made. The simple fact that Congress, both in the ordinance of 1787 and in the act creating the Territory of Michigan in 1805, acted upon an entire misapprehension as to the real location of the Southern extreme of Lake Michigan, which was made its base in fixing the boundary line, is the chief point in the case. The Ohio Convention, becoming apprehensive of such mistake by Congress, and desirous of protecting the State from the serious injury threatened through the same, most properly recognized the geographical doubt, and guarded against its damaging effect. It fully accepted the base employed by Congress for fixing the boundary line; provided, such base prove to be what Congress assumed it to be throughout its legislation in the matter. It is difficult to conceive of a proposition more simple and just. To question its fairness, is to question the good faith of Congress, and attribute to that body a willingness, if not the purpose, to take advantage of its own error, to the wrong of a party trusting to its sense of justice. The contingent provision in the Ohio Constitution was only saying that the State sought to have its Northern boundary fixed as both Congress and the State Convention intended to make it; and Congress, in accepting that provision and admitting the State into the Union with the boundary thus fixed, in the most direct and effective mode possible assented to such arrangement. Such contingent contracts are constantly occurring between parties, and no Court hesitates to enforce terms thus mutually agreed to. Then why should not a like agreement between the United States and a State be equally binding?

The views thus given on this question, while they have now no practical bearing, seem to be proper, as due to all parties concerned. The time has come, when the people on both sides of the line should be able to speak freely and frankly of differences in the past, and in the spirit of amity and mutual confidence, address themselves to the many important matters which they have and are to have in common. Who was right or who was wrong half a century ago, is now comparatively of small concern; but how the affairs of the future may be made promotive of the highest possible welfare of all, is a matter of grave concern. It is just cause for common gratulation, that asperities arising from past antagonism, are gradually yielding to more considerate relations, with very little now left, outside the record, to indicate that differences ever existed.

A disposition to treat with levity the military operations connected with the so-called "Toledo War," was shown in various ways and on many occasions, on both sides of the line, during and subsequent to their occurrence. Thus, when a bill to organize and discipline the militia of the State was before the Ohio Legislature, in February, 1837, Representative Quinby, of Portage County, moved to amend the enacting clause, by adding the following:

Whereas, Our warriors, in days of yore,
Went forth from peaceful scenes,
To try the tug of furious War,
Amid the Wolverines;
And Whereas, most villainous traps and snares
Were then prepared to catch them—
Black Swamp to wallow unawares,
And briars and thorns to scratch them;
And Whereas, most wondrous feats of arms
And legs, were then performed,
Whilst raging Owls rang forth alarms,
And the brambly-battle stormed;
Therefore, that we may emulate
Those deeds of chivalry,
And equal glories perpetrate,
Let it enacted be."

In March, 1835, a poet of the period, whose *nom de plume* was "Bard of the Woods," gave freedom to his muse, in view of the threatening state of things between Ohio and Michigan. Samples of this production are here given, as follows:

Most dire presages haunt my brain;
Heart rending pangs I can't restrain,
In the dark glens of solitude,
Where nature wears her aspect rude—
Where starving wolves are heard to howl,
Or more plaintive cries the Screech Owl;
Or March's angry breaths that sweep
Hail, rain and snow full two feet deep.
I strive in vain to soothe my mind;
Let what will happen, be resigned;
But still, the thought my heart controls,
Now is the time to try men's souls.

* * * * * * * *

Give a check to Governor Lucas,
Who seems, indeed, a second Brutus;
And in despite of civil law,
Dares in peace the sword to draw,
The sheath, indignant, throw away,
And hasten to the mad affray.
Celestial Dame, suppress your sorrow;
Let us not our troubles borrow.
This son of Mars—this man of thunder—
On the Maumee may soon knock under.
I frankly own I am some frighted,
While others seem so much delighted,
To see his vassal band preparing
For the enterprise so daring.

* * * * * * * *

YOUNG TOLEDO! RISE TO FAME!
Mart of the Western World should claim
Homage of all the ports around—
Her wealth and power know no bound;
More mighty far than ancient Rome,
Stand by inherent power alone.
But oh! methinks I see them dashing!
Hear pistols pop! and swords a-clashing!
While first to last many oppose,
With eyes plucked out or bloody nose;
Whose horrid threatening or grimace
Convince they'll die or keep their place.
The first of April is the day,
For Ohio bravos to display.
According to all ancient rules,
No doubt they'll all be "April Fools."

Farmer's History of Detroit has the following Michigan "War Song" of the period:

Old Lucas gave his order all for to hold a Court,
And Stevens Thomas Mason, he thought he'd have some sport.
He called upon the Wolverines, and asked them for to go
To meet this rebel Lucas, his Court to overthrow.

Our Independent Companies were ordered for the march;
Our Officers were ready, all stiffened up with starch;
On nimble-footed coursers our Officers did ride,
With each a pair of pistols and sword hung by his side.

In the same volume it is stated, that "the troops from Detroit came home on the Steamboat General Brady, and the day (September 10th) being the anniversary of Perry's victory, they celebrated that, instead of the one they did not win."

In this connection, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney's Lines on the Admission of Michigan into the Union, giving "Miss Columbia's" welcome to that young member of the National Household, will be appropriate. It was written for the *Knickerbocker Magazine* in 1836, and was as follows:

Come in, little Sister, so healthful and fair,
Come, take in our Father's best parlor a share.
You've been kept long enough at the nurse's, I trow,
Where the angry Lakes roar, and the Northern winds blow.
Come in—we've a pretty large household, 'tis true,
But the twenty-five Children shall make room for you.

A present, I see, for our Sire you have brought,
To add to his dessert—how kind was the thought—
A treat of ripe berries, both crimson and blue,
And wild flowers to stick in his button-hole, too;
The rose from your prairie—the nuts from your tree—
What a good little Sister!—come hither to me.

You've a dowry, beside, very cunningly stored,
To fill a nice cupboard, or spread a broad board;
Detroit, and Chicago, Ann Arbor, and more—
For the youngest, me thinks, quite a plentiful store;
You're a prog, I perceive—it is true to the letter,
And your sharp Yankee Sisters will like you the better.

But where are your Indians, so feeble and few—
So fall'n from the heights where their forefathers grew?
From the forests they fade—o'er the waters that bore
The names of their baptism, they venture no more:
Oh, soothe their sad hearts, ere they vanish afar,
Nor quench the faint beam of their Westering Star!

Those Ladies who sit on the sofa so high,
Are the stateliest dames of our Family;
Your thirteen Old Sisters—don't treat them with scorn—
They were notable Spinsters before you were born;
Many stories they know, most instructive to hear—
Go, Make them a court'sy, 'twill please them, my dear.

They can teach you the names of those great men to spell,
Who stood at the helm, when the war-tempest fell;
They will show you the writing that gleamed to the sky,
In the year Seventy-Six, on the Fourth of July,
When the flash of the Bunker-hill flame was red,
And the blood gush'd forth from the fields of dead.

There are some who may call them both proud and old,
And say they usurp what they cannot hold!
Perhaps their bright locks have a sprinkle of gray—
But then, little Michy, don't hint it, I pray!
For they'll give you a frown, or a box on the ear,
Or send you to stand in the corner, I fear.

They indeed bore the burden and the heat of the day,
But you've as good right to your penny as they;
Though the price of our Freedom they better have known,
Since they paid for it out of their purses alone;
Yet a portion is saved for the youngest, I ween,
So, hold up your head, with the "Old Thirteen."

CHAPTER IV.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

A LIMITED extent of details pertaining to the start of the County of Lucas, whose birth was attended by such disturbing, if not tragic events, will be of interest here.

The first session of the Commissioners of the County was held at Toledo, September 14, 1835, at which John Baldwin and Robert Gower were present, the third member (Cyrus Holloway) being absent. Samuel M. Young acted as Clerk of the Board. The following appointments were made: County Auditor, Samuel M. Young, of Maumee; Treasurer, Eli Hubbard, of Port Lawrence; Recorder, Frederick Wright, of Port Lawrence.

The first business following these appointments, consisted in the creation of a new Township, to be called Lucas, and to consist of the territory lying North of the "Fulton line," and West of the East line of Range four East, being the territory then in dispute between Ohio and Michigan.

At the second session of the Board, October 12, 1835, "it being deemed expedient and absolutely necessary for the well-being and the enjoyment of the rights of citizens of this State, that that part of the County of Lucas known as 'the disputed territory,' and lying North of what is known as the 'Fulton line,' be annexed, for Township purposes, to the Township of Waynesfield," it was resolved, that that part of Lucas County known as Port Lawrence Township, be annexed to the Township of Waynesfield, for all civil purposes, and that the electors of the same have equal rights and privileges at the then ensuing election as did other electors of Waynesfield Township; whereupon, it was directed, that notice be given to the electors of Port Lawrence that they should vote at Maumee City, and thus have "the privilege of voting, without the interference of the Michigan authorities." The emergency calling for such action, arose in the apprehension that interference from Michigan would prevent a peaceful election under the laws of Ohio within the disputed territory.

At a session held October 13, "the object for which such annexation was made having been accomplished," Port Lawrence was restored to its former status. The emergency demanding the former action had been removed by the agreement on the part of the Michigan authorities, peaceably to abide the action of Congress upon the boundary question. This latter action by the Commissioners took place on the day of the State election; consequently, Toledo and Port Lawrence Township was for one election within the polling precinct of Maumee City.

December 7, 1835, the Board of Commissioners met, when Samuel Barrett, elected in October, as the successor of Cyrus Holloway, took his seat. Four County roads were established; the former action, creating the Township of Lucas, was rescinded, the Township not having been organized; several more County roads established. The Viewers appointed for such roads included William Jones, Elisha Trowbridge, Robert Howard, Hiram Clark, Abram Shepler, James Thrasher, Elijah Clark, Samuel Searing, William P. Homer, Alvin Evans, Amasa Bishop, Baxter Bowman, Fred. A. Rew, Matthias S. Van Fleet, Daniel P. Ketcham, David Clute, John Emery, Philo B. Scott, Chandler L. Wing, Aaron H. Doolittle, Jonathan H. Jerome, John Van Fleet, John Pray, James Atchison, and John Taylor. J. Irvine Browne, of Toledo, having resigned the office of County Assessor, Johnson H. Hobart, of Maumee City, was appointed for the vacancy.

June 6, 1836, York Township (now in Fulton County) was established, the first election to be held at the house of David Doolittle, June 30th. The Township of Providence was created at the same time, the first election to be held June 30th at the house of Peter Manor. June 20, 1836, the Township of Springfield was created, the first election to be held October 8th, at the house of William Ford. Two appropriations for road improvements were made—one of $20 between Toledo and Tremainesville; and one of $500, between Toledo and the head of the Rapids. An allowance of $47.66 was made to County Auditor Young in full for his services from September 14, 1835, to June 20, 1836. Tax levies were made as follows: For County purposes, five mills on the dollar; for Road purposes, three mills; for School purposes, one and one-half mills; and for Township purposes in Port Lawrence, one-half mill. December 5th, William P. Daniels became a member of the Board, *vice* John Baldwin, elected Associate Judge. County Roads 14, 15, 16 and 17 were then established, with Wiley Hamilton, Daniel Strayer, William Allman, Thomas Gleason, James Wolcott and Oscar White as Viewers. An appropriation of $100 was made for the road from Upper Toledo to the State line, to be expended by Sanford L. Collins.

At the March meeting, 1837, petitions were presented for five new Townships, which were not acted on. A survey was ordered for a road to extend from the Northern termination of Monroe street, Toledo, to the intersection of the Indiana Road with the Turnpike leading from Maumee to Monroe, with Coleman I. Keeler, Jr., Mareno Fox and John T. Baldwin as Superintendents.

In 1837, the Board resolved to accept this County's portion of the Surplus Revenue of the United States, under the act of Congress passed March 28, 1837.

June 4, 1837, Roads Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 34, with Eli Hubbard, Marmaduke Bunting, Jacob Hallett, George Black, Jonathan Hampton, David Hubbard, John Wilsey, Thomas Wood, John Harters, Thomas Berry, William Stair, Noah A. Whitney, Thomas A. Whitney, William Meeker, Nathaniel Leggett, Benjamin G. Lewis, as Viewers.

January, 1838, Wm. P. Daniels and Eli Hubbard were appointed a Committee to purchase a "County Poor Farm."

February 6, 1838, $50 was appropriated toward the erection of a Bridge over Swan Creek at its mouth in Toledo.

March 5, 1838. The Townships of Gorham and Clinton (now in Fulton County) were established. A new Road was established, from Toledo along the North bank of the Maumee River to the West line of the County. Galen B. Abel, County Assessor, having resigned, Cyrus Fisher was appointed to the vacancy, with Wm. Prigyzer of Tremainesville, Fred. E. Kirtland of Waynesfield and Galen B. Abel of Waterville, as Deputies.

April 9, 1838. The new Jail was accepted, and $25 appropriated for furnishing bedding for it. The North half of Section 16, Township No. 3 (now Adams), was accepted for Infirmary purposes, and $1,000 voted for its improvement.

June 16, 1838. John U. Pease, James Wilkinson and Roswell Cheney were appointed as Directors of the County Infirmary.

August 3, 1838. It was resolved to erect a Court-House on the Court-House Square, in Oliver's Division of Toledo, as designated by the Commissioners in locating the County-seat at Toledo, said building to be of the size and arrangements of the Ashtabula County Court-House. For such building the "proprietors of the City of Toledo" had bound themselves to contribute the sum of $20,000. Wm. P. Daniels, of the Board, was appointed Superintendent of the work.

November 2, 1838. S. L. Collins, County Treasurer, having resigned, Daniel McBain of Toledo, was appointed for the vacancy.

March 4, 1839. German Township (now in Fulton county) was created.

June 5, 1839. Sections 33, 34, 27, 23, 24 and half of 13 were taken from Waynesfield and attached to Springfield Township. Benjamin Mallett, Jr., was allowed $53.00 for painting; and A. G. Hibbard & Co. $8.76 for blacksmithing.

December 2, 1839. The Township of Richfield was established, the first election to be held at the house of Willard S. Fuller.

December 30, 1839. Adolphus Kraemer, of Hartford, Sandusky (now Ottawa) County; Platt Card, of Toledo; and Isaac Knapp, of Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), were appointed to establish a State Road from the Maumee River opposite Manhattan to Lower Sandusky, via Hartford (now Oak Harbor). The proposition of Richard Mott, to lease a building for use as a Court-House, was accepted.

January 4, 1840. Horace Waite, John Fitch and J. W. Scott were appinted Fund Commissioners, in charge of the surplus revenue belonging to Lucas County.

March 2, 1840. Road No. 47, in Sylvania, was established, with Andrew Printup, David Harroun and Hiram Parker as Viewers, and Wm. White as Surveyor. Road No. 46, with Benj. Joy, Townsend Ellis and Lyman Morse as Viewers, and D. L. Westcott as Surveyor; Road 48, with Daniel Strayer, Harvey Kellogg and Samuel Divine as Viewers, and Wm. Martin as Surveyor.

June 1, 1840. The Townships of Washington and Manhattan were created; an election to be held June 24th, at the house of Sylvester Cornell, in Manhattan Village; and June 27th, at the house of Benj. Mallett in Washington.

June 17, 1840. The proposals of John E. Hunt, Horace Waite and Thos. Clark, 2d, for erecting County buildings at Maumee, were accepted.

December 8, 1840. Luther Dodge, R. A. Howard and Lyman Parcher were appointed Viewers, and Chester Briggs Surveyor, for a new Road; as were Benj. Joy, Hiram Parker and John Harroun Viewers for another Road.

March 1, 1841. The new Townships of Fulton, Pike and Franklin (now in Fulton county), were created.

December 6, 1841. Richard Mott was allowed $400, for County orders destroyed by the burning of his warehouse in Toledo, November 29, 1840. The Toledo *Register* was allowed $522.40, for publishing the delinquent land-list for 1841.

June 6, 1843. A bill was presented by J. H. Jerome, for 1,000 rails, at $2.00 per 100. Action was taken for the adjustment of a question of boundary between Lucas and Williams Counties.

In 1843 a law was in force in Ohio, under which County Commissioners were empowered to levy special taxes upon Lawyers and Physicians, "according to their annual incomes." The Board of Commissioners of Lucas County levied such taxes for the year 1843, as follows:

Lawyers. Toledo—Caleb F. Abbott, $3.00; Edson Allen, $2.00; John Fitch, $4.00; C. W. Hill, $2.00; L. S. Lownsbury, $2.00; Hiram Clark, $1.00; Daniel

O. Morton, $3.00; Geo. B. Way, $3.00; Myron H. Tilden, $4.00. Maumee City—S. M. Young, $4.00; M. R. Waite, $4.00; D. F. Cook, $2.00; James M. Coffinbury, $1.00; Thos. Dunlap, Jr., $1.00; Nathan Rathbun, $1.00; Henry Reed, Jr., $1.00; H. C. Stowell, $1.00; Jessup W. Scott, $1.00. Manhattan—Franklin Johnson, $2.00.

Physicians. Toledo—Manly Bostwick, Gustavus Wilde, John Mosher, Geo. R. Perkins, Jacob Clark and Calvin Smith, $2.00 each. Maumee City—Alex. Anderson, $2.00; Justus Dwight, $1.00; C. Matthews, $2.00; C. S. Ramsey, $1.00; Wm. St. Clair, $2.00; John H. Van Avery, $2.00; Oscar White, $2.00. Sylvania—Horace Green, $2.00. Manhattan—James L. Chase and Luther Parker, $1.00 each. Waterville—Welcome Pray, $2.00. Gorham—John Kendall, $1.00. York—Allen White, $1.00. Swan Creek—T. B. Colton, $2.00.

June 6, 1844, like taxes were again assessed; but it is noticeable, that the plan of levying the same "according to annual income" (ranging from $1.00 to $4.00 per year), was then changed to a uniform tax of 25 cents—a fact not specially assuring of increasing incomes. The parties then taxed were as follows:

Lawyers. Toledo—Edson Allen, Caleb F. Abbott, Wm. Baker, C. M. Dorr, Henry Bennett, John Fitch, C. W. Hill, L. S. Lownsbury, D. O. Morton, ——— Van Ness, James M. Whitney, Geo. B. Way. Maumee—S. M. Young, M. R. Waite, H. F. Waite, Henry S. Commager, H. C. Stowell, Wm. McK. Scott. J. M. Coffinbury, Henry Reed, Jr., Thos. Dunlap and Nathan Rathbun. Manhattan—Franklin Johnson.

Physicians. Toledo—Manly Bostwick, Jacob Clark, Calvin Smith, Geo. R. Perkins, Robert H. Timpany, ——— Taylor, John Mosher. Maumee—Alex. Anderson, Justice Dwight, Chauncy Matthews, Wm. St. Clair, Oscar White. Providence—S. B. Woodworth. York—Allen White. Sylvania—Amos Minor, Horace Green. Royalton—Joshua Young. Richfield—Mather M. Mason. Manhattan—James L. Chase, S. D. Jones.

September 4, 1843. A. Ritch was allowed $9.60 for 1,200 feet of oak plank, for bridge over Swan Creek.

December, 1843. A road was established, to run from the Temperance House in Whiteford Township, South past the house of Elder Showers, and to the Maumee Road that passed Benjamin Joy's dwelling-house; Fred. Leonardson, Isaac Lewis and Eli Hubbard being appointed Viewers, and William White, Surveyor for the same. J. Ream & Co., were allowed payment for publishing 407 "squares" of forfeited land-list, and for 520 "squares" of delinquent land-list, at 50 cents per "square."

July 2, 1844. The bond of John E. Hunt and others for $10,000, securing the erection of County buildings at Maumee, was cancelled, in consideration of the fulfillment of such agreement. Road No. 128, Viewers, James Thrasher, James Trowbridge and M. H. Butler; Road No. 129, Viewers, George Miller, Elijah Royce and Daniel Murphy; Road 131, Viewers, John Freehart, William Martin and Nehemiah Allen; Road No. 131½, Viewers, Edwin Fuller, Abraham Sheplar, and William Allman, were severally authorized. Road No. 133, since known as the "River Road," between Toledo and Maumee, was authorized, with George B. Knaggs, S. B. Comstock and Junius Flagg as Viewers.

The first expenditure by the County for ice, was for the supply of the Supreme Court, for use in drinking, in the Summer of 1844, the amount paid therefor being $1.00.

June 11, 1844. Horace Waite was paid $65.00 for services as Commissioner; Lyman Parcher, $40.00, and G. B. Abell, $38.00 for same. Haskell D. Warren, Townsend Ellis and Andrew Printup were appointed Viewers for a new Road in Sylvania; Daniel Robbins, Jr., Michael Shields and H. D. Turk, in Providence; E. D. Potter, Lyman Parcher, S. L. Collins, for Road in Oregon; and Benjamin Joy, Alvah Evans and Henry Mercereau, for Road in Sylvania.

January 12, 1845. Proposals for building a Jail at Maumee were examined, to wit: Isaac Hull, $4,500; J. Miller, $5,291; Elijah Clark, $3,775; C. Matthews, $3,414; J. Hale and George W. Reynolds, $3,200; Peter H. Shaw, $960; S. Johnson, $350; Francis Manor and Samuel Wagner, $865. The offer of Isaac Hull was accepted. At the same session, a Road (No. 124) was established, to run from Springfield to Swanton, with Thomas Dobbins, Jacob Gnaggy and Solomon Salisbury, as Viewers, and Hiram Davis, as Surveyor. A new Road (No. 126) was authorized from Bean Creek, in Waterville, to the Henry County line, of which P. B. Scott, Phidias Nearing and David Robbins, were Viewers, and William Martin, Surveyor.

March 17, 1846. The County was divided into four Districts for appraisal of taxable property, and Assessors appointed for the same, as follows: District No. 1—S. B. Comstock; No. 2—F. E. Kirtland; No. 3—J. Graham Klinck; No. 4—Elisha Williams; at the rate of $1.50 per day for time thus "necessarily employed." As Viewers for a proposed Road in Waterville, Welcome Pray, Lorenzo L. Morehouse and Alfred Eldred were appointed; for like purpose in Richfield, Oristen Holloway, Isaac Washburn and D. L. Westcott.

March 4, 1847. J. Austin Scott was appointed Commissioner of the Maumee and Sylvania Free Turnpike, *vice* Francis Hollenbeck, whose term had expired.

June 7, 1847. George D. Treat, Gabriel Crane, John Consaul and D. L. Westcott were appointed Viewers for proposed Roads in Oregon Township; and Benjamin Atkinson, Jacob Fancher and ——— Shields for Road in Providence; William W. Wilson, Marcus Bennett and William M. White, for Road in Richfield; Jacob Fancher, Orson Ballou and John G. Isham, for Road in Providence.

March 9, 1853. The new Township of Monclova was created. It was ordered that the prices to be paid by the County for the use of vehicles for conveyance, be as follows: For single open buggy, with horse, $1.50 per day; for covered do., $2.00; for two-horse do., $2.80. Dr. William St. Clair proposed to attend upon the inmates of the Jail, and furnish medicines for $125 per year, which offer was accepted.

December, 1854, the County Commissioners authorized Edgar F. Potter to "take charge of the Jail at Maumee City, for the purpose of receiving female prisoners, criminals, insane persons, and perhaps some County paupers." Dr. H. Graham, of Toledo, was appointed Jail Physician, and as such to "visit, attend to, prescribe for and furnish all necessary medicines for all prisoners in the County Jail in Toledo, at the rate of $200 per year," until the next session of the Commissioners.

At the March session, 1855 (Joel W. Kelsey, William F. Dewey and Daniel F. Cook, present), the following plan for the employment of certain convicts within the City of Toledo, was adopted by the County Commissioners, at the request of the authorities of said City, to wit:

1st. All able-bodied male persons sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor in the Jail of Lucas County, according to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed March 12, 1855, shall be employed in the manner hereinafter specified.

2d. All male persons thus committed to the Jail, by the Mayor of Toledo, for the violation of any of the penal ordinances of said City, shall be employed under the direction of the Sheriff of said County or his Deputy: *Provided*, the City of Toledo shall bear and pay all Jail and board fees of prisoners thus convicted and sentenced, and shall be entitled to the work and labor of all such convicts.

3d. All male persons convicted and sentenced as aforesaid by the Probate Court of said County, shall be hired out and let to service by the Sheriff of said County; and the avails of all labor of such convicts shall be collected and received by the said Sheriff, and be by him paid into the treasury of said County, taking a proper receipt therefor, which receipt he shall file with the County Auditor.

4th. The person having charge of such convicts, when performing work or labor as aforesaid, shall adopt such means, by chain and ball or otherwise, for the security and safe-keeping of such convicts as he may deem necessary or proper.

This system was in operation for several years. While under such plan labor was secured which otherwise would have required special outlay, it, nevertheless, was found, that the moral effect, upon both the convicts and the community, was not desirable. The tendency of such public degradation, was to destroy what self-respect remained with the prisoner, and by thus lowering him in his own estimation, depriving him of all ambition and hope for reform. It was seen, that the very quality of surviving manhood which alone could make such service repugnant and induce an after desire to shun it, was being crushed out by hopeless shame, leaving the man lower and more than before abandoned to a vicious life. Subsequently, as a substitute for the Chain-Gang, the City Work-House (or the "Stone-Yard," as at first called), was established, to which convicts in cases of petty offenses were sentenced and employed at labor. This institution still exists with general favor.

December 1, 1856, that portion of Oregon Township within the City of Toledo (consisting of East Toledo), was annexed to the Township of Port Lawrence, and that portion of Port Lawrence not within Toledo was set off to the Township of Springfield. December 3, 1856, this last named territory, with other, was organized as the Township of Carey, since named Adams.

March, 1857, the names of Drs. W. W. Jones and J. G. Nolen having been presented for appointment as Jail Physicians, the former was selected at a salary of $200, for attendance and medicine.

At the March session, 1858, Sheriff Springer presented to the Commissioners an inventory of counterfeit Bank bills and bogus coin, taken from prisoners during his service as Sheriff and Marshal of Toledo. The bills, with the exception of one sample of each lot, were burned: and the bogus coin melted, when it was found that the latter contained proportions of pure metal too small to be of any value. The list, as indicating some of the condition of the currency at that time, will be of interest here. It is as follows:

	Pieces.		Total.
Half Dollars	23		$ 11.50
Five-Francs	3		2.82
Quarter Dollars	4		1.00
Dimes	9		.90
Gold Dollars	389		389.00
Quarter Eagles	513		1,282.50
Bank bills—			
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky	$ 3	26	$ 78.00
State Bank of Indiana	3	33	99.00
Farmers' Bank of Kentucky	3	5	15.00
State Bank of Indiana	3	22	66.00
Bank of Corning, N. Y	10	5	50.00
Bank of Empire State, N. Y	2	6	12.00
Exchange Bank of Lockport	5	89	445.00
City Bank of New Haven, Conn	5	1	5.00
Oneida Valley Bank, N. Y	3	4	12.00
Danbury Bank of Conn	1	6	6.00
State Stock Bank, Jamestown, Ind.,	1	1	1.00
Bank of Corning, N. Y	10	1	10.00
			$2,486.72

March, 1858, Dr. J. G. Nolen offered to act as Jail Physician for $150 per year (medicine included), and was appointed.

June, 1858, the old County buildings at Maumee were directed to be sold at public auction. Subsequently they were sold to the City of Maumee, the Jail bringing $250, and the Court-House $360—in each case the land being included.

The Gas bills of the County for September, October and November, 1858, were as follows: Court-House, $55.65; and for Jail, $28.70.

In March, 1859, the Commissioners visited the County Jail and found it "in tolerable good condition." Cyrus D. Hanks having resigned as County Auditor, Chas. R. Dennett was appointed to the vacancy, receiving two votes, to one for Cyrus H. Coy.

At the September session, 1859, the policy of ditching lands under the laws of the State was introduced, in the approval of the plan and survey of "Ditch or Water Course No. 1." It was located in Washington and Port Lawrence Townships, "commencing at the Creek which runs through the E. ½ S. E. ¼ Sec. 23; thence Southerly across the same on the line between Secs. 25 and 26, so far as the same was necessary." The survey and plan were made by W. H. Harris, County Surveyor. Ditch No. 2 was approved. It ran from the Air Line Railroad, where the same crosses the center line of Section 7, Town 3, U. S. R. South, along such line to Swan Creek. Ditch No. 3 was in Waynesfield Township.

At the same session allowances were made for assessing real property, as follows: Maumee City—Samuel M. Young, $98.00; Oregon Township—Peter B. Porter, $86.00; Toledo—Declan Allen, $392.55; Wm. Carew, $280.00; Michael Callaghan, $260.00; Patrick Gavin, $252.00; Patrick Horan, $64.00; Joseph Delaney, $54.00. Total for Toledo, $1,102.55.

At the December session, 1859, the Commissioners visited the Jail, which they found "in as good condition as the unsound physical qualities of the building and moral state of the inmates would permit."

At the March session, 1860, the Commissioners accepted the proposition of the Maumee City Plank Road Company to relinquish and transfer to the County its Plank Road, extending from Maumee City to Swanton. The President of the Company was Wm. P. Homer, and its Secretary Edward Mitchell. A former order of the Board, authorizing the County Auditor to hire persons "to bring in wood and pay for the same out of the County funds," was revoked. The proposition of the Toledo and Woodville Plank Road Company to turn over its Road to the County, was accepted.

At June session, 1860, Ditch No. 5, in Monclova; No. 9, in Oregon; and No. 10, in Sylvania, were authorized.

At the December session, 1860, a petition was presented from a majority of the voters in the Township of Carey, setting forth that the name of the same had been "conferred without consulting the wishes of the people, and that it was repugnant to their feelings and wishes; and that the same was and had been very unsatisfactory; and they therefore asked to have it revoked." The Commissioners being satisfied with the reasons assigned, made an order accordingly, giving the Township the name of Adams, which it yet bears.

At the March session, 1861, the salary of the Probate Judge was fixed at $400 per year. George W. Reynolds was awarded a contract for building a bridge over the Canal at Manhattan, at $120. The first definite provision for the incurably insane in the County was made at this session. For the reason that it was "inhuman and brutal, to continue to keep such where they were" (in the County Jail), it was decided "to erect a suitable building at the Infirmary Farm," the same to be 30x40 feet in size, and 12 feet high. The contract was subsequently awarded to J. Farrell and George Wilson, at $1,058.

At the June session, 1861, the Board, having "levied a tax for the support of the families of those that volunteered to fight for the maintenance of the Constitution and Government," directed that the sum of $2,000 be transferred to the Volunteer Relief Fund, the same to be paid to needy families of Soldiers under direction of the Board. The result of a vote in the County on the question of erecting a new Jail had been a majority of 1,099 in the affirmative; but in consideration of the War then in progress, steps in that connection were deferred.

In October, S. A. Raymond was authorized to go to Columbus, to procure the requisite permits and information for a member of the Board to visit the different Regiments having Volunteers from Lucas County, for the purpose of securing assignments of portions of their wages, for the benefit of their families.

At the June session, 1863, bids for the building of a new Jail and Dwelling-house, were considered, and the contract was awarded to William C. Hoffman, at $31,500, and C. C. Miller was appointed Superintending Architect, with compensation at the rate of 4 per cent. on the expenditure for the work. Subsequently the contractor concluded not to proceed with the work, when proposals were again invited, the lowest bid being that of David J. Silver, at $58,000; whereupon, it was resolved not then to proceed with the work. On application therefor by residents of the North half of Section 25, Town 2, U. S. R., that territory was set off from Waynesfield, and attached to Adams Township. At this time there had been constructed 335 County Roads, and 44 Ditches, under direction of the Commissioners.

At December session, 1863, application was made to the Board by M. R. Waite and others, a Committee of citizens of the County, for the passage of a resolution agreeing to levy a tax and reimburse to individuals moneys that should by them be contributed to pay bounties to Volunteers enlisting under the President's call for troops, the bounty not to exceed $50 in each case. Such action was declined, for lack of authority by the Board; but it was resolved to do so when so authorized by the Legislature.

At March session, 1864, several Townships having deposited in the County Treasury sums of money for payment of Volunteers in the Army, the Commissioners authorized the Treasurer to pay out not exceeding $3,000, in amounts of not more than $100 each, to such Volunteers.

In June, 1864, the Board authorized the payment of claims of citizens of the several Townships for money advanced as bounty to Volunteers, as follows: In Providence Township, 63 different claims; in Adams, 46; Oregon, 46; Manhattan, 62; Swanton, 30; Waterville, 121; Sylvania, 116; Monclova, 28. Toledo—1st Ward, 190; 2d Ward, 291; 3d Ward, 220; 4th Ward, 105; 5th Ward, 141; 6th Ward, 60. These claims, in amounts, ranged from $5.00 to $280, the average being about $20.

At the August session, 1865, new bids for the construction of a Jail and Dwelling house were considered, and the contract assigned to Luther Whitney, for the sum of $40,098, he furnishing everything but the block-stone. This job being completed, was accepted by the Commissioners at their April session, 1867.

At the September session, 1865, on application, permission was granted the Manhattan Iron Company to lay a Railroad track for the transportation of fuel for the works of the Company, located on the Maumee River, opposite Manhattan. The line extended for a portion of the distance along that of the old Ohio Railroad, and to the Easterly line of Section 35, Town 9 South.

At the June session, 1866, the Commissioners decided to issue to each re-enlisted Veteran Volunteer, who received no local bounty, a bond for $100.

BOUNDARIES OF TOWNSHIPS.

The following were the boundaries of the several Townships of Lucas County in 1837, those marked with a star (*) having since become portions of Fulton County:

PORT LAWRENCE.

On the South by the Fulton line; on the East by the Maumee River and Bay; on the North by the Harris line; on the West by the line between the surveyed Towns Nos. 6 and 7 East; thence West on the North line of the United States 12-miles Reserve to the line between Towns 2 and 3 in said 12-miles Reservation; thence South to the Fulton line.

WAYNESFIELD.

On the South and East by the North line of Sections 18, 17 and 16, in Town 1, 12-mile Reserve; thence South on the East line of Section 16 to the Maumee River; thence down the Maumee River on the South line of said County to the Fulton line, from the Maumee River to the West of the East line of Section 14 in Town 2, 12-mile Reserve, and South line of Sections 22, 28, 32 and 31, in said Town 2, 12-mile Reserve; on the West by the West line of said 12-mile Reserve and the East line of Sections 32, 28, 22 and 14 in Town 2 of said 12-mile Reserve.

WATERVILLE.

On the South by the North line of Providence Township and Maumee River; on the East by the East line of Section 16, Town 1, United States 12-mile; on the North by the North line of Sections 16, 17 and 18, in surveyed Town No. 1, in said 12-mile Reserve, and by the South line of Wing Township; and on the West by surveyed line between Townships 5 and 6.

SYLVANIA.

On the South by the North line of said 12-mile Reserve; on the East on the line between survey Towns 6 and 7; on the North by the Harris line; on the West by the line between surveyed Townships 5 and 6 East.

WING.*

On the South by East and West line between Sections 19 and 30 in Towns 7 North and 9 and 10 East; on the East by the West line of 12-mile Reserve and line between surveyed Towns 5 and 6; and North by the Fulton line; on the West by the lines between Ranges 5 and 6 East; and North of Fulton line beween Ranges 8 and 9 South of Fulton line.

SWAN CREEK.*

On the South by the South line of the County; on the East by the line between Ranges 8 and 9; on the North by the Fulton line; and West by a line between Ranges 7 and 8.

SPRINGFIELD.

On the South by the North line of Waynesfield; on the East by the East line of Town 2 in 12-mile Reserve; on the North by the North line of 12-mile Reserve; on the West by the West line of 12-mile Reserve.

PROVIDENCE.

On the South by the Southern line of the County; on the East by the line of Section 26 in Towns 6 North and 9 East; on the North by the North line of said surveyed Town No. 9; on the West by the West line of the County.

YORK.*

On the South by the South line of the County; on the East by the line between Ranges 7 and 8 East; on the North by the Fulton line; on the West by the West line of the County.

ROYALTON.*

On the South by the Fulton line; on the East by the line between Ranges 3 and 4 East; on the North by the Harris line; on the West by line Ranges 2 and 3 East.

CHESTERFIELD.*

On the South by the Fulton line; on the East by the line between Ranges 2 and 2 East; on the North by the Harris line; and on the West by the West line of the County.

OREGON.

On the South by the Fulton line; and on the East, North and West by Lake Erie, the Maumee Bay and the Maumee River.

CLINTON.*

This Township was organized by the County Commissioners at their March session, 1838, with the following boundaries: On the East by Section 31 in Town 8 North, between Ranges 6 and 7 East, and Sections 18, 19, 30 and 31; South by the South line of the County; and West by the West line of the County; and North by the Fulton line.

GERMAN.*

This Township was organized at the March session of the County Commissioners, 1839, and bounded as follows: On the East by Section 31, in fractional

Township No. 8 North, between Ranges 5 and 6 East, and Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31; and South by the South line of the County; West by the West line of the County; and North by the Fulton line.

GORHAM.*

Incorporated December, 1839, with the following boundaries: East by Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36 in Town 9 South, between Ranges 5 and 6 East; also on the East by Sections 6 and 7 in 12-mile Reserve; on the South by the Fulton line; on the West by the line of original surveyed Town between Ranges 4 and 5 East; and North by the Harris line.

WASHINGTON.

Incorporated June, 1840, and bounded on the North by the Harris line; on the East by the line between Ranges 8 and 7 East, and Town 9 South to the City limits of Toledo; thence by the City line to the Southwest corner of said limits; thence South to the Fulton line; thence along the Fulton line to Springfield Township; and on the West by Springfield and Sylvania.

MANHATTAN.

Incorporated June, 1840, and bounded as follows: On the East by the West line of Sections 19 and 30 in Town 9 South, Range 9 East; South by the South line of Sections 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 in Town 9 South, Range 8 East; West by the Easterly line of the City limits of Toledo and the West line of Sections 6, 7, 18 and 19, in Town 9 South, between Ranges 7 and 8; and North by the Harris line.

FULTON.*

Incorporated March, 1841, with the following boundaries: On the North by the South line of Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, in Town 9 South of Range 4 East; on the East by the West line of Richfield and Wing Townships; on the South by the North line of Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Township 2 North of Range 8 East; and West by the West lines of Section 6 in Town 7 North, and Section 31 in Town 8 North, Range 8 East, and by West lines of Sections 6 and 7 in fractional Township 10 South, Range 4 East.

PIKE.*

Incorporated by the Commissioners, March, 1841, with the following boundaries: On the North by the South line of Sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 in Town 9 South of Range 3 East; on the East by the West line of Sections 31 in Town 9 South, and 6 and 7 in Town 10 South, Range 4 East, and by Section 31 in fractional Township 8 North, Range 8 East, and Section 6 in Town 7 North, 8 East; South by the North line of Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in Town 7 North of Range 7 East; and on the West by the West line of Section 6 in Town 7 North, Range 7 East, and Section 31 in fractional Township 8 North, Range 7 East, and West line of Sections 6 and 7 in fractional Township 10 South, Range 3 East, and Section 31 in Town 9 South, Range 3 East.

FRANKLIN.*

Incorporated March, 1841, and bounded as follows: On the North by the South line of Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, in Town 9 South, Range 1 East; on the East by the West line of 6 and 7 in fractional Town 10 South, Range 2 East, and West line of Section 31, in fractional Town 8 North, Range 6 East, and West line of Section 2, Town 7 North, Range 6 East; on the South by the North line of Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; and on the West by the West line of the County.

DOVER.*

Incorporated June, 1843, and constituted as follows: All of fractional Township 10 South of Range 2 East; all of fractional Township 8, Range 6 East, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 from Township 7 North, Range 6 East.

SPENCER.

Incorporated March, 1845, and consisted of Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, in Town 9, Range 5 East; Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, in Town 10 South, Range 5 East; and Sections 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 Town 8 North, Range 9 East.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

As elsewhere stated, the action of the first session of the Court of Common Pleas in and for Lucas County, held September 7, 1835, under very peculiar circumstances, consisted of the appointment of Dr. Horatio Conant as Clerk of the Court, and of John Baldwin, Robert Gower and Cyrus Holloway as County Commissioners, after which the Court adjourned.

The second term of the same Court began April 27, 1836, when David Higgins, President; and J. H. Jerome, Baxter Bowman and William Wilson, Associate Judges, were present, with Horatio Conant as Clerk. The first Grand Jury of the County was there organized, consisting of Jacob Gnaggy, Henry Dilgart, Allison DeMott, Samuel Searing, Oscar White, Alonzo Noble, James John, Cornelius Wiltse, Silas Barns, Darius Mills, James M. Whitney, Calvin Comstock, Coleman I. Keeler, Willard J. Daniels, and Luke Draper. Samuel Searing was appointed Foreman of the Jury.

At this term an Auctioneer's license was granted to Munson H. Daniels of Toledo, for $5.00 and fees; Samuel Searing of Maumee was appointed Inspector of Fish for the County; William Sibley was appointed Guardian of William and Julia Ann Mills, of Washington; a license was granted to Mortimer H. Williams to keep a Tavern, for $15 and fees; the same to Benj. D. Coffin, of Maumee, for $12 and fees; the same to James John and John C. Allen, of Maumee, for $15 and fees; the same to John Burdo of Maumee, for $10 and fees. License was granted to Alva D. Wilkison, to keep a Ferry across the Maumee River, opposite the Toledo House, in Toledo. Jonathan Wood was licensed to keep a Ferry across the Maumee River, at his residence in Maumee, for $7.50. C. P. Johnson was licensed to keep a Ferry across the same, at his residence in Manhattan, for $5.00 and fees. The rates of ferriage were the same in all cases. Cornelius G. Shaw, the pioneer Auctioneer at Toledo, was licensed, paying therefor $5.00.

At this term declarations of their intention to become citizens of the United States by naturalization, were filed by George Bevens, Thomas Corlett, Thomas Southard, James Southard, Richard Greenwood and Alexander

Bowman, all natives of Great Britain, and all but Mr. Greenwood living in what is now Washington Township.

The first civil action in a Lucas County Court, was the case of Richard Stiles *ex dem.* of David Ladd, *vs.* Richard Roe, *alias* R. A. Forsyth and Smith Daggett.

The first Petit Jury consisted of John Pettinger, Edward Corser, Jarvis Gilbert, William Martin, Willard Gunn, Ralph Farnsworth, Selah Divine, Henry A. Cooper, Amos Stow, John Baldwin, Hopkins S. Mills, and Samuel R. Jennings.

Under appointment by the Court, Andrew Coffinbury acted as Prosecuting Attorney at this term, for which he was allowed $15. The Sheriff and Clerk were each allowed $40 for services in cases where the State should fail.

The term continued for two days and tried two criminal cases and one civil case.

The third term of this Court commenced November 5, 1836, with Judges Higgins, Bowman and Baldwin, present. The following persons constituted the Grand Jury: Paris Pray, John Wiltse, John Webb, Henry Reed, Sen., Bishop Suydam, Christian Swartz, Wm. DeMott, John Walters, Peter Strayer, James Egnew, James Knaggs, William Richards, Abner Moulton, Richard Foster and L. S. Lownsbury; Paris Pray acting as Foreman.

In consideration of the fact, that Attorneys of Ohio were admitted to practice in the Courts of Michigan, without formal admission to the Bar of that State, Warner Wing and Robert McClelland of Monroe, Michigan, were granted like privilege at this Court. This is understood to have been the first act of comity and good neighborhood occurring between the parties to the "Toledo War," after the close of that contest. At the same time and for the reason named in the foregoing case, Joseph R. Williams, a member of the Bar of Massachusetts, was admitted to practice in Ohio.

At this term the first clergyman, Rev. Orin Mitchell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was authorized to solemnize marriages within the County, "so long as he should continue such regular Minister in said Church."

John Fitch was appointed by the Court as Prosecuting Attorney, and Andrew Coffinbury as Assistant, for the term. Such action had been made necessary from the fact that E. D. Potter, who was elected Prosecuting Attorney in October previous (being the first election after the erection of the County), declined to accept the position, for the reason that the Court had fixed the pay at the low rate of $50 per year. Such action, in a pecuniary sense, was justified by the fact that he earned during the year several times $50, by defending parties on trial. Mr. Potter was the Democratic candidate at the election, his Whig opponent being Tappan Wright, a brother of the late Judge John C. Wright. The Whigs had a majority in the County, and Mr. Potter was elected by running ahead of his ticket in Waterville Township, for which he was indebted to the support of the Pray family, who had known him in the State of New York.

The first native of Ireland declaring in a Lucas County Court his intention to become a citizen of the United States, was Patrick Donar, the same having been done at this term. He was the leader of the long line of his fellow-countrymen, who since have here in the same way assumed the privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship.

Eli Hubbard and Julia Wilson were appointed Administrators on the estate of Wm. Wilson, deceased; and Frederick A. Rew, Administrator on the estate of Peter Lombar, deceased.

Tavern licenses were granted to Peter Minor, of Providence; L. S. Lownsbury, of Sylvania; and D. C. Middleton, Charles Patterson, Hezekiah Hubbell and Wm. Ford.

The will of Wm. Sibley of Port Lawrence Township, was probated, with Horace Thacher as Executor, and Rebecca Sibley as Executrix.

Rev. John W. Alvord, a Minister of the Congregational Church, was authorized to solemnize marriages.

The first criminal proceeding for illegal voting in the County was the case of Matthew Byrnes, who pleaded guilty to the charge of voting in two Townships at the preceding election, and was fined $50 and costs.

The first person to whom naturalization papers were issued in the County, was John Leybourne, of Washington Township, who had filed his preliminary declaration with the Court of Monroe County, in 1831.

The third term of this Court convened April 24, 1837, John Baldwin appearing as Associate Judge, *vice* Wm. Wilson, deceased

The Grand Jurors were Mason Dobbins, Granville Jones, James Wolcott, Chester Walbridge, Roswell Cheney, Alvin Evans, Coleman I. Keeler, Henry Phillips, Hiram Humphrey, Hiram Steele, Augustus Andrews, Nathan Rathbun, Ralph Farnsworth, Orlando Brown and M. W. West; James Wolcott, Foreman.

Tavern licenses were then granted to Collins Ward, at Port Lawrence; Philip I. Phillips, Tremainesville; Joel Marsh, Port Lawrence; Sylvester Cornell, Manhattan; John Burlin, Providence; James W. Converse, Maumee; Catharine Mead and Philip C. Mosher, Providence; John Allen & Co., Maumee; Thomas King, Port Lawrence; Robert H. Blue, Manhattan; Geo. Hale, Providence; Wm. A. McClelland, Erick M. and Daniel Segur, and Beniah W. Merrill, Toledo; and Miles Randall, Port Lawrence.

At this term John B. Cory, "a native of Great Britain, appeared in open Court, and being duly sworn, said it was *bona fide* his intention to become a citizen of the United States of America, and forever to renounce all allegiance to all foreign powers, princes, potentates or sovereigns whatsoever, and particularly to William the Fourth, King of Great Britain." Like declaration was made by Bryan O'Farrell, Michael Menter, Daniel Blohm, John Bohan, Wm. Burns, Thos. Barigin, James Elder and James Greenman, natives of Ireland, and John Brock, a native of England. Mr. Cory lived on a farm in Sylvania Township, and died many years since. He was an uncle of Samuel Andrews, now of Toledo. Mr. Brock died in 1883, on the Indiana Road, in Washington Township.

Ferry licenses were granted Jona. Wood, at Maumee; Harmon Crane, at Toledo.

Samuel Searing, of Maumee, was appointed Inspector of Pork, Beef, etc.

At this term, three residents of the County were indicted for having counterfeiting tools in their possession.

Wm. Mitchell was appointed County Surveyor, *vice* Samuel Divine, resigned.

Rev. P. Carabin, of the Catholic Church, was authorized to solemnize marriages within Lucas County, being the first resident Priest of that Church. He came from Cincinnati, where like authority had been granted him in 1831.

The fourth term of Common Pleas Court convened July 10, 1837.

Tavern licenses were then granted to Benj. D. Coffin, at La Point Place, Waterville Township. He afterwards lived at Maumee, where he was Deputy under Sheriff Shaw, and where he died.

At this term 13 different parties were indicted for selling liquors without license, including one of the Judges of the Court. In that case (says the record), "came the Prosecuting Attorney and said he would not further prosecute the suit; therefore, it was ordered that the said defendant go acquit and be released from his recognizance." Several convictions were had under these indictments, in which cases, upon pleas of guilty, the parties were each fined from $5.00 to $10.00 and costs, the latter being about $5.00. The fine of $10.00 was in cases of second offenses.

John Mack was appointed Deputy Clerk, on request of Horatio Conant, Clerk.

July 27, 1837, a special term of the Court convened, when James Myers acted as Clerk.

The April term for 1838, began April 30th, when the Court consisted of Ozias Bowen, President, and J. H. Jerome, James Wolcott, and John Berdan, Associate Judges. The Grand Jury consisted of Samuel DeMott, Wiley Hamilton, Samuel Barrett, A. W. Boynton, Solomon Johnson, John Knaggs, Coleman I. Keeler, Joseph Roop, Thomas Clark, Josiah Baker, James W. Converse, Avery Lamb, Geo. Knaggs, Henry W. Goettell, Coleman I. Keeler, Jr.; Coleman I. Keeler acting as Foreman.

This term was chiefly distinguished for the then unprecedented number of collection suits, and applications for "benefit of the insolvent laws." In several instances debtors were committed to the custody of the Sheriff and so held, awaiting action by the Court. This class included parties who subsequently became both prominent in business and successful in the acquisition of property. At that time the collection laws were far more stringent than they now are, imprisonment for lack of property to pay a debt being a feature of the system.

Tavern license was granted to Nicholas Demorest, at East Marengo; James Wilson, at Manhattan; Gabriel O. Kinney, at Maumee; Peter Minor, at Providence; Wm. Kingsbury, at Maumee; Elijah Clark, at Maumee; and Samuel Fox, at Manhattan.

At this term occurred the second case in Lucas County of naturalization. It was that of Wm. Tavernor. The next case, at the same term, was that of Gershom Crabb. Both of them had made preliminary declarations in other Courts. Both were Englishmen, Mr. Tavernor being a bachelor and the uncle of Mr. Crabb, who lived with him, and still resides on the farm originally taken. Mr. Tavernor was very fond of hunting, especially of birds, and kept dogs trained for that purpose.

Tavern license was granted to Philip I. Phillips, at Tremainesville; Samuel Moore, Toledo; George Weir, Waterville; John J. Voglesang, Toledo; and Smith Daggett, Waterville.

Ferry license was granted to Marmaduke Bunting, at Maumee.

Rev. Uriel Spencer, of the Methodist Church, was authorized to solemnize marriages. Like authority was granted to Rev. Nathaniel S. Smith, of the Presbyterian Church.

John Lord, from the Isle of Man; Patrick McCarty, from Ireland; and Henry Clark, from the Isle of Wight, declared their intentions to become citizens. Philip Adolph Hagenburgh, from the County of Mecklenburg, Germany, who arrived in the United States in 1834, when 18 years of age, and who renounced all foreign allegiance, and especially to Frederick William, was admitted to full citizenship, being probably the first German naturalized in Lucas County. He, too, was followed by numbers of countrymen, far beyond anything then conceived. Patrick Donar, at the head of the Irish, and Mr. Hagenburg, at that of the German nationality of citizens, are pioneers of many thousands, the numbers of the two peoples in the County, in 1880, being—Irish, 3,284; German, 8,267; making 11,551, out of 17,354 foreign, and a total population of 67,377.

Peter Brown, the first native of Scotland, made application for naturalization at this term (April, 1838). He was followed by Alex. Bruce Brownlee, also a Scotchman, and subsequently a prominent citizen of Maumee and Toledo, having been Mayor of the latter City.

John Laushe, John Kiemple, John Gontine and Gerard Kernine, all natives of Switzerland, made like application.

Marcus Baldwin was appointed administrator on the estate of John Baldwin, deceased.

David Higgins (Ex-President Judge), and Andrew Coffinbury, were each allowed $15, for services in defending criminals at this term.

The Court was occupied chiefly with collection cases, together with applications by insolvents for relief from pecuniary liabilities.

At the October term, 1838, William W. Wilson was granted a Tavern license for Sylvania, the first under Ohio authority in that Township; the same was granted to Thomas Wing, of Port Lawrence, and to Beriah W. Merrill of the same place.

John R. Osborn and J. Baron Davis, young Attorneys of Toledo, were appointed School Examiners, the first appointments of the kind in Lucas County.

At the March term, 1839, Emery D. Potter was the President Judge, with John Berdan, J. H. Jerome and James Wolcott as Associate Judges. The Grand Jurors were Joseph Chambers, Benjamin Joy, William Smith, Hezekiah D. Mason, Andrew Palmer, Abraham Wilcox, Peter Strayer, Jr., C. E. Brintnall, Horace Green, Ezra S. Dodd, Luke Draper, Lyman Wheeler, Joseph Prentice and Jairus T. Andrews; H. D. Mason acting as Foreman.

Tavern license was granted to Abram Lewis, at Sylvania; Stephen Marsh, at Toledo, and Porter Kelsey, at Sylvania.

Daniel Strayer was appointed Administrator on the estate of Joseph Gnaggy, deceased.

Samuel Southard, from England, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; as did Matthias Boos of Baden, and Heinrich Leiser of Bavaria.

Thomas Corlett, a native of England and resident in Toledo, was admitted to citizenship, as was Timothy O'Connell, of Maumee, a native of Ireland.

Daniel O. Morton was appointed a Master Commissioner in Chancery.

Thomas T. Tuttle was licensed to keep a Ferry at Manhattan.

At the June term, 1839, Thomas Wood, of Springfield, was granted a Tavern license, and the same to Patrick McCarty, Richard Townsend and William Knox, Toledo.

Frederick A. Rew, Horatio Conant and Samuel Eddy were appointed School Examiners for Lucas County.

Wm. Hill Woodward, of Maumee, was licensed as Auctioneer.

At the October term, 1839, Harvey Kellogg, now of Adams Township, was appointed Administrator of the estate of Joseph Edward Kellogg, deceased.

Oliver P. Stevens, John R. Osborn and J. Baron Davis were appointed School Examiners for Lucas County.

A Tavern license was granted to Oliver Pray, at Waterville.

Jerome Myers was appointed Deputy Clerk, *vice* Daniel McBain, resigned.

At this term 32 indictments were returned by the Grand Jury, of which 25 were for selling liquor without license; one for burglary; one for grand larceny; one for keeping ferry without license; one for petit larceny; and one for robbery. Several of those indicted for selling liquors pleaded guilty, and were fined from $5 to $25 each and costs.

At the March term, 1840, Abram Lewis, of Sylvania, was granted Tavern license; as was Daniel E. Elliott, at Toledo.

Valentine Wall, of Toledo and from Ireland, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; as did Robert Talbot.

R. C. Denman was licensed to keep a Ferry at Manhattan.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The first annual statement of the finances of Lucas County, consisted of the report of Sanford L. Collins, Treasurer, made January 2, 1837, and covering the year 1836. It contained the following showing of receipts, to wit:

RECEIPTS.

1836.			
Jan. 26.—	To cash from Horatio Conant, on fines	$5	00
Apr.28 —	“ “ John Van Fleet, horse license	5	00
May 26.—	“ “ R. A. Forsyth, “ “	5	00
May 26.—	“ “ John Marshall, “ “	4	00
June 30.—	“ “ Willard Smith	5	00
July 15.—	“ “ C. G. Shaw, auctione'r's license	5	00
July 18.—	“ “ Henry County, amount due	4	87½
July 29.—	“ “ John Allen & Co. tavern license	15	00
July 29.—	“ “ Mortimer H. Williams, “	15	00
July 29.—	“ “ Jona. Wood, ferry license	7	50
July 29.—	“ “ Jona. Wood, auct'neer's license	5	00
Sept. 13.—	“ “ S. B. June, caravan license	20	00
Dec 6.—	“ “ Wm. Ford, tavern license	5	00
Dec. 6.—	“ “ M. H. Daniels, Sheriff, jury fees	6	00
Nov. 9.—	“ “ D. C. Middleton, tavern license	10	00
Dec. 26.—	“ “ H. Hubbell, tavern license	5	00
Dec. 26.—	“ “ Peter Minor, “ “	8	00
1837. Jan. 2.—	Amt. from taxes for County purposes, '36.	$2,088	19
		$2,219	56

The amount of State and Canal taxes paid in Lucas County, 1836, was $940.05; and that for School purposes, $626.45.

The total receipts for 1837 were $4,901.35. This sum included payments for Tavern licenses from Joel Marsh, Daniel Segur, Collins Ward, S. Cornell, E. B. Dodd, John Booth, Philip I. Phillips, Smith Daggett, Hiram Steele, J. W. Converse, David Mills, Catharine Mead, John J. Voglesang, Jesse Blue, George Hall, David Johnson, B. W. Merrill, Wm. W. Wilson, Joseph Hartwell, Allen D. Gibbons; for Ferry licenses, from Jonathan Wood and Harmon Crane; and Caravan license from Latham Hoadley.

The collections for Road purposes, were as follows: Port Lawrence, $1,313.75; Waynesfield, $656.20; Waterville, $128.91; Sylvania, $52.89; Wing, $2.08; Swan Creek, $7.71; Springfield, $15.30; Providence, $24.28; York, $17.30. Total, $2 269.08.

The collections for Township and Poor purposes in 1837, were: For Port Lawrence, $402.78; for Waynesfield, $214.99; Waterville, $41.15; Sylvania, $17.63; Wing, $0.68; Swan Creek, $2.57; Springfield, $5.10; Providence, $8.09; York, $5.77. Total, $699.79.

The following persons paid for Tavern licenses in 1842: Oliver Pray, Abram Lewis, Patrick McCarthy, Thomas Wood, A. J. Majors, S. G. Roach, Robert A. Howard, Henry C. Jordan, Wm. D. Herrick, Amy Adams, Catharine Mead, Philip I. Phillips, L. Radway, Wm. Stair, P. C. Mosier, R. Hastings, E. Clark, E. B. Dodd, Joseph W. Converse, G. W. Foote, Wm. Kingsbury, Antoine Murk, Jonathan Neeley, Jairus Manning, J. M. Warner, George Williams, James Carr, Charles Gruber, S. F. Howard, M. Schonacker.

The first order for the payment of money by the County Treasurer was issued to Abraham Sarber for services on State Road, and bore date of November 4, 1836. The eight succeeding orders were for like service, and to John Patrick, F. C. Fitch, George Miller, George Phillips, Peter Fox, Fred'k Lord, Wm. DeGroff and Richard Leonard—the whole amounting to $27.52. The 26 orders following were to as many persons for services on County Roads such service consisting in viewing and locating new Roads—the 26 orders amounting to $99.06.

The next class of orders was for expenses of the first term of the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas, held in April, 1836. Of these 29 were issued to Jurors (Grand and Petit), to wit: John Pettinger, Edward Courser, Jarvis Gilbert, Wm. Martin, Willard Gunn, Ralph Farnsworth, Selah Divine, Henry A. Cooper, Samuel Searing, George W. Hill, John Baldwin, Hopkins J. Mills, Samuel R. Jennings, Jared Van Fleet, Jacob Gnaggy, Henry Dilgart, Ellison DeMott, Alonzo Nobles, James John, Cornelius Wiltse, Silas Barnes, David Mills, Oscar White, James M. Whitney, Calvin Comstock, Coleman I. Keeler, Willard J. Daniels, Luke Draper, Amos Stow. The pay to these was $1.00 per day, and the average received by them was $2.00. The Grand Jury was in session but one day, the Jurors being paid $1.00 each.

The only orders issued during the first six months of the County's existence, were for services in laying out Roads, and amounted to $99.06. The first payment to a County officer, was made May 21, 1836, being $20 to Horatio Conant, as Clerk. That officer's pay was then $20 per term of Court. The next payment was June 28, 1836, to Robert Gower, County Commissioner, $35.25. The bill of S. M. Young, County Auditor, from September 7, 1835, to July 11, 1836, amounted to $47.66. Junius Flagg, Sheriff, for the fractional year 1835, was paid $13.25. Up to November 1, 1836 (14 months), the Prosecuting Attorney (Andrew Coffinbury) was paid $15. The first bill for printing, was paid November 24, 1836—$10—to George M. Schipper, for printing the list of delinquent taxes. The first pauper was buried at the expense of the County, in November, 1836, for which Samuel L. Brown was paid $9.00. The first Coroner's Inquest was held May 8, 1836, which cost $12.00 for 12 Jurors; $1.00 for two witnesses; $1.20 for summoning the Jury; $2.00 for taking the Jury to make view of the body; and $3.83, Coroner's fees. The aggregate of the first year's expenditures, was $830.74, and number of orders, 117.

The first Coroner's Jury in the County, consisted of Daniel Hubbell, Horace Waite, Luther Hutchinson, William P. Homer, Elisha Mack, Stephen L. Gilbert, Jona. D. Peckham, Robert Gower, Amos Adkins, and Fred. E. Kirtland.

Judges of elections were then paid 75 cents, and Clerks 50 cents per day.

The first payments for services of Associate Judges were made August 5, 1837, consisting of $25 each to J. H. Jerome, Baxter Bowman and John Baldwin.

August 11, 1837, J. Chappell, Sheriff of Wood County, was paid $169.40, for subsisting criminals, &c., from Lucas County to that time, there having been no jail for the keeping of criminals in Lucas County. At the same time Peter Cranker, Jailor of Wood County, was paid $35.90.

The first Auditor's exhibit of County affairs, was that of Auditor Samuel M. Young, made June 9, 1837. It covered the period extending from the time of his taking the office, September 14, 1835, to June 9, 1837, being nearly 21 months of time. The showing was as follows:

RECEIPTS.

County tax for 1836	$2,164 70
Three Per Cent. Fund—1835, $230; 1836, $773.50	1,003 50
Tavern and Ferry licenses	182 50
Fines and recognizances	15 00
Stud-horse licenses	30 00
Jurors' fees	42 00
Auctioneers' licenses	20 00
Caravan licenses	20 00
Tax for Swan Creek Tp. paid by Henry County	4 87
Total receipts	$3,512 57

EXPENDITURES.

Treasurer's fees on $2,194.70 County tax	$105 68
" " 1,003.50 Three Per Cent Fund	50 17
" " 407.37 money collected	15 70
Paid on County orders—	
Jonathan H. Jerome, Associate Judge	25 00
Baxter Bowman, Associate Judge	22 50
Samuel Barrett, County Commissioner	46 00
Robert Gower, County Commissioner	57 25
John Baldwin, County Commissioner	20 12
William P. Daniels, County Commissioner	16 00
Andrew Coffinbury, Prosecuting Attorney	40 00
Horatio Conant, Clerk of Common Pleas	20 00
Sheriff, for advertising elections in 1835 and 1836	28 72
Sheriff's allowance	40 00
Grand and Petit Jurors' fees, and witnesses' fees in State cases	151 05
Justices' and Constables' fees in criminal cases	41 10
Coroner's and Jurors on inquests	67 03
Judges and Clerks of elections	58 00
C. Comstock, attending Court as Constable	6 50
Averill & Way, for printing	7 00
Schipper, publishing delinquent list (in *Blade*) 1836	10 00
S M. Young, County Auditor's fees, &c	361 63
Prosecutions of Grocers and passers of counterf't money	42 50
Office rent, stationery, books, &c	73 37
Making of records, &c	35 00
Expenses for a Court room	20 37
John H. Hobart, Assessor for 1836	76 94
— Stow, Deputy Assessor	18 33
John B. Abell, Assessor for 1837	170 50
D. Newell, County Seat Locating Commissioner	45 00
J. M. Gray, County-Seat Locating Commissioner	63 00
— McDonald, County-Seat Locating Commissioner	48 00
Recorder's blank books	47 50
H. Conant, for Clerk Common Pleas blank books	82 40
J. W. Comstock, for advertising election, 1835	11 90
J. H. McBride, printing blanks for Clerk of Court	86 00
County Treasurer's receipt	22 00
Morse & Brother, books for Auditor's office	40 25
Murfee & Darlington, books for Auditor's office	2 75
N. Jones, amt. due Swan Creek Treasurer from Henry County	4 87
Viewers, Surveyors, &c., (of Roads)	244 04
Appropriated for Delaware Creek Bridge	350 00
Appropriated for Swan Creek Bridge, Wing Township	82 00
Appropriated for Road from Toledo to Providence	150 00
Thomas Wing on Road, Toledo to Tremainesville	50 00
Michael H. West, on Monroe Turnpike, in Port Lawrence Township	50 00
Total expenditures	$3,008 47
Balance in Treasury, for County and Road purposes	504 10

Treasurer, for Township tax for 1836, Dr		$168 63
Treasurer, percentage, Cr	$7 81.3	
Order from Port Lawrence Township	160 88.7—	168 63

School Fund.

Tax for 1836, Dr		$657 15.8
Treasurer's per cent., Cr	$30 45.1	
Amount paid on orders	598 96.1—	629 41.5
Balance in Treasury for School purposes		$27 74.3

SAMUEL M. YOUNG,
County Auditor.

July 10, 1837.

An incident in Mr. Young's experience while Auditor of the County, will illustrate something of the condition of the roads and the means of travel at that early date. In the Winter of 1836-7, that gentleman found it necessary to visit Toledo (then the County-Seat), for the purpose of making the annual settlement with the County Treasurer (Sanford L. Collins). The only direct road from Maumee City (Mr. Young's residence) to Toledo, was a bridle-path, lying along the West bank of the Maumee River. On the way Delaware Creek had to be crossed, and as result of rains and a thaw, that stream was full to its banks, with a strong current. It was too deep for wading, and the only recourse left was for Mr. Young to dismount and employ his faithful horse in towing him across. To this end, he obtained a log large enough for a float. Driving his horse into the stream ahead, he placed himself on the log and took hold of the animal's tail, when he was towed in safety to the other side. The extreme chilliness of the water made the trip anything but agreeable, but as no injury was caused thereby, he regarded the transit an entire success. The contrast of the situation at that time, with the River Road, and the Wabash and the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railways, which now connect Toledo and the Maumee City of former days, can be duly appreciated by those who were compelled to employ the early facilities.

From the organization of the State Government until the adoption of the Constitution of 1851, it was the practice of the County Treasurer to give public notice of the rates of taxes annually levied, and of the times and places, within the several Townships, when and where he would be present to receive the same. The latter regulation was a matter of much convenience to a large portion of the taxpayers, who lived at points distant from the County-seat, without good roads, and largely without any. The following notice of Treasurer Collins will show the form of these annual announcements:

TAXES FOR 1837.

The proprietors of taxable property in Lucas County, Ohio, are hereby notified that the amount levied for the present year on each hundred dollars valuation, is

For State and Canal purposes...............	32½ cents.
For County and School purposes..........	50 "
For Road purposes....	30 "
For Township purposes...................	10 "

For the purpose of receiving taxes, I will attend myself or by Deputy in the several Townships, at the usual places of holding elections therein, on the following days, to wit:

Sylvania, September 4th
Springfield. September 5th.
Wing, September 6th.
Waterville, September 7th.
Providence, September 8th.
Waynesfield, September 9th.
Port Lawrence, September 11th.
Swan Creek, September 12th.
York, September 13th.
Chesterfield. September 14th.

At Phillip's Corners, in Royalton, September 15th; at the house of S. I Keeler, in Amboy, September 16th: and at my office in Toledo, during the months of October and November. A penalty of 10 per cent. accrues on all taxes which remain due and unpaid from and after the first day of December next.

S. L. COLLINS, County Treasurer.

Toledo, August 15, 1837.

A somewhat remarkable showing was made of the condition of the Lucas County finances, covering the time between June 9, 1837, and October 27, 1838. It appeared, that with $3,051.12, as total collections from taxes for County purposes for 1837, the expenses for prosecutions in State cases alone, had reached $4,667.67, during the 16 months above stated, being $1,616.58 more than the entire collections for County purposes in 1837. Of the amount expended, $1,440.95 was for subsisting prisoners; $1,685.70 for jurors and witnesses; $628.30 for Justices' and Constables' fees; $227.03 for County Treasurer's fees for redeeming orders. The entire amount received for fines and recognizances, was $99.94. It seems that no small portion of these expenses were incurred in the conviction and support of parties who committed petty crimes for the purpose of securing comfortable Winter quarters at the public expense. Thus, one of the County boarders was confined for the fourth time, his offense consisting of stealing an old razor-strop, worth not more than six cents; whereas, the cost of boarding him was between $200 and $300. That was a period of extreme financial depression throughout the country, and especially at the West.

The following is a recapitulation of taxable valuations for Lucas County, in the year 1837:

Townships.	*Lands.*		*Town Lots Value.*	*Horses.*		*Cattle.*		*Pleasure Carriage*	*Merchants Capital and Money.*	*Total Valuation.*
	Acres.	*Value.*		*No.*	*Value.*	*No.*	*Value.*			
1. Port Lawrence.....	17,070	145,303	315,659	261	10,440	465	3,720	960	18,125	$484,307
2. Waynesfield	10,917	78,378	165,456	240	9,600	268	2,144	120	36,104	282,892
3. Waterville	4,431	31,875	19,098	93	3.720	218	1,744	510	2,400	59,347
4. Sylvania....	2,722	10,195	45,948	50	2,000	242	1,936	50	2,550	32,637
5. Wing*.	----	400	------	5	280	38	304	----	300	1,204
6. Swan Creek*	----	------	------	18	720	125	1,000	----	------	1,720
7. Springfield....	2,070	6,676	------	52	2,080	----	1,408	----	200	10,364
8. Providence.........	1,099	4,200	5,073	35	1,400	22	176	30	1,320	12,195
9. York*	----	600	------	28	1,120	155	1,240	----	300	3,260
10. Clinton*......	----	------	------	38	1,520	155	1,240	----	------	2,760
11. Gorham*..........	----	------	------	6	160	73	584	----	------	744
12. Chesterfield*	----	------	------	9	360	89	712	----	100	1,172
13. Royalton*.........	160	320	------	21	840	184	1,472	----	------	2,632
14. Amboy*......	----	------	------	11	440	110	881	----	75	1,395
15. Oregon............	3,436	30,170	7,282	26	1,040	80	640	50	1,000	13,083
Totals......	41,807	308,111	528,517	891	35,640	2,400	19,200	2,810	62,474	$956,852

*Since set off to Fulton County.

As shown in the foregoing table, the average valuation of lands was $7.33 per acre; the valuation of horses, $40; and that of cattle $8. Pleasure carriages, then by no means common, and possessed chiefly by those having for them other use than that of "pleasure," ranged from $30 upward. Of these there were then but 25 in what now constitutes the Counties of Lucas and Fulton—nine in Port Lawrence, eight in Waynesfield, five in Waterville, one in Sylvania, one in Providence, and one in Oregon; the average value of the same having been $112. Of the persons charged with taxes on personal property in 1837, not to be found by the Treasurer, there were 46 in Port Lawrence, 16 in Waynesfield, five in Wing, three in Providence, and 20 in York—a total of 100. This fact indicates something of the unsettled condition of the population in that early and formative period. And yet, the aggregate delinquencies in payments at the close of that year, amounted to only $863.16, in a total duplicate of $17,485.28, or less than 5 per cent. delinquent. The total taxable valuation of the Townships now constituting Lucas County, was $894,825.

Lucas County in account with the Townships of the same. Amounts of taxes collected for the Townships in 1837:

Townships.	*Road Tax.*	*Township Tax.*	*School.*	
			From Tax.	*Surplus Revenue.*
Port Lawrence	$1,313 75	$402 78	$656 87	$130 99
Waynesfield	656 20	214 99	328 10	90 48
Waterville	128 91	41 15	64 45	45 69
Sylvania	52 89	17 64	26 44	29 60
Wing	2 06	68	1 03	6 25
Swan Creek	7 71	2 56	3 83	......
Springfield	15 30	7 65	5 10	21 42
Providence	24 28	8 09	12 14	3 85
York	17 30	5 77	8 65	22 24

The annual report of County Auditor Young, made June 20, 1838, showed the total receipts to have been $4,131.23, with a total expenditure of $6,559.95. Auditor's fees amounted to $600—for Mr. Young, $475, and for L. S. Lownsbury, his successor, $125; for printing $117.50; Prosecuting Attorney (John Fitch), $135; for defense of criminals, David Higgins and Andrew Coffinbury, each $15. The Treasurer, S. L. Collins, received as fees, $396.02.

The financial report of Lucas County for the year ended June 20, 1840, showed the aggregate receipts to have been $5,585.94; and the expenditures, $7,945.18; showing the excess of the latter to have been, $2,359.23. The chief items of expenses were—Infirmary Farm and support of the poor, $1,784; witnesses' fees in State cases and jurors, $903.62; Justices', Constables' and witnesses' fees in criminal cases, $420.22; Prosecuting Attorneys', $599; printing, $288.53; boarding prisoners, $122.75.

The total expenditure by the County for the year ended June 30, 1841, was $8,112, of which $1,311, or 16 per cent. was paid for advertising and printing—chiefly for advertising lands delinquent for taxes. This sum was more than the total expenses of the Poor House Farm and the support of the poor.

As the result of the financial policy of the Government under Jackson's Administration, whereby the currency of the country was enormously inflated by excessive Bank issues, speculation was rife and heavy investments made in Government lands throughout the West. From this source, largely, the public resources became much greater than was the demand of the service. Consequently, a large surplus was accumulated, the disposal of which came to be a leading question in National politics. The Whigs demanded the distribution of the surplus money among the States, while the party of the Administration (the Democrats) were disposed to hold it in the Treasury, for an emergency that might arise. At the session of 1836-7, Congress passed a law providing for the distribution of this surplus, according to the representation of the several States in Congress. The amount coming to Ohio, was $2,686,347.12. By act of March 28, 1837, the State Legislature apportioned this sum among the several Counties, according to their population, where the money was to be loaned by the County Commissioners at the rate of 6 per cent. interest, on good real estate security. The amounts assigned to the several Counties named were as follows: Huron, $61,144.07; Seneca, $31,755.73; Sandusky, $21,270.70; Wood, $14,497.15; Lucas, $11.229.39; Williams, $5,614.69; Paulding, $5,384.41; Henry, $5,615.69; Hamilton, $119,042.86; Franklin, $46,164.05; Cuyahoga, $66,489.27. The ratio was $11.22 per voter. At the time, this distribution of money was generally regarded as a great benefit to the country, and especially to the borrowers—so much so, that there was no little contention among applicants, and jealousy awakened by alleged "favoritism" on the part of the Commissioners. But when the loan had terminated and the money was to be paid—as much of it was upon suit and foreclosure of mortgages—there arose serious doubt as to benefit derived from the use of the money. In fact, the common judgment was, that more harm than good came of the transaction. Many a suffering farmer then wished the money had remained a surplus in the National Treasury.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

In no other way were as clearly shown the effects and the extent of the memorable era of land speculation, beginning in 1834, and ending with the financial collapse of 1837, as in the extended lists of lands delinquent in payment of taxes. This was more specially noticeable in the case of lots in the great number of Towns projected by speculators throughout the West, of which the Maumee Valley furnished its full quota.

The first levy of taxes made in Lucas County, was in 1836, and was about 12 mills on the dollar of valuation, aside from Town taxes. The first list of delinquent taxes published, appeared in the *Blade*, November 1, 1837. The parcels of land numbered 26, of which 21 were in Port Lawrence and 5 in Waterville Townships. The owners in Port Lawrence, with the number of acres, were as follows: Port Lawrence Company, River Tracts 1 and 2, 360 acres; Wm. Oliver, parts of Tracts 3, 4, 86 and 87, and 182 acres in Section 12, Town 10, Range 10—in all, 661 acres, valued at $7,612, or $11.53 per acre. Elisha Whittlesey owned 512 acres in Sections 2 and 3, U. S. Reserve, and in River Tract 3. The other owners were Wm. Andrews and Starr, W. J. Daniels and J. N. Stebbins, C. S. Patterson, Isaac Street & Co. (125 acres), and 5 parcels (400 acres), unknown. The Waterville lands belonged to John F. Cobeau, James G. Hounot, Alexander Howard, and Mary Johnson, the whole amounting to 640 acres, and valued at $1,428, with taxes of $35.12, or 54 cents per acre.

The list of 1837, was chiefly devoted to Town property in Port Lawrence and Vistula plats (Toledo). Of the former, Wm. Oliver represented 85 lots, with 125 divided between "Unknown" other owners. The valuation of lots ranged from $10 to $800, the average being about $140. The taxes were about 27 mills on the dollar. Among the owners were Fred. Bissell, Baxter Bowman, Joseph English, C. I. Keeler, Wm. Oliver, Converse Porter, Raymond D. Lynde and Volney Spaulding. Mr. Oliver owned 75 lots. Some 60 were "unknown." About 100 Vistula lots were given, belonging to Edward and Fred. Bissell, Frederick Belknap, W. H. Chapman, Samuel Eddy, Merceno Fox, Gilman & Wright, P. M. Irving, W. H. Lathrop, C. J. McKnight, Elijah Porter, Theophilus Pitcher, Geo. Redding, Peter H. Shaw, Albert Swift, B. F. Stickney and Amos Stow. The valuation of Vistula lots ranged from $15 to $350. About 20 lots were in Maumee and Miami City, belonging to R. A. Forsyth, Hunt, Beebe & Beaugrand, Wm. Oliver, Norman C. Baldwin, Bronson & Crocker, Wm. Hunford and James Shepard. The highest valuation was $670, and the lowest $12. Waterville had 4 lots, in the names of Lyman Dudley, John Pray, Wm. Schenck and Hiram C. Smith, the valuations being $20 to $25.

At the time of this sale, S. M. Young was the County Auditor, and Daniel McBain the County Treasurer, both of whom are still living.

The full measure of tax delinquency did not appear until 1840, the unparalleled lists of which year yet stand as "high-water mark" in that department of financial conditions.

First, we have the list of lands and lots of Toledo, as returned by Edson Allen, City Clerk, and advertised for sale on the last Monday of December, 1840. This list occupied one and a half pages of the *Blade*, and contained 1,000 pieces of property. Of these, 30 were tracts of lands within the City of Toledo, ranging in quantity from 7 to 160 acres, and charged with taxes of from 55 cents to $23.33. The taxable valuation ranged from $5.00 to $20.00 per acre.

The County delinquent list occupied no less than 10 pages of the *Blade*. It embraced about 200 parcels of lands, in the several Townships, of which 55 were in Port Lawrence, 40 in Waynesville, 20 in Waterville, 20 in Sylvania, 28 in Wing, 22 in Swan Creek, 2 in Providence, 3 in York, 9 in Royalton, and 11 in Oregon. The list consisted mainly of Town lots, located in Toledo (Port Lawrence and Vistula), Manhattan, Maumee City, Miami City, Waterville, Sylvania, Whiteford and Lucas City.

Of the Toledo lots (2,200 in number), 90 belonged to Sidney Bissell, 40 to Charles Butler (of New York), 70 to S. B. and A. J. Comstock, 80 to the Erie & Kalamazoo R. R. Co., 300 to Henry W. Hicks, 40 to C. W. Lynde, 400 to William Oliver, 130 to Pratt & Taylor of Buffalo, 180 to B. F. Stickney, 80 to American Land Company, 560 to "unknown" owners, 70 to Micajah T. Williams. The valuation of these lots ranged from $10 to $1,500, the latter being lot 9, Port Lawrence, the property of William P. Daniels (Northeast corner of Summit and Perry), on which stood the Indiana Hotel and Daniels's Store. The range of taxes due was from 52 cents and 5 mills, to $94.38; the rate being about 5 per cent. of valuation. The larger portion of the Toledo lots stood at $60 and less, and a large part at and below $20. Lots, 30 in number, bounded by Huron and Erie and Lafayette and Monroe Streets, were valued in a lump at $600, or $20 each, the tax on which for 1839 was 42 cents per lot.

The following lots were advertised for sale as "forfeited" for non-payment of taxes, previous to 1840: Port Lawrence—Lot 1, corner of Summit and Monroe, now occupied by Commercial National Bank building, belonging to Wm. Oliver, was appraised at $1,500, the highest in the plat, and was taxed $11.79 for City purposes in 1839. Lot 2 (East half), property of Baldwin & Co., valued at $100, and taxed 78.6 cents. Lot 14, North side Summit Street, next to Monroe West, valued at $140 and taxed $1. Lots 9 and 10, Northwest corner Summit and Perry, aggregate tax $44.28. Lot 8, corner Summit and Perry (Burnett Hotel), value $420, tax $3.30. Lot 12, Baldwin, Keeler, *et al*, Southwest corner of Monroe and Summit, tax $8.17. Lot 19, Morris Sleight, North side Summit Street, next to Jefferson, tax $26.80. Lot 20, Daniels & Goettell, Northwest corner Summit and Jefferson, tax $26.80. Lot 101, Summit, between Adams and Madison (1st National

Bank building), value $140, tax $857.64. Lots on the South side of Summit then ran through to the River, and were taxed heavily for the opening and filling of Water Street, which gave them three frontages, instead of the one originally possessed. This tax was from $20 to $26 per foot front. The site of the present Hall Block, corner Superior and Jefferson (lots 177 and 178) was delinquent in $1.10 taxes. The Union Hotel Company owned lots 109, 110 and 111, South side, and lots 119 and 120, North side Summit Street, next to Adams, extending from Trinity Church to the River. The valuation of these was $700, and the amount of City tax $40.23. Lot 122, Northwest corner of Summit and Adams, belonging to the same Company, was taxed $17.86. Trinity Church lot (163) corner St. Clair and Adams, was taxed $18.96, of which $17.86 was for Summit Street grade tax. Lot 95, the property of Ira Smith, South side Summit and next to Madison West (site of Store of C. L. Luce & Co.), was valued at $140, with a general tax of $1.10, and a Water Street improvement charge of $770.28. Lots 105, 106 and 107, owned by Edward Bissell, South side Summit, between Adams and Madison (including the present Toledo *Commercial* building, 178 Summit), were charged $5,288.64, or $22.03 per foot front as Water Street tax. Lot 108, on the Southwest corner of Adams, paid or was taxed $1,043.60, of which $1,040.14 was for Water Street.

Vistula Division: Lots 1,423, 1,424, 1,425, 1,434, 1,435, 1,436, 1,437, and 1,438 (8 in number, and 100x128.4 feet in size), comprising the present site of the Court House, were valued at $40 each, with a total tax of $2.51, or 31.4 cents per lot. That was some 13 years before the property was selected for its present use. Lot 489, corner of Cherry and Superior, on which then stood the First Presbyterian Church, and now the site of St. Francis de Sales Catholic Church, was valued (with building) at $1,620, and was charged $12.73 taxes. It stood in the name of John Berdan & Co. It never belonged to the Church. Lot 480, owned by M. H. Tilden, Northeast corner of Superior and Walnut, now the site of M. D. Carrington's residence, was valued at $20, and taxed $1.04. Lots 601 and 602, Northwest corner of Huron and Locust, then owned by J. R. Williams, and now the residence of Fred. Eaton, were valued at $240, and taxed $1.73. Lot 1,077, the site of St. Mary's Catholic Church, corner Cherry and Michigan Streets, was valued at $80, with a tax of 62 cents—being owned by the American Land Company. Lot 1,103, the property of Sidney Bissell, was valued at $20, and taxed $1.04. It is now the site of the Moulding Works, corner of Chestnut and Champlain Streets. One-half of lots 743 and 744, Northeast corner Cherry and Erie Streets, then belonging to Pierre M. Irving, was valued at $89, and taxed at 78 cents. The property was never improved and has thus lain since platted in 1832. In 1836 it was held at $500. Calculating the interest as doubling every ten years—it has done that oftener in Toledo—and the value of 51 years ago, now (1887) amounts to $24,000. Calling the average of taxes $10 per year (and it has probably been more than that), these with interest, now stand at $3,850, making a grand total of $27,850, as the investment made in property which is worth about one-third that amount. It is now owned by Maro Wheeler. A like arithmetical calculation as to all other City property which has lain for the half-century without use, would present a startling aggregate And yet, the proportion of such in Toledo has been far below the average of Cities of its age. In very few of these, has investment in real estate been attended with equal return. Lots 310, 311 and 313, North side of Summit, between Lagrange and Elm, owned by Edward Bissell, were taxed $14.74 each for Summit Street improvement. The block bounded by Madison and Jefferson and 13th and 14th Streets, containing 10 lots, and now the residence of S. M. Young, was valued at $15 per lot, and taxed 11.7 cents each. It was then considered too far from the settled portions of the City to have actual market value. And yet, it was only 13 years later, that James Johnson erected the dwelling now occupied by Mr. Young. Lots 801, 802, 806, 807 and 808, North side Ontario, between Chestnut and Mulberry, belonging to Sidney Bissell, were offered for sale for taxes in 1839, without purchaser, at $1.14 each; and again offered in 1840 at the same price, without sale. The block now occupied by the Central School and Manual Training School building, were offered for sale in 1840, at 52½ cents each, the taxable valuation being $10. These lots were 10 in number and were 100x100 feet in size, and might all have been purchased for $5.25, with the liabilities to redemption under the law. There were 520 lots in a body in Vistula Division, the aggregate valuation of which was $5,200, and the tax levy under which they all were offered for sale only $273. They comprised nearly all lots in Vistula Division between Nos. 1180 and 1656—an aggregate of 450, largely in the Third Ward and constituting much of the best improved property in the City. Some 80 lots in Port Lawrence, owned by the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad Company, were valued at $20 each, and taxed $1.04, or $83.92 in all. Oliver's Addition pretty much entire – from No. 1 to 311—was included in the sale of 1840. From No. 1 to 200, the valuation was $60, and the balance $20 – all standing in the name of Wm. Oliver. B. F. Stickney had in the Vistula list, 180 lots, of values of $20 to $140, and scattered as to numbers between 239 and 1,133. The American Land Company had 80 lots in Vistula, while of 600 lots in the same, the owners were "unknown."

By all odds, the Manhattan Land and Railroad Company represented in this list the largest quantity of property. It embraced very nearly the entire plat of Manhattan, consisting of 5,250 lots, constituting 211 blocks, of from 4 to 32 lots each. The values of the lots were $10, $15, $20, and $30; the larger portion being $10. The taxes (for 1839 and 1840) were 21 mills on the dollar per year, to which were added penalty and interest on those for 1839. Thus, on a valuation of $10, the tax was 21 cents per year, and the penalty and interest for 1839, 10 cents and 4 mills, making 31 cents and 4 mills for that year and 21 cents for 1840, and a total of 52 cents 4 mills for the 2 years. The larger valuations were in the same proportion. Of the 5,250 lots, but 11 were valued above $30. This list occupied 25 columns of the *Blade*, and seems to have severely taxed the typographical resources of the office, from the extent to which —using the Printer's term—it "ran on sorts." Thus, after exhausting the stock of figures, it was found necessary to use the word "ten," instead of the unit and cipher, and to fill up columns with "do," as abbreviation of "ditto." This is not surprising, in view of the fact that the office was a small one, and was called to provide for a job, which, of its kind, has since never been equaled in extent. It contained 325 columns, of 210 lines each, making a total of 68,250 descriptions and amounts in figures. The average valuation was about $25 per lot, making the aggregate, say $58,750.*

Next to Manhattan, in this list, came Miami City, Waynesfield Township, of which the Miami City Company was the proprietor, and in whose name some 350 lots were taxed. The valuation of unimproved lots ranged from $15 to $80. Of those in the name of the Company, but 2 seem to have been improved. Lot 4, block 4, was placed at $3,820, with a tax of $178.67. Lot 6, block 21, had a valuation of $380, and was taxed $18.17. Scott's Addition contributed 150; and Wolcott's Addition about the same number of lots. Individual owners were Nathan Rathbun, Geo. A. Sackett, S. A. Sargent, Wolcott Stebbins, Daniel Strayer, Andrew Trapp, John Trapp and Marcus Wilcox, with many "unknown."

Maumee City had about 75 lots, scattered among Hunt's, Hunt & Beaugrand's, and Mrs. Gibbs's Additions, the names of owners being Anthony Ambrose, heirs of Levi Beebe, John Brandage, B. M. Burtiss, Chas. M. Briggs, Bronson, Crocker & Fitzhugh (Oswego, N. Y.), N. C. Baldwin, H. N. Converse, David Coles, A. H. Ewing, James H. Forsyth, R. A. Forsyth, Chloe Gibbs, John E. Hunt, C. C. P. Hunt, C. L. Henderson, Edward Hallen, J. B. McBride, Luke Mason, John McNees, Wm. Mumford, Madison Reynolds, Wm. Richardson, Atwood & St. John, Waite & White, Oscar White, Wagner & Horn, Brittain Wolsey, Horace Waite, S. M. Young, Eli Kitts, and "unknown."

Waterville was represented by about 50 Town lots, about one-half of which belonged to Ira White and associates. The other owners were Galen B. Abell, Jacob Courson, James H. Forsyth, D. P. Farmer, —— Cole, J. Hall, Burton H. Hickock, John Pettinger, Welcome Pray, Pray & Abell, Wm. Schenck, Hiram Smith, and Theophilus Short. The valuations ranged from $8.00 to $300.

Sylvania held a prominent place in the list, having therein about 800 lots, of which 300 stood in the name of Heman Walbridge, 100 in that of Wm. Wilson's heirs, and 35 in that of John U. Pease (the same being in the Whiteford plat). Besides these the names of Elkanah Briggs, Beebe Comstock, Charlotte Decker, D. Greenvault, Delavan D. Hawes, Abram Jessup, Coleman I. Keeler, Jr., E. & S. Morse, Geo. Parker, Joseph Roop, Samuel Smith, H. H. Smith, Wm. L. Smith, Dwight F. Stone, Joseph Titsworth, Thos. Townsend, W. H. Townsend, John Wall, Thos. Jefferson Cromwall, Joseph Clark, Jedediah Jessup, John Fitch, David White, and heirs of David White, with 100 down to "Unknown."

Lucas City had its place in the list, contributing 450 lots. Of all these, the owners were "Unknown." The valuation ranged from $3.00 to $20.00 per lot; the tax being 5.11 per cent. There seems to have been no improvement on any of the lots named. About 60 lots were in Platt Card's Addition, of which 4 had been transferred to Z. Prescott. Ironville now occupies a portion of the site of Lucas City.

The Town plat of Oregon was represented by 2 lots in "Water Block," the property of George Powesland—the one (No. 11) being valued at $280, and the other (No. 12) at $25. The other Oregon lot, was No. 2, "Upland Block," belonging to Luther Whitmore, Jr., and valued at $330. The tax was about 3 per cent. on the valuation. Mr. Whitmore still resides within the plat of Oregon.

The list of lands delinquent for payment of taxes in 1841, occupied six pages of the Toledo *Register*. Among the Town property thus advertised, was the entire plat of Amsterdam, German Township (now in Fulton County), consisting of 282 lots, belonging to Albert Helfenstein; which were valued at the uniform price of $5.00, on which taxes were delinquent to the amount of 12 cents and 9½ mills each. Of this amount 4-7 cents was for the year 1840 (interest and penalty included), and 8 cents and 2½ mills for 1841. The Maumee Land and Railroad Company was represented in 120 Manhattan lots, varying in values from $5.00 to $17.00 each, with taxes thereon ranging from 37½ to 75 cents each. The largest single levy in the list was that on the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad depot and machine shop, $203.12, the valuation thereof being $3,451. The next highest tax was $30.00. Vinton, Waynesfield Township, furnished lots from 1 to 54 inclusive, in the name of Daniel Hubbell, valued at the uniform rate of $5.00, with taxes varying from 17½ to 37 cents.

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* Soon after the Town was platted, residence lots, distant from the business center, were sold at $600 each, and sales were suspended by the owners, on the ground that prices were too low; and contracts made were denied execution.

The list of lands advertised in September, 1842, as delinquent for taxes, embraced 1,300 lots, of which 380 belonged to William Oliver, and were in Oliver's Addition; and 160 were those of B. F. Stickney, in Vistula Division. The amounts of taxes due ranged from $31.44 to 19 cents and 6 mills per lot. The valuation was from $2,300 to $5.00 per lot—the former consisting of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Depot.

The location of the several Towns projected along the Maumee River in early times, and more or less prominent in delinquent tax-lists, will better be shown by the map herewith of that stream from Maumee and above to Maumee Bay and the Lake. Commencing up the River, we have, in succession, on the West side, Maumee, Miami, Marengo, Toledo and Manhattan; and on the East side, Perrysburg, Oregon and Lucas City. Of these, Marengo, Oregon and Lucas City soon ceased to exist—conceding that either of them ever had real existence; while Manhattan has been lost in Toledo, as has Ironville, largely a successor of Lucas City. This map bears no date, but was made about 1836.

Lucas City was laid out in the Spring of 1836. The first announcement of its existence consisted of the following advertisement, which appeared in the Toledo *Gazette:*

LUCAS CITY LOTS.

The undersigned offer for sale about 1,500 lots on this important site. It stands at the mouth of the Maumee River, near its junction with Lake Erie. The back country is wide and rich, and the channel which passes has been acknowledged by experienced navigators to be deep and broad enough for vessels of the largest tonnage. The establishment of Roads and Canals, as well as other public works, which are projected within its neighborhood, gives it extraordinary and marked advantages. The public attention seems to be directed to this important point, as the great outlet of the West; and this fact tends to render it an important object to the speculator or actual settler.

The City lots may be secured upon the most advantageous terms, upon application to

Willard Smith,
E. C. Hart,
Geo. Humphrey,
Trustees.

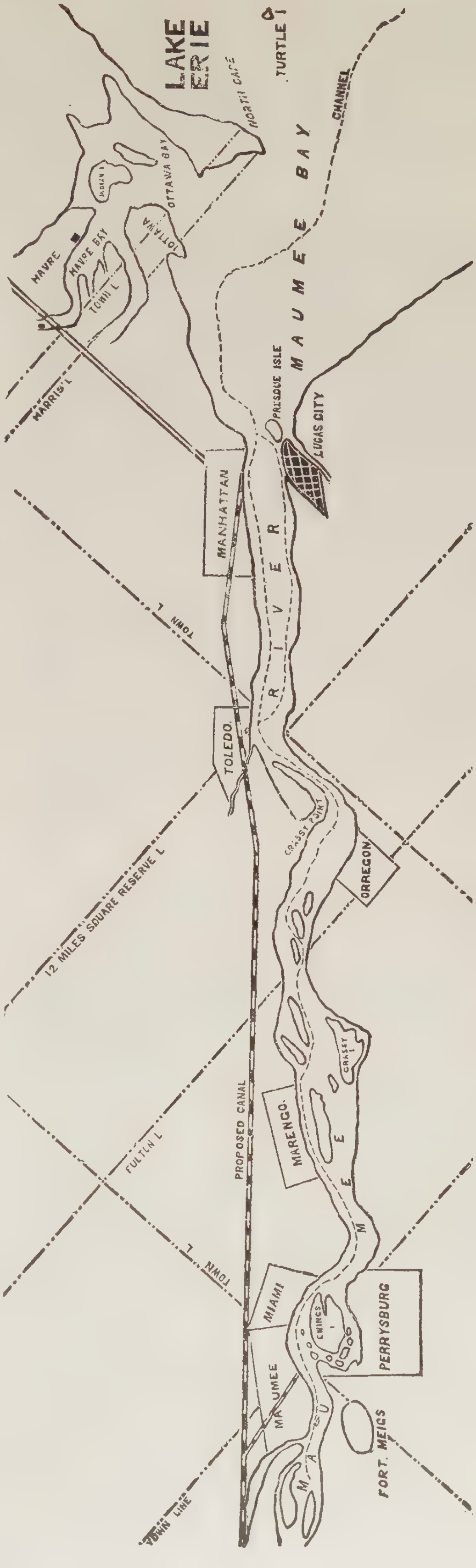
Lucas, May 6, 1836.

N. B.—The local advantages of the place may be ascertained by applying to the Masters of Vessels and Steamboats, who ply upon this track.

LIKEWISE

500 CITY LOTS,

By Willard Smith.


LAKE ERIE
TURTLE I
NORTH CAPE
CHANNEL
MAUMEE BAY
OTTAWA BAY
INDIAN I
OTTAWA
HAVRE
HAVRE BAY
TOWN L
HARRIS L
PRESQUE ISLE
LUCAS CITY
MANHATTAN
TOWN 1
RIVER
TOLEDO
GRASSY POINT
OREGON
12 MILES SQUARE RESERVE L
GRASSY I
PROPOSED CANAL
MARENGO
FULTON L
MAUMEE
TOWN 1
MIAMI
EWINGS I
PERRYSBURG
MAUMEE
FORT MEIGS
TOWN LINE

THE MAUMEE RIVER, BAY AND LAKE, 1836.

CHAPTER V.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ELECTIONS.

POLITICAL parties in this country first took definite shape, in the contest between the adherents of Adams and Jefferson, after the retirement of Washington. As the result of different intervening causes, the lines then formed between the Federalists on the one hand, and the Republicans on the other, became more or less obscured or weakened through the Administrations of Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams. Under President Jackson (1829 to 1837), party divisions, upon new issues, soon assumed the sharpness and bitterness of former days, and soon came to be known as the Democratic (that of the Administration) and the Whig party, with such men as Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and Thomas Ewing for its leaders. The questions of policy on which these parties were mainly divided, related to finance, the currency, the tariff, and the disposal of moneys received from sales of public lands. The real starting point of the division which followed, consisted in the veto of the act of Congress for the re-charter of the United States Bank. This was done on the ground of alleged unconstitutionality of the bill. That institution, through its main office in Philadelphia and its branches in different States, not only supplied currency and exchange facilities to the country, but was the depository of public funds. Soon after the veto of the Bank charter, the President directed the Secretary of the Treasury, Wm. J. Duane, to remove the public moneys from the Bank, and deposit with State Banks, which refusing to do, the Secretary was displaced and Roger B. Taney appointed to the place, who complied with the order, for which action the President was censured by resolution of Congress, on the ground of alleged usurpation of power. The deposits not only were so changed, but the local Banks were given to understand that they were expected through their issues of notes and liberality in accommodations, to make good the deficiency to be caused by the withdrawal of the United States Bank and its circulation. The issue thus raised, as to both the currency and the deposit of the public moneys, at once came to be, as for many years it continued, the main ground for party division in the country. Second to this, was the question of the disposal of proceeds of sales of the public lands—the Democrats insisting that these should be treated as public funds, and be used accordingly, while the Whigs claimed that the lands rightfully belonged to the States, in their separate capacity, and that the proceeds from their sale should go to the States, accordingly. This policy never was adopted, although in June, 1836, the surplus revenue in the National treasury, was distributed to the States. Ere long, as the result of the financial policy adopted, the excessive issue of paper money by State Banks, and the spirit of speculation stimulated, the business of the country became demoralized, the currency vicious and general panic and depression ensued. This state of things was greatly promoted by the "Specie Circular" of 1836, by which paper money of all sorts was forbidden in the sale of public lands. The effect of this sudden change of policy was especially severe at the West, where it caused general financial depression and distress. Under such state of things it was, that President Van Buren came into office March 4, 1837. The policy of the preceding Administration, which the new President had approved, was specially objectionable at the West, where its financial effects were most keenly felt. Many Democrats in that section joined the Whigs in their opposition. As the residuary legatee of the Jackson Administration, Mr. Van Buren was called to assume such responsibility, with little of the personal prestige which had so largely contributed to the strength and success of his "illustrious predecessor."

Political lines in Lucas County from the time of its creation until 1840, were not very clearly defined, although the Whig and Democratic organizations were both maintained. Up to that time, as on many occasions thereafter, there were found to be a plenty of causes of a local nature for division at elections. The conflicting interests of the rival Towns of Toledo, Manhattan and Maumee City, with the additional contest for the County-seat, furnished ample sources of disputes, without the aid of National issues.

1837.

The first election in Toledo under its charter was held in the Spring of 1837, when the issue, "Upper Town" (late Port Lawrence) *vs.* "Lower Town" (late Vistula), was the main issue. The result was a victory for the latter, so far as the Mayor was concerned.

The first record found of a political organization in the County, is that of a Whig meeting held in Toledo, July 28, 1837, of which General Andrew White, of Sylvania, was Chairman, and George B. Way, of Toledo, Secretary.

The following delegates to the Whig State Convention, were chosen: George B. Way, Wm. P. Daniels, Levi S. Lownsbury, Abram Jessup, Wm. Martin, Platt Card, Oscar White, Samuel M. Young, and Welcome Pray. As County Central Committee—James M. Whitney, S. M. Young, A. P. Tuttle, Pierre M. Irving and George B. Way. But even so modest a movement by the Whigs, could not take place, without an outcropping of the irrepressible County-seat question. Thus, the *Blade* (the Toledo Whig paper), under date of August 22d, had this:

> We are informed that emissaries from Maumee have been visiting every cabin in the Western part of the County, with the view of stirring up disaffection and exciting prejudice against the continuance of the seat of justice at Toledo.

The Democrats held their County Convention in Maumee City, September 16, 1837, of which John Van Fleet was Chairman, and E. Lathrop, Secretary. Samuel Barrett was nominated for Commissioner, H. H. Smith for Auditor, H. K. Steele for Recorder, Samuel Searing for Assessor, Sanford L. Collins for Treasurer, John Fitch for Prosecuting Attorney, D. Cole for Coroner, D. S. Westcott for Surveyor. For Sheriff, the Democrats supported Benj. D. Coffin, "Independent." This was largely "Maumee" in appearance.

The Whig nominating Convention was held September 25, of which S. W. Allen was Chairman, and G. H. Rich Secretary. The following nominations were made: For Sheriff, Cornelius G. Shaw; Auditor, Levi S. Lownsbury; Prosecuting Attorney, John Fitch, Commissioner, Eli Hubbard; Coroner, Sylvester Cornwell; Surveyor, William Martin; Treasurer, S. L. Collins. This looks like a "Toledo ticket."

The result of the election in the County in 1837 was as follows: Senator—John Patterson (Whig), 500 votes; Curtis Bates (Democrat), 420. Representative—G. W. Crawford (Whig), 500; Parlee Carlin (Democrat), 415. The Whigs elected their entire County ticket, except Coroner.

At the annual City election, March 5, 1838, the following officers were chosen: Mayor—John Berdan (re-elected); Treasurer—Samuel B. Scott; Marshal—Calvin Comstock; Aldermen: First Ward—Junius Flagg, Daniel Segur, Leander Hill; Second Ward—Emery D. Potter, Elijah Potter, C. E. Brintnall; Third Ward—S. B. Comstock, M. H. Daniels, Caleb F. Abbott. James M. Whitney was elected Justice of the Peace, and Township Treasurer; and Luke Draper and James L. Chase, Overseers of the Poor.

1838.

The Whigs held a County Convention at Toledo, May 1, 1838, of which Judge Jonathan H. Jerome was made the President and Richard Cooke, the Secretary. The main business consisted in passing resolutions and appointing delegates to the Whig State Convention, May 31st. From the list of delegates appointed (60 in number) it would seem that the Lucas County Whigs took a very deep interest in the action of the State Convention. Their names were as follows:

B. F. Stickney, P. M. Irving, H. D. Mason, Joseph R. Williams, Sanford L. Collins, W. F. Dewey, Platt Card, A. T. Tuttle, Wm. Martin, M. H. Daniels, W. M. Richardson, C. E. Brintnall, Dan. Segur, Fred. Bissell, John Berdan, Heman Walbridge, Eli Hubbard, Henry Phillips, S. W. Allen, John R. Osborn, Richard Mott, Junius Flagg, Edson Allen, Richard Cooke, G. B. Way, James M. Whitney, William P. Daniels, Charles W. Hill, S. M. Young, H. L. Hosmer, John Pray, Oscar White, Jessup W. Scott, G. B. Abell, J. J. Brigham, R. A. Forsyth, George S. Hosmer, Henry Reed, Jr., J. A. Forsyth, James Wolcott, Samuel Eddy, Josiah Baker, B. P. Peckham, C. I. Keeler, Jr., Myron H. Tilden, Elkanah Briggs, L. S. Lownsbury, Charles M. Dorr, S. Cornwell, James Wilkison, Samuel Barrett, W. J. Daniels, William Kingsbury, Horatio Conant, John Allen, Elisha Mack, G. P. Knaggs, Wiley Hamilton and J. Austin Scott.

The Convention declared Daniel Webster to be its choice as a candidate for President, naming Henry Clay as an acceptable substitute. The result of the October election in the County (1838) was as follows, (those marked thus * being Whigs, and those marked thus † being Democrats): Governor—Vance,* 753; Shannon,† 466. State Senator—Hollister,* 741; Bates,† 465. Congress—Goode,* 757; Sawyer,† 466. Representative—Taylor,* 751; Carlin,† 473 (both residing in Hancock County). Commissioner—Bartlett,* 401; VanFleet,† 811. Assessor—Fisher,* 740; Dodd,† 169. Recorder—Flagg,* 657; Rathbun,† 136; Nichols, 419. Toledo cast 457 votes, and Maumee City 257—there being about 100 Whig majority in each Town.

A Whig mass meeting was held in Toledo, August 27, 1838, with H. D. Mason as Chairman, and A. T. Tuttle as Secretary. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted, when the following named delegates to a Young Men's State Convention at Mt. Vernon, were appointed: John R. Osborn, C. E. Brintnall, Daniel McBain, Two Stickney, A. W. Fairbanks, S. M. Young, Henry Reed, Jr., H. L. Hosmer, D. F. Cook, W. R. Hoyt, S. L. Collins, C. F. Abbott, C. W. Hill, W. N. Richardson, A. T. Tuttle, L. S. Lownsbury, P. B. Peckham, Dan. Segur, Chester Walbridge, John Mack, A. Jessup, Elijah Mack, Thomas Richardson, Thomas Clark, Wm. Martin, F. Lyon, E. E. Evans, C. B. West, Elkanah Briggs, Platt Card, Pliny Lathrop, George B. Way, C. G. McKnight, W. J. McNamee, E. Roys, C. M. Dorr, W. J. Daniels.

The Whigs held their County Convention July 11,1837, of which Richard Cooke was President, and S. M. Young, Secretary. Pierre M. Irving, S. M. Young, G. B. Way, William I. Daniels and A. T. Tuttle were appointed as the Central Committee. John Hollister of Perrysburg was the Whig candidate for State Senator.

1839.

The result of the election of October 8, 1839, was the choice of General John E. Hunt (Democrat) for Senator; Moses McNelly (Democrat) for Representative; David Hobart (Democrat) for County Commissioner; C. G. Shaw (Whig) for Sheriff; John H. Pease (Democrat) for Treasurer; L. S. Lownsbury for Auditor; D. Garlick for Coroner; C. F. Abbott for Prosecuting Attorney. The majority against a review of the County-seat question, with reference to re-location, was 50—whereat Toledo was pleased, and Maumee City was not.

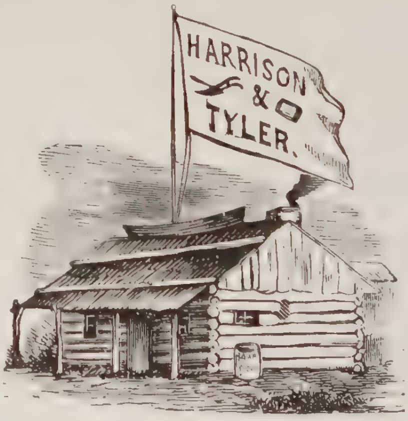
The Whig Legislative Convention for the Counties of Lucas, Wood, Henry, Williams, Paulding, Allen and Hancock, for 1839, was held at Findlay, August 29th, with John Patterson, of Hancock, as President, and H. L. Hosmer, of Wood, and Henry Reed, Jr., of Lucas, as Secretaries. Col. John Taylor, of Shelby, was nominated for Senator, and William Taylor, of Hancock (father of Milton Taylor, now of Toledo), for Representative.

1840.

The cumulating embarrassments of the Democratic Administration, together with the acceptable nomination of General Harrison for President by the Whig National Convention in December, 1839, enabled the Whigs of the country, and especially of the West, to start their campaign of 1840, with a zest and a hope entirely new to them. After unbroken subjection of 12 years to Democratic rule, they were in good condition of mind to hail even the faintest white on the lining of the cloud which had so long enshrouded them. The conditions could hardly have been more favorable to them. Mr. Van Buren, the incumbent and Democratic candidate for re-election as President, was loaded down with the accumulated errors and misfortunes of three Administrations, from which there was no escape; and especially had he to carry the severe financial depression which for three years had subjected the country to an experience unknown to that generation. On the other hand, the Whigs were not only free of such load, but had a candidate combining the precise elements essential to the most enthusiastic campaign. Identified with the West from the very beginning of its settlement, and particularly with the military events of the War of 1812-15 and of the Indian Wars from 1790, he was well calculated to enlist a strong personal sympathy in his support; while he was fortunate in having escaped the personal antagonisms common to men long prominently active in public life. To all these advantages, the Democratic leaders were indiscreet enough to add an attempt to belittle General Harrison's candidacy through sneers at his alleged unfitness for the office, his poverty and his humble position, and by attempts to depreciate his military record. All these, skillfully employed by his friends, contributed to give him a hold upon the public sympathy, which otherwise he could not have secured. The simple blunder of an attempt to deny him credit for the management of the battle of Tippecanoe, in Indiana, in 1811, only made the more popular the title (" Old Tippecanoe ") which his friends at once gave to him, and which was an effective rallying-cry throughout the campaign, which in wildness of enthusiasm, in personal effort, and in sacrifice of time, as in the number and extent of public demonstrations, was then, as it is now, and as it must continue to be, without parallel in the country. Probably no one thing was made to contribute more to the enthusiasm of the Whigs, than did the appearance in the Baltimore *Republican* (a Democratic paper) of this unfortunate reference to General Harrison:

> Give him a *Barrel of Hard Cider*, and settle a pension of $2,000 a year on him, and, our word upon it, he will sit the remainder of his days in a *Log Cabin*.

This simple paragraph, it was, that suggested to the Whigs the key-note, which at once was taken up and most effectively employed throughout that contest. From this ill-timed sneer at Harrison's poverty, sprang all the "Log Cabins" and "Hard Cider" of that historic campaign. Throughout the country, the "Log Cabin" came to be the emblem and sign of the Whigs, as it was extensively made the local headquarters of that party. Log Cabins were constructed in most Cities and Towns, with such provision of accommodations and ornamentation as best carried out the pioneer idea. Toledo was not without such a structure. Following is a reproduction of the cut used in the *Blade* as the Whig insignia during that campaign:



A WHIG LOG CABIN OF 1840.

The first conspicuous demonstration of the campaign in the country, was the Ohio Whig Mass Convention of February 21–22. As the first clear manifestation of the real state of the popular heart, it was both a surprise and a stimulus to the many similar, but few equal, occasions which followed. Local gatherings throughout the State, unprecedent of their kind, had raised high expectations as to both numbers and enthusiasm of the coming assemblage, but the imagination of the most sanguine fell largely below the reality. Then, the rain, which was continuous for some days previous to the appointed gathering, causing a complete "break up" of the roads and a depth of mud to be reached only after an annual "thaw" had made travel as nigh to impossible as such condition could produce. And it will be here borne in mind, that at that time there was not in all the State a Railroad of sufficient length to be available to a single passenger on that occasion. Private conveyance—chiefly by farm wagons, supplemented to some extent by teams more or less immense in size—with what little the few stage lines could do, constituted the entire means of transportation. With this fact, and the weather and state of the roads in mind, the reader may form some slight idea of what was involved in such a demonstration; it being also remembered, that some of the delegates had before them not less than 400 miles of that sort of travel, requiring for the trip not less than two weeks of time; with the further incident, that they were liable, as many were called to realize, to be compelled to find lodgings in barns and in the wagons in which they rode—their food, the meantime, consisting of the ample "lunch" supplied by the ready zeal of wives, mothers and sisters. There were present on the occasion not less than 20,000 people, representing every County in the State.

No record has ever given adequate idea of that event, and in here referring to it, dependence is made on the imperfect reports at hand, supplemented by the memory of the writer, which could hardly be more vivid than it is of what he saw, heard and was part. He made the trip in the stages of Neil, Moore & Co., from Lower Sandusky (Fremont); the fare for the round trip, $5.00, or half regular rate. The down passage involved some 40 hours of continuous travel, but was so much more rapid than the average, that many delegations and cavalcades were passed on the way. Among these was the extraordinary contribution of the Maumee Valley, *Fort Meigs* constructed in miniature, chiefly by the Whigs of Perrysburg, under the superintendence of Rev. Joseph Badger and John C. Spink—the former having been a Chaplain in General Harrison's army and a Missionary in this region, and the latter a leading lawyer at Perrysburg. The miniature was Fort Meigs in all its parts, and complete as the original existed when so heroically and successfully defended by General Harrison and his command in May, 1813. All this was displayed on an ample platform, resting on four ponderous wheels drawn by six or eight horses, and wide enough to occupy the entire width of the average roadway. The movement of such a load must at best be difficult and slow, and was made almost impossible by the terrible state of the roads and the heavy rain. This unique structure, with the immense cavalcade attendant, reached Columbus about 11 A. M. on the first day of the Convention, in the midst of the protracted rain, its appearance being hailed with surprise and enthusiasm on every hand.

The arrival of Fort Meigs was preceded and followed by a variety and extent of demonstrations too great for detail here. Among these were 600 horsemen from Franklin County. A delegation of 1,100, with bands and banners, came from Ross County. A train of many hundreds from Clark County, was led by a veritable Log Cabin on wheels, its sides ornamented with coon-skins, and on its roof "Charley" Anthony, then Senator from that County, and subsequently United States District Attorney, whose best energies were devoted to munching "hoe-cake," the staple bread of the pioneers. From Cleveland came a splendid Brig, admirably equipped and large enough to accommodate a crew in its rigging. Licking County sent a Steamboat, fully rigged with wheels, pipes, etc., and drawn by four horses, with a banner inscribed, "The Farmer of North Bend." Upon the front of the National Hotel was a painting, representing General Proctor (the British commander), demanding of General Harrison the surrender of Fort Meigs, with Harrison's memorable reply, "Tell General Proctor, if he takes the fort, he will take it in a manner which will do him more honor than would a thousand surrenders." A Canoe on wheels was drawn by eight white horses, driven by the veteran stage proprietor, William Neil, of Columbus, the stern of the Canoe containing a Buckeye tree in full leaf—the leaves being the handiwork of Whig ladies of Columbus. This was followed by several hundred Franklin County Whigs on foot. From Ross County came a double Log-Cabin, with "Old Tip" between, drawing cider from a barrel. The Crawford County delegation marched under a banner with a living bald eagle perched on the staff, 10 feet high. Greene County had a Log-Cabin on wheels, its occupants dressed in hunting shirts, the roof covered with old hunters eating pone, or johnny-cake. From Guernsey, an Ohio River Boat drawn by six horses and filled with "Guernsey Reformers," the boat bearing the name, "Tippecanoe." The Whigs from Jackson County wore a bit of ribbon on their coats, with the couplet:

With Tip and Tyler,
We'll bust Van's biler.

The "Mad River Trappers" came in a "lodge" similar to those used to protect trappers from the weather. Skins were stretched on the sides, curing for the market. The Trappers were led by a hardy, venerable man on a mule, dressed in hunting shirt, with his tin-cup and knapsack. His company consisted of 30 Trappers, dressed in Indian blankets. From Union County came a Log-Cabin on wheels, filled inside and out with the "truck" of that primitive tenement, the delegates on the roof singing, loud and shrill, to the tune of "The Blue Bells o' Scotland," the following original

LOG CABIN SONG.

Oh where, tell me where, was your Buckeye Cabin made?
Oh where, tell me where, was your Buckeye Cabin made?
'Twas built among the merry Boys that wield the plough and spade,
Where the Log Cabins stand in the bonnie Buckeye shade.
    'Twas built, &c.

Oh what, tell me what, is your Buckeye Cabin's fate?
Oh what, tell me what, is your Buckeye Cabin's fate?
We'll wheel it to the Capital, and place it there elate,
For a token and a sign of the bonnie Buckeye State.
    We'll wheel it, &c.

Oh why, tell me why, does your Buckeye Cabin go?
Oh why, tell me why, does your Buckeye Cabin go?
It goes against the Spoilsmen, for well its builders know,
It was Harrison that fought for their Cabins long ago.
    It goes, &c.

Oh, who fell before him in battle, tell me who?
Oh, who fell before him in battle, tell me who?
He drove the savage legions and British armies, too,
At the Rapids and the Thames, and old Tippecanoe.
    He drove, &c.

By whom, tell me whom, will the battle next be won?
By whom, tell me whom, will the battle next be won?
The Spoilsmen and Leg-Treasurers will soon begin to run,
And the Log Cabin candidate will march to Washington.
    The Spoilsmen, &c.

Oh what, tell me what, then will little Martin do?
Oh what, tell me what, then will little Martin do?
He'll follow in the footsteps of Price and Swartwout, too,
While the Log Cabins ring again with Tippecanoe.
    He'll follow, &c.

The Convention was held in the open air, at the corner of High and Broad streets (being the Northwest corner of State House Square). It was called to order by James Wilson, of Steubenville, and was organized by the appointment of General Reazan Beall, of Wooster, as President, with a Vice-President from each Congressional District, among whom were Aurora Spafford, of Wood County, and Eleutheros Cooke, of Erie, with nine Secretaries. General Beall made a brief and stirring address, when Captain "Dick" Douglas, of Ross County, offered resolutions directing the order of proceeding. The Convention was then addressed by Thomas Ewing, Sen., and General W. S. Murphy, when an adjournment was taken until the next day.

The second day's session was held at the same place, and amid an unbroken fall of rain, with "Charlie" Anthony, as a Vice-President, in the Chair. Nehemiah Allen, of Geauga County, made the report of the Committee on nomination for Governor, and presented the name of Thomas Corwin, of Warren County, which was received with great enthusiasm. Ex-Governor "Joe" Vance, of Champaign County, reported the names of Presidential Electors.

The grand procession, which came off on the second day, was greatly embarrassed by the continuous rain and the consequent mud in streets without a particle of pavement. Truly did the enthusiastic Whigs then sing,

> "Bravely we'll tramp the mud through."

Despite all drawbacks of rain and mud, however, the procession was a grand display, being four deep, and led by several military companies and many bands, the whole being about a mile in length, with Fort Meigs, the Steamboat, the Brig, the Log Cabins, the Canoe, the Trappers' Lodge, the River Boat, etc., attended by an immense troop of footmen, horsemen and carriages of every sort. The homeward trip of these thousands, as the result of almost uninterrupted rain, was even worse than that to the Convention. This fact will be better understood when it is stated that the stage, with six passengers, in which the writer returned, was drawn most of the distance by six horses, and was 60 hours continuously traveling in making the 105 miles—or 1¾ miles per hour for the trip.

The Whigs of Lucas County held their Convention June 3d, in Toledo, for the choice of delegates to the Congressional District Convention, when Andrew Palmer (who had recently left the Democratic party) was made President. Morrison R. Waite was the Secretary, such being the first public position occupied by him in Ohio, as it probably was the first of his life. The delegates chosen were as follows:

Toledo—Geo. B. Way, S. B. Comstock, C. M. Dorr, Dan Segur, L. S. Lownsbury, Sylvester Cornwell, S. L. Collins. Maumee—Oscar White, Isaac Hull, Eli Kitts, G. B. Knaggs, S. M. Young. Waterville—Oliver Pray, David Robbins, Jr., Welcome Pray. Providence—Aaron B. Mead. Amboy—Cyrus Fisher. Chesterfield—Harlow Butler. Oregon—Oliver Stevens. Clinton—Elisha Williams. Royalton—Wm. Smith. Sylvania—D. L. Westcott. Richfield—Pliny Lathrop. Swan Creek—John Emery. Springfield—Peter Holloway. Wing—P. B. Scott. York—E. C. Lathrop. Gorham—Gorham Cottrell. German—Samuel Gibeney.

A "Tippecanoe Club" was organized by the Whigs of Toledo, April 3, 1840, to "promote the good cause of Harrison and Reform," with the following officers: President, Edward Bissell; Vice-President, S. B. Comstock; Treasurer, W. N. Richardson; Secretary, Robert W. Titus. The Club held weekly meetings.

Second only to the wonderful manifestation of popular sentiment made at Columbus, February 22, was that which took place on the site of Fort Meigs, near Perrysburg, June 11, 1840. In some respects the latter was most remarkable, but these referred more to the greater system and order of its characteristics and the numbers present, than to the degree of enthusiasm manifested, although this was seen in force beyond anything shown previous to that extraordinary year. Then, it should be borne in mind, that the Fort Meigs demonstration had the great advantage of the Summer season, with its good weather and good roads, with the further essential aid of Steamboat communication with all points on the Lakes—considerations which can be appreciated only by those who have both "bravely tramped the mud through" and traveled on smooth, solid roads and by steam navigation in June. The anniversary of the siege of Fort Meigs by the British force under General Proctor, occurred May 1st-9th, but the celebration of that event was judiciously postponed to June 11th, for prudential reasons, chief of which was the better condition of the roads and the more settled weather of the latter date—which decision was fully justified by the result. The occasion, as will be seen, was something more than a local or a State affair; but one of National interest. The tens of thousands that made up the immense throng there assembled, were drawn from every State in the Union, although chiefly from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York. Of course, the expected presence of General Harrison added largely to the attraction of the gathering. A large number of military Companies were present, including the Buffalo Flying Artillery, Major Fay; the Buffalo City Guards, Captain Vaughn; the Lafayette Guards of Buffalo, Captain Hanner; the Washington Guards of Buffalo, Captain Palmer; the Fredonia (N. Y.) Guards, Captain Barret; Cleveland Grays, Captain Ingraham; the Summit Guards of Akron; the Tiffin Blues; and the Toledo Guards, Captain C. W. Hill. With these were several excellent bands of music from Buffalo, Fredonia, Cleveland, Bellevue and other places. It was estimated that 35,000 people were there. So great was the multitude, that no attempt was made to form a procession.

The exercises at the Fort, on the 12th, consisted of an organization, with Thomas Ewing for President, and Vice-Presidents from the several States, followed by speeches from Colonel Love, of Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Paine, of Lake County, Ohio; Oliver Johnson, of Michigan, and John R. Osborn, then of Norwalk. Upon his arrival at the stand, General Harrison was seated with Colonels Tod and Clarkson of Kentucky, who had acted as his Aides in the battle 27 years before; and also several of the old Soldiers who were with him at Presque Isle, when Aide to Wayne; at Tippecanoe, when Governor of the Northwest; at Fort Meigs and the Thames, when Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern Army. There, too, in his 85th year, was his Chaplain, Rev. Joseph Badger. Upon this occasion, as upon the thrilling occasions of 1813, he put up a fervent prayer to the Throne of Grace. General Harrison delivered an address to the immense throng about the stand, which was received with great enthusiasm, and a portion of which, for its historical bearing, is here reproduced. After stating that he had come there only at the earnest solicitation of his friends and against his own judgment, he said:

> And yet, fellow citizens, had I been absent in body, my spirit would have been present with you. For what spot could excite such reminiscences, as this upon which I now stand? My eye now rests upon a field (the battleground of General Anthony Wayne's Victory in August, 1794, across the Maumee River), where a hero of the Revolution carried out principles which I have humbly tried to imitate. *There*, gentlemen, I saw the banner of liberty unfurled. *There* I saw the American Eagle pounce on the British Lion. *There* I saw the gallant youths, who, with me, had entered the public service, act upon the noble principle which bids the American citizen to die, if need be, for his country. *There* [pointing to another part of the field], I saw interred the remains of my beloved companions in arms, friends of my youth. If military propriety *then* forbade that I should mourn for those who had given up their lives for their country's good, we may now be permitted to drop a tear to their memory and their worth. Nineteen years after these events, gentlemen, I was here as Commmander-in-Chief of our Army. We saw here the regular army of the Revolution. Time and disease had thinned the ranks of my old associates, but there was no diminution of valor. Glorious reminiscences crowd on my mind. Would that they were unaccompanied with pain. I expected the gratification I now receive in seeing you come here to raise another banner to Liberty. I expected to receive on this field to-day those evidences of your satisfaction with my conduct which are now bestowed, the adequate reward for the anxiety and pain I suffered here. With difficulty can you realize their extent. Can a Commander-in-Chief be satisfied with the glitter and paraphernalia of war, and implicit military obedience? Oh, no. These may, indeed, serve the office of tyranny; but let an American place himself in the situation which I then occupied, and say if any reward, except the kind consideration of his fellow-citizens, can compensate him for the intense anxiety which every commander must suffer, not only from concern for his own errors in judgment, but for the mistaken judgment and defective execution of his subordinates. The painful emotions were increased when I considered who they were that then gathered upon this spot. Lawyers were here, who left their briefs; physicians, who had left their instruments; mechanics, who had left their tools; and, above all, the yeoman who had left his plow in the furrow and his fields uncultivated, to give up that life that was necessary and dear to his family, to his country, if her good required it. I knew, too, gentlemen, that by coming here to-day, I should be able to take by the hand men—brave and good men—who fought in and who accomplished the Revolution. I behold them here. Would to God, that long ago they could have been placed in the situation they deserve. Why, fellow-citizens, should the army of Wayne have been so long neglected? The American Revolution terminated, not at Yorktown, nor at any other Town, but on this battlefield, in August, 1794. Until that day, the settlers of the West were constantly assailed and made victims of the tomahawk and the scalping-knife. Why the distinction between those who acted in the War proper of the Revolution and those who struck the finishing blow in the work of the National defense? If any distinction were to be made, to my mind it appears that it should be in favor of him who fought the savage in a savage country. Where the country is settled, remedies and means of comfort for the sick and

wounded are easily procured; but where could the sick and wounded Soldier of Wayne be borne for necessary comfort and shelter? Whenever after the war, you saw a poor object moving about, from settlement to settlement, seeking in intemperance temporary alleviation from pain and sorrow, you found on inquiry, that he had been a Soldier of the Revolution. I never ceased to employ my humble efforts in behalf of the Soldier of the frontier. I always insisted that the debt of these Soldiers should be paid first of all. The Treasury can afford it, if the string of the door-latch is kept pulled in. I refused, when in Congress, to vote for the bill allowing members $1,500 a session, until provision should be made for Revolutionary and other Soldiers. Gentlemen, I have little to say to you upon the politics of the times. That subject I must leave to be touched upon by others. But I must be permitted to say, that the charge that I refuse to declare my opinions, is untrue. Indeed, I believe that no pledges should be given. I have always supposed that the best guaranty for fidelity would be the previous conduct of the man whose acts had been performed under no temptation to deceive.

Not least of the events of the occasion, was the Mock Battle on the night of the first day, in which a portion of the military in the fort, met a force of five tribes of Indians banded together outside under their chosen Tecumseh, which was witnessed by an immense throng of spectators. The following public account of the engagement was written by Geo. Dawson, then the editor of the Detroit *Advertiser*, and for many years thereafter the proprietor of the Albany *Evening Journal*:

The old battleground, on the night of the 10th presented a scene worth a journey of a thousand miles to see. During the day Major Fay's Buffalo detachment pitched their snowy tents on the Old Fort, and planted their standards "on the outer walls." Their beautiful brass war-dog breathed defiance to the British batteries of Fort Miami across the River. The Cleveland Grays displayed a similar encampment at an equally commanding position on Fort Meigs, and their flag was unfurled over the marquee of Col. Ingraham. The Toledo Guards also arrived, and the Old Fort again exhibited all the

"Pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war."

As evening came on, who could describe the encampment? The bivouac of an army with banners was presented. The Fort itself was a mass of life and splendor, and the low, sparse greenwood adjacent was brilliant in every direction with watch-fires, and picturesque with tents, flags and banners. The patriotic shout and song went up from thousands of freemen preparing to sojourn for the night on grounds hallowed by deeds of deathless renown. From still farther in the woods the whoop of the savage was occasionally heard; for there five tribes had banded under the brave Tecumseh, preparing wigwams, kindled a council fire, and were concerting an attack of extermination on the Fort that night. Heaven's arch above was clear, bright and glorious. The meeting for speaking had held till midnight, when suddenly was heard the alarm drum, the trumpet's clangor, the savage yell, the rifle's crack, the blazing musketry, and the cannon's roar. The firing commenced with a few scattering shots from the picket-guards. In a moment the sharp crack of an Indian rifle was heard from the adjoining thicket. At first the reports were scattered and infrequent, but momentarily became more frequent. Very soon a fire was opened from the lower part of the Fort by the musketry, aroused and gathered by the first shot of the guard. Then were heard volleys of musketry from the upper part of the battery, opposite which point the sharp crack of the Indian rifle had also been heard. Volleys were regular, whole companies firing at once; but soon the order was given to load and fire as rapidly as possible, when the air rang with continuous cracking of musketry for several minutes. Then were "let slip the dogs of war." The heavy crash of the cannon added sublimely to the scene, and as the din of small arms increased, and the report of cannon became more frequent, and the shouts of the soldiery were heard above the thunder of roaring artillery, it was difficult to keep off the impression that we were in conflict with the foe, and that Fort Meigs was again the scene of deadly strife. The illusion was perfect and the scene sublime. The lighting up of the heavens by the quick flashes from the small arms; the thick smoke which rolled out from the cannon's mouth; the rushing soldiery as they changed position to repel the attacks of the assailants; the burnished musket, as it cast back the reflections of the moonbeams, presented a spectacle really magnificent. And when to it is added the cheers of the vast multitude gathered to witness the siege, the echo of the cannon's roar, as it bounded from hill to hill, and made the forest vocal with its power, and the occasional sound of bugle and drum, the reader may form a faint conception of the real splendor of the *fete*. It was certainly well gotten up, well managed and well executed. It will be remembered as one of the most agreeable pastimes of this glorious and never-to-be-forgotten gathering of the people.

We understand that after open hostilities had ceased, the Indians stole into the Fort and captured three standards and a sentinel. The alarm was given and the enemy driven from the Fort. Two Indians were taken in the skirmish. In the morning an exchange of prisoners was made, according to the usages of war, the calumet of peace smoked and the hatchet against Old Tip buried forever.

The following touching and beautiful song, set to the tune, "Oh, Lonely is the Forest Shade," was written for this occasion by a "Soldier who fought there:"

Oh, lonely is the old green Fort,
Where oft in days of old,
Our gallant Soldiers bravely fought,
'Gainst savage allies bold.

But with the change of years have passed
That unrelenting foe,
Since we fought here with Harrison,
A long time ago.

It seems but yesterday, I heard
From yonder thicket nigh,
The unerring rifle's sharp report,
The Indian's startling cry.

Yon brooklet flowing at our feet,
With crimson gore did flow,
When we fought here with Harrison,
A long time ago.

The River flows between its banks,
As when, of old, we came—
Each grassy path, each shady nook,
Seems to me still the same.

But we are scattered now, whose faith
Pledged here through weal or woe,
With Harrison our soil to guard,
A long time ago.

And many a Soldier's lip is mute,
And clouded many a brow;
And hearts that beat for honor then,
Have ceased their throbbing now.

We ne'er shall meet again in life,
As then we met, I trow,
When we fought here with Harrison,
A long time ago.

On his return from Perrysburg, General Harrison, pursuant to the invitation of the citizens of Toledo, made a short stop there. He was escorted from the landing to the American Hotel, where he received the calls and congratulations of those who had not previously an opportunity of taking him by the hand. The reception at the landing was enthusiastic, while his escort to the hotel by the military, under Generals Chase and Dodd, and their staffs, and the Toledo Guards, under Captain Hill, was creditable. The *Blade's* report said: "After receiving the calls of all who desired an introduction, which was conducted in an easy, gentlemanly and dignified manner by our worthy and excellent Mayor, M. H. Tilden, Esq., the General was escorted back to the Boat, and took his departure about 12 o'clock M., amidst the deafening cheers of a multitude of people who had assembled on the bank of the River to witness the departure of him upon whom many in the crowd looked as the last hope of the Republic."

A call appeared in July, 1840, for a meeting of those Democratic electors in Lucas County, who had thus far supported the Democratic party, but were willing to vote for Harrison. The call was signed by Andrew Palmer, C. I. Keeler, Jr., E. B. Dodd, Edward Bissell, Wm. S. Gaylord, John Goettell, John Mosher, Chas. McLean, Samuel Allen, Leverett Bissell, B. F. Stickney, John Divine, J. W. B. Hyatt, Stephen Sawyer, B. F. Snow, Henry Trask, Dorus Dusenbury, Jos. Chambers. This meeting was held August 8, when a "Democratic Reform Club" was organized.

The Fort Meigs Tippecanoe Club (Perrysburg), Henry Bennett, Secretary, announced arrangements for an excursion by the Steamboat Commodore Perry, Captain David Wilkison, to the Perry's Victory celebration at Erie, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1840—fare $3, for the round trip—meals 25 cents each. The Toledo Guards went to this celebration, and adopted resolutions of thanks for courtesies extended them--Dan. Segur, President, and Charles B. Phillips, Secretary.

This extraordinary campaign, as decisive in its general results as it was remarkable in its character, closed with the complete success of the Whigs, who elected General Harrison as President and John Tyler as Vice-President, by an electoral vote of 234, to 60 for Martin Van Buren for President, and for Richard M. Johnson for Vice-President. Ohio gave Harrison a majority of 23,375, his majority in Lucas County being 415.

It is proper here to state, that the predominance of Whig record in this connection, is largely due to the fact, that none but Whig papers were published in this County until 1841. Consequently, Democratic record is very meagre. There was then a Democratic organization, active and earnest, and embracing many prominent citizens, some of whose names appear.

1841.

The result of the Toledo election, March 1, 1841, was a Whig success, in the choice of the following officers: Mayor, Myron H. Tilden; Treasurer, H. G. Cozzens; Marshal, John Goettell. This was the Whig ticket. The Democratic ticket was as follows: Mayor, Richard Mott; Treasurer, Peter Palmer; Marshal, O. W. Whitmore.

March 4, 1841, the Whig Administration was installed, with much glee and hope on the part of its friends, who expected much of partisan advantage, as well as much public good from the change then made. The more promptly to render the relief which the condition of the country needed, President Harrison, March 17th, called an extra session of Congress, to consider financial questions, and to meet May 31st. On the 4th of April, the new Administration, so hopeful and so strong in the public sympathy, was suddenly closed by the death of President Harrison; when Vice-President Tyler succeeded. At the extra session of Congress, the several financial questions were acted upon, and it soon became evident that between that body and the President, there was an antagonism in policy which was irreconcilable. This was clearly shown in the veto of two bills for a United States Bank passed by Congress, and other evidences of antagonism, including the resignation of every member of the Cabinet, the Secretary of State (Daniel Webster) excepted. The result was disastrous to the Whigs as a party, inasmuch as they lost the prestige of Executive power and patronage, which soon were employed for building up a personal party, in the interest of President Tyler—a movement which was no more successful, than have been different similar ventures in later years. President Tyler had been a Democrat, but was a member of the Whig Convention, and there supported the nomination of Mr. Clay, and was selected for Vice-President in recognition of Mr. Clay's claims to consideration. This operated to make even more bitter the feeling of Mr. Clay's friends toward the President. As might be supposed, Toledo, with most other Towns in the country, had its "Tyler party," and "Tyler meetings." Of the latter the *Blade* of November 25, 1842, had a report, which is of historical interest. The report was, that the Postmaster and another man constituted the "meeting," the one acting as Chairman and the other as Secretary. It seems they found little difficulty in transacting the business of the occasion. But when the time for adjournment arrived, the true situation was revealed. The Secretary made a motion to adjourn, which the Chairman could not consistently put, for the reason that it met with no second; and as there was no one who could second the motion, the dilemma was serious. The Secretary begged that the Chair "under the circumstances" waive his scruples on parliamentary law, but he was inflexible. Thus tied up, the "meeting" passed a cold and solitary night, and were relieved in the morning only when, hearing footsteps on the sidewalk, they called in the passer-by, explained to him their distress, and promised that he should have an office, if he would then second the motion to adjourn, attend another "Tyler meeting" the Saturday following, and there render like service. Out of sympathy for the prisoners of parliamentary law, as much as from hope of office, he complied with the request, and the "large and respectable meeting of the friends of President Tyler in Toledo," was released. This may be an exaggerated report, in some respects, but the real record of the "Tyler party" makes it a plausible one.

Political matters in Lucas County at once became "mixed." The Whig ticket for 1841, was as follows:

For Sheriff, Daniel Segur; Auditor, Cyrus Fisher; Treasurer, Horace Thacher; Recorder, Junius Flagg;* Commissioner, John Pray; Prosecuting Attorney, Caleb F. Abbott;* Coroner, David B. Mooney; Surveyor, William Martin.* What was known as the "Union ticket"—made up of Democrats and "Tyler Whigs"—was as follows: For Sheriff, E. S. Frost;* Auditor, Urial Spencer;* Treasurer, John U. Pease;* Recorder, Luther Dodge; Commissioner, Alfred C. Hough;* Prosecuting Attorney, James M. Coffinbury; Coroner, Eli Kitts;* Surveyor, M. D. Hibbard. Messrs. Pease, Frost, Hough and Hibbard were Democrats; and Messrs. Spencer, Dodge and Coffinbury, Whigs. Those indicated by a star (*) were elected.

The Legislative District tickets for Lucas County, were as follows: Democratic—For Senator, Dr. Jacob Clark; Representatives, James B. Steedman, of Henry County, John W. Waters. Whig candidates—Senator, Robt. A. Forsyth, of Maumee City. Representatives—John F. Hinkle and Calvin T. Pomeroy. The Democrats were elected.

The Democrats of the County held a Convention November 30, 1841, to select delegates to a State Convention. Ex-Judge David Higgins (then practicing law at Maumee City), was the President, and Charles I. Scott, Secretary. The following named delegates were chosen:

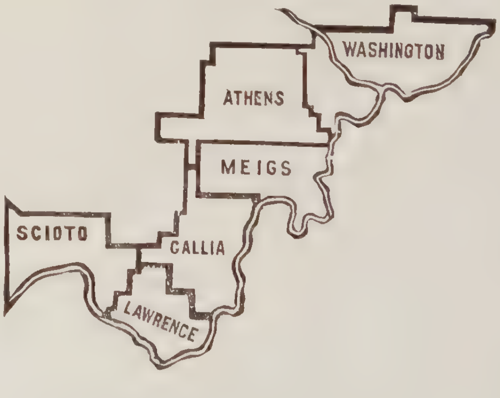
John E. Hunt, Dr. Jacob Clark, David Higgins, Daniel O. Morton, James Myers, E. S. Frost, Pliny Hoagland, Horace Green, Sam. B. Scott, Thomas Clark 2d, Peter Palmer, James Vickers, John R. Bond, Samuel Jay, Daniel Williams, A. G. Hibbard, David Smith, Lyman Wheeler, D. C. Middleton, Paul Hawes, John Kendall, M. D. Hibbard, Daniel Chase, Elijah Porter, Jona. Barnes, Daniel Swift, R. Hastings, J. H. Forsyth, P. C. Mosher, Luther Whitmore, A. C. Hough, William Prentice, James McCabe, D. B. Mooney, Francis L. Nichols, J. Young, James Egnew, John Spencer, J. Van Fleet, John Fitch, C. I. Scott, Richard Mott, Asahel Beals, J. Printup, John U. Pease, J. Hibbard, L. B. Lathrop, C. H. Ryder, John W. Collins, Jared Cotherell, E. S. Dodd, Jesse Browning, Dr. James L. Chase, Daniel Durgin, M. S. Van Fleet.

1842.

The political campaign of 1842 in Ohio, was mainly distinguished for the long and bitter contest over the apportionment of the State into Congressional Districts under the census of 1840. The Democrats had a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and had prepared an apportionment bill, to which the Whig minority took most determined exception. After a long and bitter contest, the Democrats persisting in their measure, the Whig members, as the only means left them to defeat the bill, resolved to resign their seats in a body, and thus break up the Legislature, and appeal to the people in a new election. This they did in August, and issued an address to the people setting forth their grievance. The style of apportionment of which they complained, was then and still is known as "Gerrymandering"—taking its name from an alleged unfair apportionment of Massachusetts at an early date, under the auspices of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Another term quite freely used by the Whigs, was "Tin-Pan," which referred to the Legislative caucus of the Democratic members, to which all political matters were referred, and the decisions of which were rigidly enforced. The style of campaigning to which that contest led, is shown by the call issued by the Whig Central Committee of Lucas County, September 5, 1842, for a Mass Meeting. It was as follows:

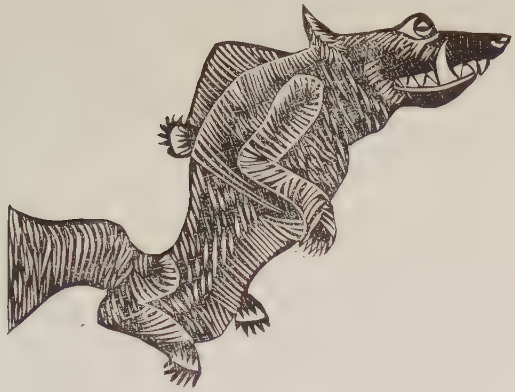
RALLY, WHIGS, AND KILL THE MONSTER!

"FIRST, LOOK ON THIS PICTURE"—



Sixteenth Congressional District (extending about 250 miles along the Ohio River).

"AND THEN ON THIS!"—



The Gerrymander.

THE GERRYMANDER, delineated above, is a rare animal of the genus Locofoco.* He was discovered in the "Tin-Pan," at Columbus, on the 10th of last month, where Byington & Co. had got him so trained that he could destroy annually, for ten years to come, from twenty-five to THIRTY THOUSAND WHIG VOTES, and thus secure to the Locofocos for that time, though vastly in the minority, *fourteen* of the twenty-one members of Congress!! As soon as the intentions of his keepers were known, the Whig members of the Legislature gave chase to the "Varmint," and commenced a fire of hot shot upon the whole menagerie. His keepers were routed, and the Gerrymander, severely crippled, was taken, and now awaits the sentence of the People. Here is a

SPECIMEN OF BYINGTON & CO.'S GERRYMANDERING:

A Whig District (16*th.*)		*A Locofoco District* (4*th.*)	
Washington	20,823	Stark	34,603
Athens	19,109	Tuscarawas	25,631
Meigs	11,452		
Gallia	13,444	Population	60,234
Lawrence	9,738	Locofoco Majority	163
Scioto	11,192		
Population	85,758		
Whig Majority	3,440		

The Whig District (a map of which may be seen above) has a population of more than 15,000 above the ratio; while the Locofoco District is more than 10,000 *below* the ratio! And this is done by those who prate about "Equal Rights" and "Democracy." Out upon such Hypocrites! Whigs of Lucas! Let us have a Mass Meeting at the House of David Mills, in Swanton,

ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH INST., AT 10 A. M.

And try, like good citizens and *real* Democrats, to kill this monster of a Gerrymander. Several Stump Speakers are expected to be present, and among them,

NATHANIEL B. ADAMS AND JAMES DURBIN,

Whig candidates for the Legislature from this District, will be present to speak to the People and learn their wishes. Come up, then, one and all—Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants and Professional Men—and let us counsel together. Friends of CLAY and CORWIN, turn out, and organize for the coming election! AROUSE, WHIGS! and make one more struggle for the election of honest men, the ascendancy of correct principles and the payment of the Contractors and Laborers on the Public Works! Delegates are to be appointed to attend a Whig Mass Convention at Tiffin, in Seneca County, on Friday, the 23d instant, where TOM CORWIN, "the Wagoner Boy," TOM EWING, "the Salt Boiler," and many other prominent Whig Speakers, will be present and address the People. Rally, Whigs! Rally as you did in 1840, and all will be well.

M. R. WAITE,
C. MATTHEWS,
S. L. COLLINS,
DAN. SEGUR,
CHAS. W. HILL,
Whig Central Committee.

September 5, 1842.

This matter would hardly be complete, without the characteristic description of the "Gerrymander," by the Whig Poet of the time, John Greiner, who, for many years, bore a prominent part in political campaigns in Ohio:

THE GERRYMANDER;

OR THE ANIMALS STIRRED UP WITH A LONG POLE.

TUNE—*Rosin the Bow.*

Come all ye Young Whigs of Ohio,
All ye, who are curious to see
The Wonderful Works of Creation,
Composing the MENAGERIE.

Holmes, Summit and Wayne in this figure,
Display all the forms of a QUAIL,
Escaped from the hands of its keeper
And fled with the loss of its tail.

Here Franklin, Champaign and Miami,
With Logan and Madison, too;
A sprightly and beautiful creature,
Is this same little KANGAROO.

Old Ross, Adams, Jackson and Hocking,
Would make a GREYHOUND without fail,
And Pike, the strong-hold of the Locos,
Lies snug at the root of the tail.

Washington, Scioto and Lawrence,
(Be sober, ye Whigs, and don't laugh),
With Gallia, Meigs and Old Athens,
Present to your view a GIRAFFE.

There's Morgan, and Perry and Licking,
Into Congress one *Taylor* to help,
In which you see plainly out-sticking
The form of a huge WATER-WHELP.

In Delaware, Knox and Coshocton,
We surely discern a great WHALE,
If the genius of man can concoct one
Complete, with head, body and tail.

In Marion, Richland and Union,
A Torpedo's shape is displayed,
Where Locos enjoyed sweet communion,
And thought to live long "in the shade."

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*The term "Locofoco," was in common use in this country for several years, being applied to the Democratic party by the Whigs. It was the original name given to friction matches. In 1834, it was sportively applied to the extreme portion of the Democratic party in New York, because at a meeting in Tammany Hall, at which there was great diversity of sentiment, the Chairman left his seat and the lights were extinguished with a view to dissolve the meeting; when those in favor of extreme measures produced "Locofoco" matches, relighted the room, continued the meeting and accomplished their object. From such application the use of the term was extended until it came to be applied to the entire Democratic party.

Cuyahoga, with Lake, Ashtabula,
  A CROCODILE on Erie's shore—
A collection of "Varmints," this, truly,
  Whose like has been seen ne'er before.

The result of the vote in Lucas County in 1842, was as follows:

Governor—Corwin (Whig), 805; Shannon (Democrat), 609; Lewis King (Anti-Slavery), 3. The Whigs had about 200 majority on their whole ticket. Horace Waite, of Maumee, was elected Commissioner, over James McCabe; and James M. Whitney, James Trowbridge and James Wilkison, Directors of the Poor, over Peter H. Shaw, Andrew Printup and Wm. Limbrick. James B. Steedman and Gilman C. Mudget (Democrats) were elected in the Representative District.

The *Blade* announced the result in the State with this introduction:

"The OLD COON IS DEAD! that 'same Old Coon' is dead, at last! We are completely used up!"

The Democrats gained largely through the Whig resignations, and had a larger majority in the Legislature than before; while Wilson Shannon was elected Governor, over Corwin, by 3,343 majority, against Corwin's majority of 16,130 over him in 1840. So, the "Gerrymander Monster" was not "killed" by Whig rashness, but lived through his appointed decade of life.

1843.

The Whigs held their County Convention August 10, 1843, with B. F. Stickney as President, and C. Matthews as Secretary. The following delegates were present from the Townships named:

Springfield—A. U. Hamilton, Harvey Kellogg, Herbert Holloway, Jacob Knaggy, A. H. Drummond, Thomas Wood, Samuel Divine, John Wilsey, John Burdo. Richfield—Isaac Washburn, Pliny Sanderson, Marcus Burnett. Waterville—H. J. Curtiss. Waynesfield—James Wilkison, F. E. Kirtland, C. A. Lamb, U. Spencer, Henry Reed, Jr., H. F. Waite, George Richardson, C. Matthews. Port Lawrence—George B. Way, C. M. Dorr, C. W. Hill, S. B. Comstock, D. McBain, B. F. Stickney, Edson Allen, C. G. Keeler. Washington—C. G. Shaw. Manhattan—Wm. Martin, I. S. Parker.

A second County Convention September 20th, of which Horace Waite was President and A. W. Fairbanks and O. Johnson, Secretaries, nominated a County ticket.

The vote of Lucas County, in October, 1843, was as follows:

Congress—M. H. Tilden, 697; E. D. Potter, 633. Senator—J. G. Sackett, 752; J. W. Waters, 561. Representative—Wm. Sheffield, 757; S. S. Sprague, 564. Sheriff—C. G. Shaw, 493; E. S. Frost, 813. Auditor—Urial Spencer, 940; Samuel Durgin, 402. Treasurer—F. E. Kirtland, 549; M. H. Butler, 279; John U. Pease,* 504. Commissioner—Galen B. Abell, 331; Arunah Lathrop, 439; Lyman Haughton,* 275. Coroner—John Hamilton, 740; Matthias Van Fleet, 673; G. G. Keeler, 96. Prosecuting Attorney—J. M. Coffinbury, 725; Frank Johnson, 716. Poor Directors—James Trowbridge, 762; John W. Collins, 520; Lyman Parcher,* 73. (The first named were Whigs, the second Democratic, and those marked with a star (*) independent candidates.)

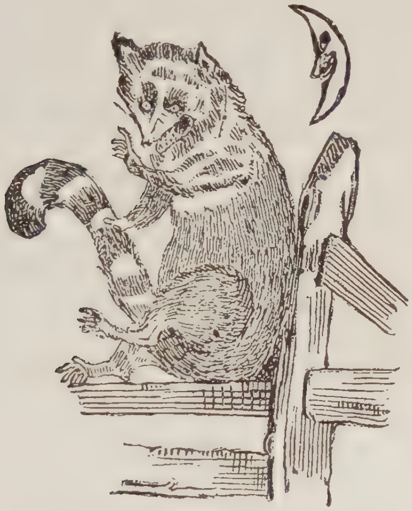
The *Blade* spoke of the result as a "defeat, disgraceful to the Whig party," the editor feeling "angry, dispirited, humiliated." Judge Potter was elected to Congress over Mr. Tilden by 1,015 majority.

1844.

The campaign of 1844 was made memorable by both the candidates and the issues involved. The Whigs nominated Henry Clay, then that party's favorite leader; while the Democrats, rejecting Mr. Van Buren, on the ground of his opposition to the annexation of Texas—had selected James K. Polk. The two main issues of the canvass, were the Tariff and the annexation of Texas to the Union, that then being an independent Nation. The Whigs supported, and the Democrats opposed, the policy of Protection in the levy of import duties; while the former opposed, and the latter favored, the admission of Texas. The campaign, while lacking in degree the more distinctive features of that of 1840, partook somewhat of its enthusiasm, while in partisan bitterness it exceeded its predecessor. The important question of the Tariff, before or since, has not been as thoroughly discussed, as it was at that time—a fact largely due to the candidacy of Mr. Clay, known as the "father of the American System." That gentleman found his chief embarrassment with the Texas question, in consequence of the recognized fact that the annexation of that Nation was sought in the interest of the South, as means for maintaining the political power of that section in the Government. Himself a Southern man, Mr. Clay found it difficult, while opposing annexation, to avoid a seeming indifference to the will or interest of the South. In order to relieve himself of such embarrassment, it was, that he wrote his celebrated letter of July 1, 1844, in which he used the words: "Personally, I have no objection to the annexation of Texas; but I certainly would not be willing to see the Union dissolved or seriously jeopardized, for the sake of acquiring Texas." This sentence, as the occasion, far more than as a just cause, of accusation of double-dealing with the question, may have been the turning point of Mr. Clay's candidacy. Being used as evidence of real sympathy on his part with annexation, it is probable that the State of New York, from that cause, was lost to him, and with that the Presidency—Polk's plurality there being only 5,106; while James G. Birney (Anti-Slavery) received 15,812 votes, an increase of 13,004 over his vote in 1840, which increase was believed to be due mainly to the apprehension on the part of Anti-Slavery Whigs, that Mr. Clay was "personally" favorable, if not to the annexation of Texas, at least to the strengthening of the Slave-holding power in the Government.

It would certainly be a remarkable coincidence if two words—"personally," in 1844, and "Romanism" 40 years later—should each have decided a Presidential contest, and in each case by the change of a few votes in the State of New York.

Encouraged by the signal success of the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign of 1840, the Whigs naturally were ready for a repetition of the same policy in the Presidential contest of 1844. While "the spirit of 1840" was yet with the party leaders and earnestness among the rank and file, the novelty of former methods had disappeared. To vary the programme, the "Coon" was made specially prominent in 1844. Thus, the Whigs had a favorite song, which was illustrated with the following picture, and commenced with the words here quoted, to wit:



As I walked out by de light ob de moon,
Merrily singing dis old tune,
Dah I spy dat same Old Coon,
A sittin' on a rail.

A favorite picture with the Whig press throughout the campaign, was one which presented the Democratic emblem (the Rooster) on his back, with the Coon on him and "making the feathers fly." The result of the campaign, however, was such, that this picture was not in use after the Presidential election.

"The Hickory Club of Toledo" was organized March 27, 1844, at the National Hotel, A. B. Waite, proprietor. The Club had a constitution of 18 sections, with 7 by-laws beside. Its declared object was "to render efficient aid to the Democratic party at all times, prior to and at the next Presidential canvass," &c. Its officers were:

President, Lyman Wheeler; 1st Vice-President, Edmund Fitch; 2d Vice-President, Clark H. Ryder; Recording Secretary, Truman C. Everts; Corresponding Secretary, D. O. Morton; Treasurer, C. I. Scott. Vigilance Committee—First Ward, S. B. Scott, Pat. McCarty, J. J. Voglesang; Second Ward, Thomas Carr, Ira L. Clark, Charles Mertz; Third Ward, A. Clum, A. Willey, M. Shumaker. Committee on Printing, Timothy Tredwell, G. D. Palmer.

The first meeting for the Club, after perfecting its organization, was in connection with the appointment of Canal Collector at Toledo. It seems that Clark H. Ryder had served in that capacity, and was the choice of the Club for re-appointment; but the Board of Public Works had appointed Abner L. Backus, of Maumee City. The matter was referred to a special committee, whose report is not given.

The following members of the Ohio Legislature were elected in 1844:

Senators—Lucas, Wood, Hancock and Ottawa, Charles W. O'Neal (Whig); Huron and Erie, John R. Osborn (Whig); Sandusky, Seneca and Crawford, Amos E. Wood (Democrat). Representatives—Lucas, Wood, Hancock and Ottawa, Elijah Huntington (Whig); Sandusky, John Bell (Democrat); Seneca, Henry Cronise (Democrat); Huron and Erie, Benjamin Summers (Whig); Putnam, Paulding, Williams and Henry, E. S. Dodd (Democrat).

One feature of the campaign of 1844 in Lucas County, consisted in the selection of M. R. Waite, Henry Reed, Jr., C. W. Hill and Frank Johnson, as speakers for the Whigs, who published a notice, expressing their readiness, upon proper notice, to meet champions of the Democratic cause in public discussion.

The result of the State election in Lucas County in 1844, was as follows:

Governor—M. Bartley, 1,069; David Tod, 789; Leicester King,* 12. Congress—J. Watson Riley, 1,071; Wm. Sawyer, 786. Senator—C. W. O'Neal, 1,065; W. V. Way, 522; Richard Mott,* 265. Representative—Elijah Huntington, 1,074; Daniel F. Cook, 519; S. H. Steedman, 232. Recorder—Junius Flagg, 1,036; Nathaniel Leggett, 804. Commissioner—Lyman Parcher, 1,068; Leonard Whitmore, 771. Surveyor—Wm. Martin, 1,093; Chester Briggs, 722. Poor Directors—Mavor Brigham, 1,066; James Wilkison, 1,066; John W. Collins, 777; John Leonardson, 585. (The first named were Whig candidates, the second Democratic, and those marked with a star (*) were independent candidates.)

The vote of Toledo then stood—Whig, 184; Democratic, 150; Liberty (Anti-Slavery), 2. The vote of Lucas County was—Whig, 1,069; Democratic, 789; Liberty, 12.

1845.

The Whig County Convention for 1845, was held at Swanton, September 27th, with L. L. Morehouse, of Waterville, for President, and W. H. Hall, of Maumee, for Secretary. Wm. Baker, H. T. Smith and John C. Espy prepared the resolutions. Daniel Segur, C. W. Hill, F. E. Kirtland, C. Matthews, W. Pray, J. G. Klinck and W. Richards, were appointed as Central Committee. The result of the election in the County was as follows (the first names being those of Whigs, and the second of Democrats):

Representative—Lyman Parcher, 964; Eber Wilson, 540; Commissioner—Pliny Lathrop, 775; Daniel Swift, 725. Treasurer—Frederick E. Kirtland, 754; Elisha S. Frost, 723. Auditor—Wm. F. Dewey, 886; John U. Pease, 578. Sheriff—Luther Dodge, 717; Alfred C. Hough, 704. Coroner—Edwin Avery, 882; John Van Fleet, 620. Prosecuting Attorney—Thomas Dunlap, Jr., 848; Henry S. Commager, 614. Infirmary Direcctor—Jessup W. Scott, 704; Daniel B. Mooney, 666. (Mr. Scott had declined the nomination given him.)

1846.

The Whig District Convention was held at Section Ten, Miami & Erie Canal, July 14, 1846, of which J. Y. Sackett, of Putnam, was President; F. E. Kirtland, of Lucas, and Thomas H. Huzzey, of Mercer, Vice-Presidents; and J. S. Conklin, of Shelby, and E. Marot, of Allen, Secretaries. Morrison R. Waite was nominated for Congress. The Whig County Convention was held September 2d, at Swanton, with Major B. F. Stickney as President, and A. W. Fairbanks and H. T. Smith as Secretaries. A County ticket was nominated and the following Central Committee appointed: C. Matthews, E. Mack, D. Segur, L. L. Morehouse and J. G. Klinck.

The vote of the County in October (Whigs first, Democrats second) was as follows:

Governor—Wm. Bebb, 1,028; David Tod, 749. Congress—M. R. Waite, 1,042; Wm. Sawyer, 731. Senator—Lyman Parcher, 1,023; Jesse Wheeler, 682; Representative—Aaron H. Bigelow, 1,074; John McMahan, 663. Commissioner—L. L. Morehouse, 985; George W. Reynolds, 744. Surveyor—D. L. Westcott, 1,015; Andrew Young, 709. Infirmary Director—Daniel Segur, 1,026; John U. Pease, 678. For Samuel Lewis (Liberty candidate for Governor)—six votes in Waynesfield, one in Waterville, one in York and one in Chesterfield (the latter two Townships being now in Fulton County).

Mr. Bebb was chosen Governor, by a vote of 118,857, to 116,489 for Tod, and 10,799 for Lewis. Mr. Sawyer was elected to Congress.

1847.

The Whigs held a County Convention at Swanton, September 4, 1847, of which C. W. Hill was President, and J. G. Klinck, Secretary. A ticket was nominated, and Elisha Mack, D. Segur, L. L. Morehouse, J. G. Klinck and Lyman Parcher appointed a Central Committee. The vote in October was as follows:

Representative—John C. Spink, 1,045; E. D. Potter, 826. Treasurer—L. Parcher, 968; John E. Hunt, 884. Sheriff—Elisha Mack, 1,051; E. S. Frost, 840. Auditor—W. F. Dewey, 1,076; M. D. Hibbard, 806. Recorder—Horace Thacher, 1,025; Lucien B. Lathrop, 831. Prosecuting Attorney—Wm. H. Hall, 939; D. O. Morton, 911. Commissioner—Daniel Knowles, 1,085; — Kendall, 797. Coroner—Edwin Avery, 1,061; Clark H. Ryder, 807. Infirmary Director—Wm. St. Clair, 1,070; Austin Willey, 803. (First names, Whigs; second, Democrats.) Judge Potter was elected Representative.

1848.

The Presidential campaign of 1848, was not as active as its two immediate predecessors, but had the new feature of a "third candidate" (Martin Van Buren), who ran as the "Free Soil" or Anti-Slavery champion, General Zachary Taylor being the nominee of the Whigs and General Lewis Cass that of the Democrats. The candidacy of Van Buren operated differently in different States. In Ohio, its result was the success of the Cass electors, while New York was by such means given to Taylor, and his election assured.

A County "Free Soil" meeting held at Toledo in July, 1848, appointed 25 delegates to the Buffalo National Convention. Richard Mott was Chairman, and P. Smith, Secretary. The following named delegates were chosen:

John Fitch, Charles R. Miller, P. Smith, T. U. Bradbury, John U. Pease, Decius Wadsworth, M. H. Tilden, J. A. Mooney, J. M. Brigham, Jacob Clark, J. E. Kendall, Wm. H. Newton, P. B. Peckham, Thos. Clark, 2d, C. F. Abbott, E. P. Bassett, Dr. Isaac Hazlett, Lyman Wheeler, David Crane, Charles A. Crane, Richard Mott, D. B. Mooney, S. L. Collins, E. H. Fassett, Charles A. King.

The Whig Senatorial Convention for Lucas, Wood, Sandusky, Ottawa and Henry Counties, was held at Perrysburg, of which M. R. Waite was President, and H. T. Smith and S. T. Hosmer, Secretaries. Among the delegates present were Sardis Richard and R. B. Hayes, of Sandusky County.

The vote of Lucas county at the State election, 1848, was as follows:

Governor—Seabury Ford*, 1,239; J. B. Weller†, 1,126. Congress—John Fitch‡, 1,234; E. D. Potter†, 1,082. Senator—John C. Spink*, 1,145; James Myers†, 1,165. Representative—Harlow Butler*, 1,163; Freeborn Potter†, 1,172. Commissioner—Pliny Lathrop*, 1,158; Stephen Haughton†, 1,182. Poor House Director—Daniel Segur*, 1,131; Thos. Clark, 2d,† 1,207. (* Whigs. † Democrats. ‡ Free Soil.) The vote for President stood: Taylor, 1,298; Cass, 1,197; Van Buren, 327.

As will be seen, the "Free Soil" vote was drawn most largely from the Democrats.

1849.

The Whigs of Lucas County held a Convention at Swanton August 11, 1849, of which M. R. Waite was President, and H. T. Smith, of the Maumee River *Times*, and A. W. Fairbanks, of the Toledo *Blade*, Secretaries. After nominating a County ticket, the Convention declared its views as to Slavery as follows:

WHEREAS, The institution of Slavery is opposed to natural law, the spirit of a Republican Government and the tendency of the age; therefore,

Resolved, That while we recognize the right of our sister States to regulate their internal policy, as guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, we regard Slavery as a grievous moral, social and political evil, and that the efforts of our Government, both State and National, should be so directed as to effect the entire eradication of the same and its consequent evils from our favored land.

The "Free Democracy" of Toledo held a meeting August 11, 1849, with David Crane as Chairman, and John Fitch as Secretary. James Love, C. R. Miller, J. W. McGee, and Alex. Henderson were appointed to select delegates to a County Convention, and reported the following:

John Fitch, James Love, Mavor Brigham, David Crane, W. J. Kendall, C. R. Miller, T. U. Bradbury, J. W. McGee, Edson Allen, John P. Freeman, M. Mooney, Alex. Henderson, F. L. Nichols, C. Drake, Pat. Carey, A. B. Waite, W. C. Sage, C. F. Abbott, Ira E. Lee, Andrew Shurtz, J. Jessup, A. Case, B. Pfanner, Decius Wadsworth, Benj. Hobert, Quinby Church.

The "Free Democracy" held a County Convention in Swanton, August 15, 1849, with John U. Pease as President, and Mavor Brigham and Don A. Pease Secretaries. A County ticket was nominated and a platform adopted. The latter declared Slavery to be "a moral, social and political evil;" and asserted that, without the slightest interference with the independence and sovereignty of the several States, Congress ought to use its constitutional power to prevent the increase, to mitigate, and finally eradicate the evils of Slavery. John U. Pease, John Fitch, C. C. Allman, Mavor Brigham and Wm. E. Parmelee were appointed as a Central Committee. The Democratic County Convention was at the same time in session at Swanton, and conference was had between the two bodies, resulting in the adoption of a common platform and the choice of the same ticket.

The Lucas County Democratic Convention, at Swanton (August 15), had Andrew Young for President, and Jerome B. Myers and A. B. Mead for Secretaries. Its platform was the same as that of the Free Democratic Convention, and adopted the same ticket, with the exception of John J. Schnall for Surveyor. The following Central Committee were appointed: Daniel Swift, T. C. Everts, Andrew Young, A. Lathrop, T. W. Walker, E. Dodd, A. C. Hough.

The Whig candidate for Representative in the State Legislature (Lucas and Henry Counties) was Morrison R. Waite, then of Maumee City. The Democratic candidate was Lucien B. Lathrop, and the Free Democratic candidate, Freeborn Potter. The vote of Lucas County was as follows:

Representative—M. R. Waite*, 1,261; L. B. Lathrop†, 1,029; F. Potter‡, 114. Treasurer—Lyman Parcher*, 1,369; A. C. Hough¶, 1,052. Sheriff, Elisha Mack*, 1,338; J. R. Bond¶, 1,070. Auditor—W. F. Dewey*, 1,219; T. Clark, 2d¶, 1,119. Prosecuting Attorney—Wm. H. Hall*, 1,310; H. S. Commager¶, 1,086. Commissioner—Samuel Divine*, 1,291; James McCabe¶, 1,088. Coroner—Geo. D. Treat*, 1,266; David Crane¶, 1,130. Infirmary Director—Robert A. Howard*, 1,277; Two Stickney¶, 1,105. Surveyor—Henry J. Vaughn*, 1,284; J. J. Schnall†, 1,026; D. A. Pease‡, 90. (* Whigs. † Democrats. ‡ Free Democrats. ¶ Democratic and Free Democratic candidates.)

Mr. Waite had 232 plurality in Lucas, while Mr. Lathrop had 74 plurality in Henry—electing the former by 158. Mr. Potter had 8 votes in Henry.

1850.

A Democratic County Convention was held at Maumee City January 2, 1850, of which John E. Hunt was President, Clark H. Ryder and T. W. Walker Vice-Presidents, and C. I. Scott Secretary.

The candidates and vote in Lucas County, at the State election of 1850, were as follows:

Governor—Wm. Johnston,* 785; Reuben Wood,† 776. Congress—J. W. Riley,‡ 820; A. P. Edgerton,† 775. Senator—John Kelley,* 830; James Myers,† 741. Representative—Sanford L. Collins,* 876; S. H. Steedman, 716. Recorder—Horace Thacher,* 962; —— Hunt,† 735. Commissioner—Robert A. Forsyth,* 862; —— Holloway,† 654. Infirmary Directors—Haskell D. Warren,* 823; —— Willey,† 771; Wm. St. Clair,* 809; —— Young,† 761. (*Whigs. †Democrats. ‡Independents).

The result of an attempt made in Toledo in October, 1850, to protest against the Fugitive Slave law, then recently enacted by Congress, may be worth recording here. About 100 citizens—chiefly Whigs and "Free Soilers"—called a meeting for the purpose named, of which Ira L. Clark was Chairman, and H. Graham Secretary. The Chairman appointed John Fitch, Chas. R. Miller, E. P. Bassett, James Myers and Wm. Baker, as a Committee on Resolutions. The resolutions prepared in advance, though not satisfactory to all of the Committee, as being too revolutionary in character, were introduced, and freely discussed by Messrs. H. D. Mason, E. D. Potter (member of Congress), James Myers, C. R. Miller, D. O. Morton, Wm. Baker, and John Fitch, when Judge Mason introduced other resolutions, more conservative in spirit and tone, and recognizing the binding force of law as the only security for liberty and order. These were accepted by a large majority.

1851.

The vote in October, 1851, in Lucas County, was as follows:

Governor—S. F. Vinton, 897; Reuben Wood, 1,038; Samuel Lewis (Anti-Slavery), 28. District Judge—R. P. Buckland, 910; Lucius B. Otis, 1,045. Senator—James M. Coffinbury, 904; Wm. Mungen, 1,053. Representative—Elisha Mack, 957; Lucien B. Lathrop, 972. Probate Judge—James M. Whitney, 886; Chas. I. Scott, 939. Clerk—Walstein H. Hickox, 906; Denison Steele, 943. Prosecuting Attorney—Wm. H. Hall, 936; John J. Manor, 987. Sheriff—H. D. Kingsbury, 797; Elijah Dodd, 936; Jonathan Lundy (Independent), 157. Coroner—Wm. D. Herrick, 875; John

G. Kemme, 1,039. Auditor — Samuel Blanchard, 872; Andrew Young, 946. Treasurer—Haskell D. Warren, 752; John E. Hunt, 1,056; Harvey Kellogg (Independent), 155. Commissioner — Russell C. Daniels, 961; Peter C. Lewis, 977. Surveyor—Samuel Divine, 877; Thos. Clark 2d, 1,044. Infirmary Director — Luke Tipton, 883; Geo. Atkinson, 995. (First named, Whigs; and second named Democrats).

This was the first election held under the new State Constitution.

1852.

In the Presidential campaign of 1852, the candidates were: Whig — General Winfield Scott and William A. Graham, of North Carolina. Democratic—Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King. Anti-Slavery—John P. Hale and George W. Julian.

The delegates from Lucas County to the "National Democratic Convention" at Pittsburg, which nominated the latter ticket, were John Lambert (a Revolutionary soldier), Wm. M. White, John U. Pease, James Love, W. E. Parmelee, Dr. Oscar White, Mayor Brigham, C. R. Miller, Philo Hall, Decius Wadsworth, Dr. J. L. Chase, J. Jessup, Two Stickney, J. Lundy, J. V. Straight, E. Newland Morely, Lewis Lambert, J. P. Freeman.

A call was issued in July, 1852, for a meeting of voters of Lucas County favorable to the election of Franklin Pierce, the Democratic nominee for President. As showing who were among the active Democrats of the County at that time, the following names signed to that call are here given, to wit:

Ira E. Lee, Matthias S. Vanfleet, James M. Ashley,* Truman H. Hoag, Geo. W. Reynolds,* Freeborn Potter, Elijah Dodd, Henry S. Commager, John Fitch,* D. O. Morton, Stephen J. Springer, James Myers,* Chas. W. Chesebro, Chas. I. Scott, John Vanfleet, Andrew Young, John Halpin, Chas. Dodge,* Alex. Anderson, E. P. Bassett,* Joel W. Kelsey,* Denison Steele,* John J. Manor, Chauncey Merrills, Wheeler French.

Of the above, the eight indicated by an asterisk (*) acted with the Republican party subsequently formed, withdrawing from the Democratic party on account of the Slavery agitation.

The October election of 1852 was given unusual interest in this County, by the vote then to be taken on the question of a removal of the County-seat from Maumee City to Toledo. The vote on candidates was as follows:

Judge of Supreme Court—D. A. Haynes,* 1,391; W. B. Caldwell,† 2,097. Congress—D. C. Parker,* 1,386; A. P. Edgerton,† 2,098; Woolsey Welles,‡ 100. Commissioner—W. F. Dewey,* 1,887; A. J. Eldridge,† 1,529; W. M. White,‡ 100; Benj. Joy,† 54. Infirmary Director—S. B. Comstock,* 1,387; Dennis Coghlin,† 2,076; W. E. Parmelee,‡ 101. (*Whigs. †Democrats. ‡Free Democrats).

1854.

The campaign of 1854, was chiefly distinguished for the unparalleled popular uprising, which was caused mainly by the attempt to repeal the "Missouri Compromise line," of 1820, which divided Slave from Free territory belonging to the United States. Such action was then sought in connection with the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, with the right of property in Slaves therein until they should become States. The effect of this movement at the North was to arouse a latent Anti-Slavery sentiment existing in both the Whig and Democratic parties, leading to combined action against the proposed policy. The Whig party, as a body, with a large number of Democrats, became merged in what was temporarily known as the "Anti-Nebraska," and soon came to be the Republican party. In Ohio, this organization received its start at a State Convention held at Columbus in March, 1854.

The first step in such movement in Lucas County, consisted of a Mass Convention, held at Toledo, September 2, 1854, with David Harroun, of Sylvania, as temporary, and Wm. Taylor, of Spencer, as permanent President, and F. L. Nichols as temporary, and Wm. E. Parmelee as permanent Secretary.

The candidates for Judge of Common Pleas Court, were: Anti-Nebraska, John Fitch; Democratic, Thomas M. Cooley.

The Anti-Nebraska Congressional Convention was held at Defiance, September 16th, of which Asher Cook was President, and S. M. Snodgrass Secretary. The Committee on Resolutions consisted of Samuel B. Scott, of Lucas; W. L. Cook, of Wood; P. C. Bassett, of Putnam; S. E. Blakeslee, of Williams; and John Paul, of Defiance. Richard Mott, of Lucas, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Congress. The following District Committee was appointed: Woolsey Welles, of Defiance; Chas. Kent, of Lucas; Geo. W. Baird, of Wood; A. S. Latty, of Paulding; and P. C. Bassett, of Putnam.

On the question of Slavery, as presented by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, then before Congress, the Democratic Congressional Convention for the Toledo (5th) District, declared that said bill had produced great difference in opinion in the Democratic party of the District, as to the practical effect of that measure; and that while such division in sentiment existed, the party agreed that "Slavery was an unmitigated evil;" and that they were opposed to its extension, and would do what they could to prevent its extension to any of the Territories and confine it to its present limits. On this platform Henry S. Commager, of Toledo, was nominated for Congress. The President of the Convention was T. S. C. Morrison, of Henry, and the Secretaries, C. C. Allman, of

Fulton, and Henry Brown, of Hancock County. The delegates from Lucas County were James Myers, J. R. Bond, J. B. Steedman, Denison Steele, Elijah Dodd, Thos. Brophy, S. H. Steedman, Michael Shields, John Van Fleet, H. V. Ayers, Josiah Riley, A. V. Stebbins, Freeborn Potter, R. C. Lemmon, Francis Manor, Jacob Fancher, Seneca E. Sterling.

The vote in Lucas County at the October election (1854) was as follows (the first named candidates being Anti-Nebraska and the second Democratic):

Judge of Supreme Court—J. R. Swan, 1,589; S. F. Norris, 795. Congress—Richard Mott, 1,614; H. S. Commager, 764. Judge of Common Pleas—John Fitch, 1,577; T. M. Cooley, 815. Probate Judge—Horace Thacher, 1,590; Chas. I. Scott, 787. County Clerk—F. L. Nichols, 1,413; Denison Steele, 975. Commissioner—Joel W. Kelsey, 1,557; P. C. Lewis, 844. Surveyor—D. A. Pease, 1,547; —— Doane, 844. Infirmary Director—H. Holmes, 1,575; — Colburn, 813.

The result in the Judicial District (majorities being given), was as follows:

	Fitch.	*Cooley.*
Lucas County	762	----
Ottawa "	1,441	----
Sandusky "	100	----
Erie "	561	----
Huron "	----	74

Fitch's majority, 2,650.

The vote in the County as compared with 1853, was as follows:

	Governor—1853.			*Congress—1854.*	
	Medill. *Dem.*	*Barrere* *Whig.*	*Lewis. Free Soil.*	*Commager. Dem.*	*Mott. Anti. Neb.*
Toledo—1st Ward	63	61	4	42	152
" —2d Ward	84	101	13	29	222
" —3d Ward	367	69	13	84	174
" —4th Ward	298	85	7	205	215
Port Lawrence	29	2	0	22	4
Maumee—1st Ward	100	70	9	73	123
" —2d Ward	42	12	4	19	14
" —3d Ward	21	13	2	13	20
Waynesfield	12	2	2	5	7
Sylvania	47	67	29	13	100
Monclova	43	19	0	26	44
Waterville	97	71	2	62	79
Oregon	40	39	22	18	97
Richfield	35	49	8	18	61
Spencer	45	14	3	9	43
Swanton	23	20	0	10	22
Washington	52	77	16	38	78
Springfield	46	62	22	36	78
Manhattan	50	33	0	18	57
Providence	74	22	0	25	27
Totals	1570	886	216	764	1614
Majorities	684	----	----	----	850

Probably, the most extraordinary change in public feeling, as shown by popular elections, was that which occurred in Ohio between 1852 and 1854. The extent of such change is indicated by the following table, showing the majorities in the several Congressional Districts in this State, at the two elections referred to.

Districts.	*1852.*		
	Whig Majority.	*Democratic Majority.*	*Free Soil Vote.*
1	----	1535	83
2	931	----	142
3	147	----	----
4	----	1270	183
5	----	4511	102
6	----	271	108
7	2565	----	1259
8	2781	----	442
9	----	6104	762
10	895	----	----
11	----	2354	323
12	----	66	333
13	----	709	2390
14	----	2828	3030
15	31	----	2630
16	815	----	189
17	----	1088	1708
18	----	1833	5274
19	----	----	5752
20	----	----	1220
21	----	538	----
			25945

Districts.	*1854.*		
	Members Elected.	*Majority.*	*Change.*
1	Timothy Day	3274	4809
2	John S. Harrison	3671	2740
3	L. D. Campbell	2565	2418
4	M. H. Nichols	5930	7200
5	Richard Mott	3112	7623
6	Joseph R. Emrie	4540	4811
7	Aaron Harlan	7621	5056
8	Benj. Stanton	7650	4869
9	C. K. Watson	2781	8885
10	Oscar F. Moore	4159	3264
11	V. B. Horton	2911	5265
12	Samuel Galloway	3308	3374
13	John Sherman	2823	3532
14	Philemon Bliss	2747	5575
15	W. R. Sapp	2855	2824
16	Edward Ball	2193	1378
17	C. J. Albright	2315	3403
18	Benj. F. Leith	3685	5518
19	Edward Wade	4620	----
20	J. R. Giddings	3190	----
21	John A. Bingham	4622	5160
		80562	87924

In 1852, the 19th and 20th Districts elected Free Soil members over both other parties, the vote standing as follows:

Nineteenth District—Case (Whig), 4,046; Wilson (Dem.), 3,715; Wade (Free Soil), 5,275.

Twentieth District—Newton (Whig), 4,179; Woods (Dem.), 4,227; Giddings (Free Soil), 5,752.

The vote on State ticket in 1852, stood as follows: Whig, 128,500; Democratic, 146,795; Free Soil, 22,167. In 1854—Republican, 186,498; Democratic, 109,075. Republican gain, over Whig vote, 57,998; Democratic loss, 37,720.

As seen, while the Democrats elected 12 of the 21 members in 1852, they did not secure one in 1854.

1855.

A Democratic County Convention was held at Toledo, September 5, 1855, of which H. S. Commager was President, Arunah Lathrop and John Van Fleet Vice Presidents, and Jerome B. Myers and G. P. McCadden Secretaries. The following delegates were appointed:

To a Senatorial Convention—Birt. Keeley, Pat. Carey, L. B. Lathrop, S. E. Sterling, S. C. Brainard, Arunah Lathrop, B. Fairchilds, B. Linsley, J. Goodrich, J. M. Sankson, S. H. Steedman, Edward Bissell, Valentine Wall, Ira E. Lee, John J. Manor, J. Colburn, J. B. Steedman, F. Jennings, W. King, R. C. Lemmon, S. J. Springer, W. W. Howe, David S. Wilder, H. S. Commager.

To a Representative Convention—Freeborn Potter, Pat. Carey, O. Holloway, B. Barnes, N. C. Hall, C. C. Lathrop, James Egnew, P. C. Lewis, S. Jay, A. N. Cromwell, Ed. Bissell, J. R. Bond, R. C. Lemmon, J. J. Manor, A. L. Backus, J. B. Steedman, F. Jennings, H. Rudd, W. W. Howe, M. Shields, David S. Wilder, H. S. Commager, J. G. Isham, Wm. Kraus. The Central Committee consisted of Andrew Young, J. Colburn, L. B. Lathrop, Fred. Bissell, F. Manor, S. E. Sterling, S. Jay.

The result of the October election, 1855, in Lucas County, was:

Governor--S. P. Chase, 1,618; Wm. Medill, 1,409. Senator—W. S. Lunt, 1,548; M. C. Whitely, 1,518. Representative—L. H. Upham, 1,482; R. C. Lemmon, 1,445. Auditor— —— Titus, 1,504; C. H. Coy, 1,546. Sheriff—H. D. Kingsbury, 1,495; S. J. Springer, 1,576. Treasurer—Benjamin Joy, 1,633; Wm. Limbrick, 1,338. Prosecuting Attorney—J. J. Manor, 1,541; H. L. Hosmer, 1,496. Commissioners—D. F. Cook, 1 564; Wm. Taylor, 1,336; Dan. Segur, 1.444; S. C. Brainard, 1,538. Infirmary Director— —— Hathaway, 1,494; Andrew Printup, 1,514; Dennis Coghlin, 1,533; C. C. Lathrop, 1,526.

1856.

The political chaos caused by the combined influences of the Kansas-Nebraska movement and the Know-Nothing or American organization, had so far been resolved to order, in 1856, as to bring forth the Republican party for the Presidential campaign. That organization was composed mainly from the Whig party (which practically ceased to be in 1854), with large numbers of Anti-Slavery Democrats. The American party maintained its organization and placed in the field a ticket (John Bell for President, Edward Everett for Vice-President). The Republican ticket consisted of John C. Fremont and Wm. L. Dayton; while that of the Democrats was composed of James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge. Between the latter two parties the main issue related to the Slavery question, as raised in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. On that, the South was an unit, while the North was divided. The result was the success of the Democratic ticket. The vote in Lucas County at the State election, October, 1856, was as follows:

Governor—S. P. Chase, 1,371; R. P. Ranney, 1,629; Daniel Peck, 398. Judge of Common Pleas—S. F. Taylor, 1,381; Horatio Wildman, 1,621. Congress—Richard Mott, 1,497; A. P. Edgerton, 1,602. Recorder—J. G. Klinck, 1,172; Thos. Brophy, 1,595; C. B. Holloway, 536. Surveyor—W. M. White, 1,356; W. H. Harris, 1,665; J. B. Marston, 400. Commissioner (3 years)—John H. Whitaker. 1,351; Sereno C. Brainard, 1,655; W. H. Raymond, 483. Commissioner (1 year)—Wm. Taylor, 1,357; Dan. Segur, 1,559; J. M. Brigham, 423. Infirmary Director (3 years)—John U. Pease, 1,335; Clark C. Lathrop, 1,655; Wm. Richardson, 408. Same, 1 year—Jos. Langenderfer, 1,348; Jorathmel Colburn, 1,609; W. D. Herrick, 476. For Bank Charter, 1,650. Against same, 35. (First named being Republican, second Democratic, and third American candidates.)

1857.

The Republicans held their County Convention for 1857, on the 8th of August, with James M. Ashley as President, and E. W. Lenderson as Secretary. E. W. Lenderson was nominated for Auditor, H. D. Kingsbury for Sheriff, Henry Bennett for Probate Judge, F. A. Jones for Prosecuting Attorney, Peleg T. Clark for Clerk, Samuel Blanchard for Treasurer, Wm. Taylor for Commissioner, R. A. Forsyth for Infirmary Director, and Dr. Valentine Braun for Coroner. The Democratic Representative Convention (Lucas and Fulton Counties) was held at Delta, August 19, 1857, with Freeborn Potter as President, and Patrick H. Dowling, of Lucas, and James K. Newcomer, of Fulton, as Secretaries. Octavius Waters was nominated for Representative.

The Lucas County American (Know-Nothing) Convention met at Monclova, August 22, 1857, and nominated the following ticket: Probate Judge, Horace Thacher; Clerk, Warren Russell; Sheriff, Wm. Warren; Treasurer, B. H. Bush; Prosecuting Attorney, E. D. Nye; Commissioner, Wm. D. Herrick; Infirmary Director, Moses McKissick; Coroner, Dr. Chadwick.

The result in Lucas County was:

Governor—S. P. Chase,* 1,632; H. B. Payne,† 1,661; P. Van Trump.‡ 203. Senator—C. W. Hill,* 1,801; J. N. Westcott,† 1,633. Representative—S. A. Raymond,* 1,760; Octavius Waters,† 1,614. (* Republicans. † Democrats. ‡ Americans.)

The Republican candidates for Clerk, Infirmary Director, Sheriff, Coroner and Treasurer were elected, and the Democratic candidates for Probate Judge (Thos. Dunlap), Commissioner (Edward Bissell), Prosecuting Attorney (Ira E. Lee), and Auditor (Cyrus D. Hanks), were elected.

Mr. Westcott (Democrat) was elected State Senator by 136 majority over General Hill. Mr. Raymond (Republican), was elected Representative. Daniel F. Cook, of Maumee City, was first nominated by the Republicans, but declined for the reason that he had no partisan policy which he wished to promote. Chase was elected Governor by a vote of 160,568, to 159,065 for Payne and 9,263 for Van Trump.

1858.

The Republican Convention of the Fifth Congressional District, met at Defiance, July 22, 1858, of which C. M. Godfrey, of Putnam, was President; John Taylor, of Defiance, and J. W. Ross, of Wood, Vice-Presidents; and W. C. Earl of Lucas, E. A. Higgins of Wood, J. D. Baker of Defiance, E. W. Fuller of Fulton, Geo. Weimer of Henry, and I. R. Sherwood of Williams, Secretaries. A ballot for candidate for Congress stood: Richard Mott, 83; James M. Ashley, 110. Mr. Ashley was declared the nominee and addressed the Convention. It was generally understood, that but for a pervading doubt as to Mr. Mott's accepting the position for a third term, he would have been nominated without serious opposition, he having served with very general acceptance.

The vote in Lucas County, October 12, 1858, was as follows:

Judge of Supreme Court—W. V. Peck,* 1,768; T. W. Bartley,† 1,581. Congress—J. M. Ashley,* 1,746; Wm. Mungen,† 1,557. Judge of Common Pleas Court—S. T. Worcester,* 1,764; Horatio Wildman,† 1,567. Commissioner—Wm. Taylor,* 1,737; Benj. Joy,† 1,600. Coroner—Alfred Bostwick,* 1,804; Thos. Tiernan,† 1,494. Infirmary Director—I. N. Hathaway,* 1,628; W. W. Howe,† 1,698. (* Republicans. † Democrats.)

The vote on question of a new Jail stood—Yes, 1,566; No, 1,181.

Mr. Ashley was elected to Congress by a vote in the District of 10,532, to 9,987 for Mr. Mungen. The Republican majority in the State was 20,344. Worcester's majority for Judge was 913 in the District.

1859.

The local campaign of 1859 was mainly distinguished for the active and somewhat bitter contest in connection with the election of Judge of the Common Pleas Court, for the Sub-District embracing Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Erie and Huron Counties. Judge John Fitch was the incumbent and the Republican candidate for re-election. The Democrats presented no nomination of their own, but at their District Convention recommended the members of the party to support Charles Kent, a Republican and an independent candidate. The contest had but little effect upon the balance of the tickets of the two parties.

The Republican Representative Convention (Lucas and Fulton Counties) was held at Wauseon, August 23, 1859, with Clark Waggoner, of Lucas, as President, and E. W. Fuller and H. Bays, of Fulton, as Secretaries. Dennison Steele, of Lucas, was nominated for Representative, on a vote of 30, to 28 for L. L. Morehouse of Lucas County.

The Democratic County Convention met September 6th, with Andrew Young as President, and Michael Hayden and and C. R. Dennett as Secretaries.

The result in Lucas County was as follows:

Governor—Wm. Dennison, 2,225; R. P. Ranney, 2,073. Judge of Common Pleas—John Fitch, 2,102; Chas. Kent, 2,139. Senator—Geo. Laskey, 2,281; H. J. Boehmer, 2,008. Representative—Dennison Steele, 2,237; Edward Bissell, Sr., 2,032. County Auditor—Alex. Reed, 2,262; Henry Brand, 1,988. Treasurer—Valentine Braun, 2,481; John B. Murphy, 1,648. Sheriff—Henry D. Kingsbury, 2,519; Elijah Dodd, 1,765. Surveyor—Elijah W. Lenderson, 2,135; W. H. Harris, 2,116. Prosecuting Attorney—Geo. P. Este, 2,391; John J. Manor, 1,890. Recorder—Jonathan Wynn, 2,300; Thos. Brophy, 1,928. Infirmary Director—Edward Gordinier, 2,231; Foster R. Warren, 2,042. (The first named candidates were Republicans and the second Democrats.)

The vote in the District for Judge stood—Fitch, 8,431; Kent, 6,678. Fitch's majority, 1,553. Mr. Laskey was chosen Senator by 629 majority.

1860.

In its direct and indirect results, the political campaign of 1860, beyond all question, was the most important of all which have occurred under this Government. It is even yet too soon to form a just estimate of the various and momentous National issues and results which therein had their source. Without stopping here for detailed statement or for discussion of these, it will suffice to say that the one question of the day was, whether the institution of human Slavery should be regarded and treated as local or national in its legal status and rights. That is to say—whether it was the creature of the States in which it existed, dependent wholly upon State authority for such existence; or was National in its character, and should be recognized wherever National authority was in force. The Republican party, while recognizing the right of the States to establish and maintain Slavery within their limits, and the obligation of the General Government to respect such right, squarely and positively denied the right of such States, separately or collectively, to extend or maintain the institution beyond their several jurisdictions. That party further insisted that all domain of the Government was free, and denied the right of Congress to establish or to recognize Slavery within the territory belonging to the United States.

The candidates of the Republicans were Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. The Democrats of the country were divided as to the policy which should prevail in the treatment of Slavery outside the States. One portion, holding to what was known as "Squatter

Sovereignty," insisted that the settlers of an organized Territory should have the same power in the management of the matter, that the people of a State had, and thus admit or reject Slavery, as they might choose, while in such inchoate political condition, and not await the organization of a State Government. This portion had Stephen A. Douglas for their Presidential candidate, and Herschel V. Johnson for Vice-President. The other portion of the Democratic party held to the nationality of Slavery, in so far, that slaves could lawfully be taken and held, not only in any territory belonging to the United States, but for temporary business or sojourn within any State of the Union. In other words, their claim, resting largely on the then recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, was that "slave property stood upon the same footing as all other property, and that neither the General Government nor any Territorial Government could destroy or impair" such title of slave-owners. The candidates of this portion of the Democrats were John C. Breckenridge and Joseph Lane. A fourth ticket, composed of John Bell and Edward Everett, was presented by the "Constitution and Union party," made up chiefly of members of the "American party" of 1856. In their platform of 1860, they omitted the distinctive doctrine of the previous campaign as to native and foreign-born citizens, and limited their policy to the defense of the constitution and laws of the United States, as the sole guaranty for the preservation of the Union and of the rights of the people in all its parts—making no special reference to Slavery.

The campaign was marked by much spirit and no little bitterness, and was largely sectional in its charcter—the Republicans finding their sole effective support in the Free States, while the opposition factions divided the Democratic party, both North and South, although the Breckenridge portion was predominant at the South, while of the other two, the Douglas portion polled much the largest vote at the North.

The Republican Club of Toledo was organized June 2, 1860, with following officers:

President—S. A. Raymond; Vice-Presidents—Paul Jones, Wm. C. Earl; Secretary—Otto Reidemeister; Treasurer—Wm. Kraus; Executive Committee—R. H. Bell, Charles Pratt, Joseph Stanbery, Andrew Stephen and Lyman Parcher.

John A. Chase, John Greiner, John Gavin, E. W. Haynes and George P. Este were appointed to organize a "Wide Awake Club." Such Club was organized June 8th, with the following officers:

Captain—George P. Este; Lieutenants—J. A. Chase, Valentine Braun and C. S. Woodbury; Secretary—Victor Keen; Treasurer—Henry T. Bissell.

Early in the campaign, the Republicans took steps for securing suitable headquarters, which resulted in leasing a vacant lot (168-172 Summit Street), between two blocks, on which were placed front and rear walls and a roof, with a floor and seats, which constituted their "Wigwam," the Indian name given the large building improvised for the Republican National Convention at Chicago. It proved admirably adapted for the occasion, and superior to any like provision in Toledo, before or since that time. After the campaign closed, the place was for a time used for public concerts and meetings; and subsequently by Uriah Gregory's Commercial College, and in later years by a Laundry.

The Republican County nominating Convention was held July 31st, with Darwin E. Gardner as President, and E. W. Lenderson and Noe Nelson as Secretaries. The following ticket was nominated:

County Clerk—Peleg T. Clark. Probate Judge—Fred. A. Jones. Commissioner—S. A. Raymond. Coroner—Dr. S. H. Bergen. Infirmary Director—Robert A. Forsyth.

The following delegates to a Congressional Convention were appointed:

Toledo—C. W. Moulton, Alex. Reed, Robert Bell. Wm. Kraus. Oregon—R. V. Boice. Manhattan—J. B. Strait. Sylvania—Robert Talcott. Richfield—Isaac Washburn. Spencer—Wm. Taylor. Swanton—B. T. Geer. Providence—A. B. Mead. Waterville—Thomas Shoemaker. Carey—G. W. Norton. Monclova—W. B. Gunn. Washington - Henry Bennett. Springfield—Hiram Wiltse. Maumee City—Norton Graham, R. H. Forsyth, Edward Lloyd. For the County at large—Valentine Braun, Wm. Baker and William Limbrick.

The Republican Convention for the Fifth Congressional District was held at Toledo, August 4th, of which John M. Palmer, of Hancock, was President; W. O. Ensign of Defiance, M. H. Hayes of Fulton, Charles Hornung of Henry, Henry Stanford of Hancock, William Taylor of Lucas, R. S. Banks of Paulding, John M. Dixon of Putnam, I. N. Alexander of Van Wert, W. C. Morrison of Williams, and John Russell of Wood, Vice-Presidents; and Joseph Ralston of Defiance, J. C. French of Fulton, W. E. Kintigh of Henry, Ezra Brown of Hancock, George True of Lucas, S. R. Brown of Paulding, Elam Day, Jr., of Putnam, A. W. Baker of Van Wert, I. R. Sherwood of Williams and E. A. Higgins of Wood, Secretaries. James M. Ashley was nominated for re election to Congress, and Dresden W. H. Howard of Fulton for Presidential Elector. The Convention was briefly addressed by Mr. Ashley, and at considerable length by Hon. John Sherman, then representing the Thirteenth Congressional District.

The Breckenridge and Lane Democrats of Ohio held a Convention at Columbus August 7th, with Judge Reuben Wood for President, and 24 Vice-Presidents and 21 Secretaries. Among the Vice-Presidents was John E. Hunt of Lucas, and of the Secretaries, James C. Wales of Lucas. G. A. Carpenter, W. S. Johnson, E. D. Potter and C. I. Scott, of Lucas, also took part in the proceedings. T. C. Stewart of Lucas was nominated for Elector for the District.

A Bell and Everett Club was organized in Toledo, August 11th, with the following officers: President, C. Yardley; Vice-President, Wm. H. Raymond; Secretary, J. H. Boggis; Treasurer, I. R. Nelson. The following named delegates to a State Convention were appointed: A. C. Harris, J. H. Boggis, C. Yardley, J. B. Foreman, Warren Russell, I. R. Nelson, W. H. Raymond, C. B. Phillips, Matthew Brown and C. K. Pheatt.

A Douglas County Convention was held August 18th, of which Edward Bissell, Sen., was President, and H. P. Platt and Dr. Cronise, Secretaries. The following County candidates were nominated:

Probate Judge—Thomas Dunlap. Clerk--James H. Maples. Commissioner--Edward Bissell, Sen. Coroner—David S. Johnson. Infirmary Director--T. L. Clark.

A Breckenridge Democratic County Convention was held September 1st, with Captain E. Parmelee as President, and George A. Carpenter as Secretary, and nominated the following ticket:

Probate Judge--Ralph Tarbox. Clerk--J. H. Maples. Commissioner--C. A. Crane. Coroner--M. M. Goulden. Infirmary Director—Robert Dietrich.

A Douglas Club was organized in Toledo, June 12th, with the following officers: President, A. V. Stebbins; Vice-Presidents, Nathan M. Landis, Gilbert Rogers, Jr., Henry Brand and John W. Fuller; Secretary, C. H. Coy; Treasurer, Andrew Young; Executive Committee, Thos. Dunlap, Robert Cummings, E. B. Bronson, Ed. Connelly, John Miller, Jr., Ferdinand Johnson and Dennis Coghlin.

The vote in Lucas County October 9, 1860, was as follows:

Attorney General--James Murray, 2,631; D. W. Stambaugh, 1,862. Congress--J. M. Ashley, 2,681; J. B. Steedman, 1,929. County Clerk--P. T. Clark, 2,646; J. H. Maples, 1,992. Probate Judge--F. A. Jones, 2,577; Thomas Dunlap, 2,021; Ralph Tarbox, 36. County Commissioner--S. A. Raymond, 2,659; Ed. Bissell, Sr., 1,836; C. A. Crane, 130. Infirmary Director--R. A. Forsyth, 2,658; T. L. Clark, 1,862; James M. Brigham, 76. Coroner--S. H. Bergen, 2,647; David Johnson, 1,831; Andrew J. Seeley, 83; Michael Goulden, 51.

Ashley's majority in the District for Congress over Steedman was 1,204.

The vote of Ohio stood: Republican, 215,277; Democratic, 189,999; Union (Bell and Everett), 8,640.

The vote of Lucas County for President, stood: Lincoln, 2,889; Douglas, 1,716; Breckenridge, 83: Bell, 131.

The vote for President in the State was: Lincoln, 231,610; Douglas, 187,232; Breckenridge, 11,405; Bell, 12,193; Smith (Anti-Slavery), 136.

The result in the Electoral Colleges for President, stood: Lincoln, 180; Breckenridge, 72; Bell, 39; Douglas, 12.

Between 1853 and 1860, there existed in this country a secret organization, known as "Know Nothings." It was chiefly political in its character and design, though partaking more or less of religious sentiment. The main object sought through its instrumentality, was restriction of the political influence of foreign-born residents, to be obtained through such modification of the naturalization laws, as should largely exclude such from the ballot. For a time this organization exercised considerable influence, not so much by its own independent power, as by acting as a "balance of power" between the old political parties. In this way its secrecy in action enabled its leaders to direct its political force in such ways as to prevent observation of their plans and purposes, which often were first made known through results. Their places of meeting were kept a secret, and even membership and knowledge of the existence of the order were denied by those assuming its vows.

In 1855 appeared another secret political organization, known as the "Sag Nichts." To what extent it existed, is not certain; but it was probably limited. While its name indicated a German origin and membership, it was probably made up largely of other nationalities, including skilled political managers. It seemed to have been designed chiefly as an offset for the "Know Nothings," or "Americans." The published basis of the movement was as follows:

> That in order that our opposition to Know Nothingism may be more effectual in preventing the incendiary efforts of those who seek to change the Government as regards religious freedom, and who seek to make birth a qualification for office, we form ourselves into an association, to be known as the "Sag Nichts Constitutional Convention."

About the same time, another secret organization (the "Know Somethings") came into existence, also having for its object resistance to the "Know Nothings;" but it was short-lived and limited in membership.

1861.

The facts and circumstances attending the great Rebellion for the overthrow of the Union and the establishment of a Slave despotism in the South, which immediately followed the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, need not to be recited here. Suffice it now to say, that the effect of that gigantic crime against humanity and good Government, was substantially the same in Lucas County, as throughout most of the Northern States. The first result was the manifestation of a degree and extent of loyalty to the Union, as gratifying to the hearts of true Americans, as it was surprising and disheartening to the chief authors of that movement.

The prompt and effective response of this section to the call for volunteers to suppress the Rebellion in the field, is shown in another portion of this volume. Here will be proper a brief record of the political support given to the government in the same connection.

The first movement in that direction after the breaking out of the War, consisted in the calling of a "Union County Convention," by about 100 citizens of all former party affiliations. The call was as follows:

> The undersigned, believing that in the present struggle for the preservation of the Government and of the Union, men of all parties ought to unite for a vigorous and successful prosecution of the War for that purpose, respectfully invite all voters of Lucas County, who are willing to place their country's need above party fealty, and adopt for their principle of union—"The Constitution and the Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," and "No Compromise with traitors in arms against the Government"—to meet by their delegates in County Convention, at College Hall (formerly the Wigwam), in Toledo, August 31, 1861, for the purpose of nominating a County ticket, to be supported by those of like sentiment at the State and County elections next fall, and also to choose delegates to the State and District Conventions to be held for like purpose.

Under this call, a Convention was held, of which Colonel James B. Steedman was the President, and P. T. Clark and Noe Nelson Secretaries. The following were the delegates present:

From Toledo: 1st Ward—Wm. Baker, Milton Barrett, F. A. Jones, Jas. L. Smith, Ed. Connolly, A. B. Brownlee, Valentine Wall, E. S. Platt. 2d Ward—Chas. Pratt, L. H. Pike, Harry Chase, Wm. H. Harris, Dr. F. J. Klauser, Ed. C. Smith, Mayor Brigham, Thos. Dunlap, T. Sheldon, M. D. Carrington. 3d Ward—J. B. Steedman, Dennis Coghlin, Louis Wachenheimer, Robert Cummings, Declan Allen, Paul Jones, S. M. Young, Peter Lenk, J. Austin Scott, Darwin E. Gardner. 4th Ward—W. C. Hoffman, Wm. Kraus, Henry Breed, Sam. Wagner, Guido Marx, Horace Thacher, W. Hannin, Maurice Conlisk, J. McGettigin, H. S. Commager. 5th Ward—M. B. Doyle, Michael Hayden, W. J. Freatenborough, Warren Russell, Thos. B. Smith, Martin Leezen. 6th Ward—Wm. Mack, Daniel A. Brown. Springfield—H. Dunn, Perry Wood. Richfield—Pliny Lathrop, W. W. Wilson, John Titus, M. Bennett. Waterville—L. L. Morehouse, A. J. Eldridge, Thos. Shoemaker, J. E. Hall, John Rakestraw, Elijah Dodd. Monclova—A. O. Gunn, C. Van Fleet. Swanton—John G. Wales, Thos. Howlett. Adams—Harvey Kellogg, Patrick Carey. Spencer—Wm. Taylor, Wm. R. Cole. Waynesfield—E. Hunter, Wm. Limbrick. Maumee City: 1st Ward—P. C. Holt, James Howes, Thos. Dale, F. Quiggle. 2d Ward—N. Nelson, H. Shields. 3d Ward—Curtis Perry, Louis Dewey. Providence—Wm. Atkinson, Thos. Quigley. Washington—Henry Bennett, B. F. Mallett, A. C. Harris, Ed. Upton. Manhattan—Jona. Wynn, Jas. Cole. Sylvania—Benj. Joy, John U. Pease, H. D. Warren, R. C. Thompson, O. Holloway, P. T. Clark. Oregon—Chas. A. Crane, R. V. Boice, Geo. D. Treat, David Youngs.

A Union District Convention, called on the same basis, nominated Dr. C. M. Godfrey of Putnam County, for Senator. A Union Judicial Convention nominated Judge S. F. Taylor for re-election as Judge of the Common Pleas Court, and John L. Greene, of Sandusky County, for a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge S. T. Worcester, elected to Congress in 1860. There was no opposition to these candidates.

A Democratic State ticket was nominated. The result of the election in Lucas County was as follows:

Governor—David Tod, 1,652; Hugh J. Jewett, 232. Judges of Common Pleas—S. F. Taylor (full term), 1,782; John L. Greene (vacancy), 1,797. Senator—C. M. Godfrey, 1,778. Representative—James Myers, 1,770. Auditor—Alex. Reed, 1,777. Treasurer—V. Braun, 1,761. Sheriff—N. M. Landis, 1,783. Commissioner—Wm. Taylor, 1,775. Prosecuting Attorney—R. C. Lemmon, 1,781. Infirmary Director—C. A. Crane, 1,789.

The very light vote cast was due to the lack of opposition. The only opposition to the Judicial candidates was in Ottawa County, where 115 votes were cast for Wm. Annesly, of that County, and for John Whitbeck, of Huron County. The vote of the State gave David Tod (Union) 55,009 majority over H. J. Jewett (Democrat).

1862.

One of the most memorable of local political campaigns in Northwestern Ohio, was that in the Fifth Congressional District, in 1862. It was in the second year of the Rebellion, and a chief cause of special interest then was a difference in sentiment in regard to the War policy of the Government in respect to Slavery. One view in this regard was that the abolition of Slavery should be accepted as an end to be sought in the prosecution of the War, and at once be so declared by the President. On the other hand, it was held that the paramount and only proper aim should be to defend the Government from overthrow by rebellion, and maintain the Union in its integrity, leaving Slavery, with all other special interests, to take its chances in the exigencies and results of the War, which policy, from the first, had been avowed and pursued by the Government. The former of these views was supported by Hon. James M. Ashley, then the Representative of the District in Congress, who, in a series of letters to the Toledo *Blade*, in 1861, had urged such policy, his main reason therefor being that as Slavery had been the chief cause and was then the main support of the War on the part of the Confederates, it should at once be removed.

The result of such disagreement was the nomination of Mr. Ashley for re-election by the supporters of the more radical Anti-Slavery policy, and that of Morrison R. Waite by a Convention of friends of the opposing policy. The principal popular demonstration of the campaign was a meeting of the supporters of

Mr. Waite in Toledo, October 6th, of which the officers were as follows:

> President—David Smith. Vice-Presidents—Richard Mott, Warren Colburn, Dr. Jacob Clark, T. H. Hoag, W. W. Griffith, Wm. Baker, John Sinclair, Fred. Witker, Calvin Bronson, Henry Brand, J. Austin Scott, Augustus Thomas, Bernard Meilink, Robert Cummings, Wm. Wilmington, Valentine Wall, Peter H. Shaw, John P. Freeman, C. A. Rowsey, Dr. O. White, Fred. Just, R. J. Skidmore, M. O'Brien, M. D. Carrington, T. H. Hough, H. S. Walbridge, Wm. Roff, F. J. King, Salmon H. Keeler, Abner L. White, Thos. Tuey, N. M. Landis. Secretaries—Geo. R. Haynes, C. A. Crane, Junius Flagg, A. F. Machen, Geo. Platfoot, E. B. Hyde, John B. Foreman.

By invitation Mr. Waite addressed the meeting, discussing different points of the War, its origin and purpose, and the proper policy in its management, saying that

> If elected, he should employ his official power for the prosecution of the War by the most effective and vigorous means, until the old flag should again wave over every foot of territory belonging to the Union. Nothing less than the defeat and disarming of every Rebel, and the complete restoration of constitutional authority, would satisfy him. Nothing should be omitted--nothing neglected--that could in any way add to the efficiency of the National arms; and no interest—however great or small—should be permitted to stand in the way. After expressing the opinion that the abolition of Slavery was an object on many accounts desirable, Mr. Waite said, that as a member of Congress, he could have no power to interfere with Slavery in the States. Congress could pass laws to punish crime and declare forfeiture of property, as had been done; but in such case, there must be a trial of the individual charged, and no forfeiture could result until such trial and conviction. He wished Slavery might be abolished throughout the land, but so long as the Constitution remained as it then stood, Congress had no right to interfere with the institution in the States, except as stated. This is the rule for Congress, in peace and in war. No new power was given that body by the War. To get that, the Constitution must be peaceably amended in pursuance of its own terms. But a new state of things existed. The South had forced a rebellion upon the country, and with that came *War*, and the *laws of War*. The President, as Commander-in-chief, and his Generals in the field, had the power to do anything warranted by the laws of war, to strengthen his own army or to weaken that of the enemy. The Rebels, in making War, had assumed all the risks and responsibilities of such condition. It was the duty of the Commander to weaken his enemy---take his property of every kind and nature; and his life itself, if necessary, to this end. Slaves formed no exception to this rule. Of course, whatever was done to property or life, must be regulated by the laws of War, and all, from the Commander-in-Chief down to the Soldier in the ranks, were answerable for the violation of those laws. But the Commander was the sole judge as to what was necessary, whether in battle or elsewhere. Slavery was, beyond question, the chief strength of the Rebels. By keeping the laboring portion of their population at home, the others were at liberty to fight us. The President, unquestionably, had the right to destroy that element of strength, and it was for him to determine when it should be done. Accordingly, believing the time was approaching when this power should be employed, the President (in his preliminary proclamation of September, 1862) had given notice of his intention to take from the Rebels this element of their strength, and that on the 1st of January, 1863, all Slaves in States then still in rebellion would be declared free. Mr. Waite said he fully sustained the President in such action, for the reasons already stated. He thought the thanks of the country were due to President Lincoln, for his patient waiting for the proper occasion and conditions for such action, and his firmness in adhering to his own sense of duty and propriety, instead of acting upon the advice of those less informed of the condition of things, and having less responsibility of action.

A Democratic Convention was held, which by a vote of 101 to 82 decided not to present a candidate for Congress, when the minority withdrew and placed in nomination Edward L. Phelps, of Defiance County, as a Democratic candidate. This action had the effect to lead the body of the Democratic party in the Counties of Putnam, Henry, Defiance and Williams, to unite in an effort to secure a partisan Congressman as the result of division on the part of their opponents. At the same time, the radical portion of Republicans adhered to Mr. Ashley as the most effective way of expressing their desire for a "more vigorous War policy" as to Slavery. The result was the re-election of Mr. Ashley by a vote of 7,013, to 5,850 for Waite, and 5,234 for Phelps.

The vote in Lucas County was as follows:

> Secretary of State—W. S. Kennon,* 3,006; W. W. Armstrong,† 1,142. Member of Congress—M. R. Waite, 2,718; J. M. Ashley, 1,372; Edwin Phelps,† 73. Recorder—Jona. Wynn,* 3,043; Thos. Tiernan,† 428. Commissioner—D. F. Cook,* 4,118. Surveyor—E. W. Lenderson, 2,386; L. W. Doane,† 1,715. Infirmary Director—Benj. Mallett,* 4,010. Coroner—S. H. Bergen,* 3,037; Patrick Quigley,† 914; J. G. Nolan,† 197. (*Union. †Democrats.)

1863.

The matter of the Rebellion and the questions growing out of the War entered more directly into the political canvass of 1863, than of the previous two years. The nomination by the Democratic Convention of Ohio of C. L. Vallandigham for Governor, presented the issue of the continued prosecution of the War or its unconditional abandonment, so squarely and clearly as to leave no room for doubt on that point.

At the previous State election (1862), largely through over-confidence on the part of the friends of the War, and in some degree as the result of disappointment in the field—the Democrats had secured a majority vote in the State. This fact operated, not only to arouse the more earnest activity on the part of the Union men, but to draw to Ohio the attention of both sides of the great question throughout the country to such extent as almost to make it the recognized battlefield for the decision of the contest. That great issue was promptly met by the friends of the War policy, who at once entered upon an active campaign, with John Brough, a life-long Democrat, as their nominee for Governor.

This was done with the greater vigor, from the fact, that in July the hopes of this party were very much strengthened by the brilliant success of Union arms at Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, besides lesser successes elsewhere.

. The Republican County Convention was held July 18th, with Augustus Thomas as its temporary, and Mayor Brigham as permanent President, and W. R. Hull as Secretary. The names of the candidates nominated will appear in the election returns which follow.

A mass meeting of Democrats was held in August, with the following officers: President—Michael Handy, Fulton County. Vice-Presidents—O. W. Willett, Williams; J. N. Westcott, Wood; Dr. Russell, Defiance; W. J. Crozier, Henry; John Templeton, Fulton; Gen. Joseph W. Brown, Lucas; J. H. Smith, Putnam; J. K. Newcomer, Ottawa. Secretaries—Wm. Sheridan, Williams; F. A. Hunt, Fulton. E. S. Platt, of Lucas, read a letter from C. L. Vallandigham, the Democratic candidate for Governor, dated "Table Rock House, Niagara Falls, July 31, 1863," in which he repeated substantially the views and purposes of the War, for the utterance of which he had been arrested and expelled from Ohio, and had taken refuge in Canada. The meeting was addressed by S. S. Cox, then of Columbus, and subsequently member of Congress from New York, and by Geo. H. Pendleton, both of whom spoke in support of the policy advanced by Mr. Vallandigham.

Israel Green, of Hancock, was nominated as the Union candidate for Senator, but declined, for the reason that he expected to remove from the District; whereupon Wm. Sheffield, of Henry, was nominated. On account of lack of legal residence within the District, Mr. Sheffield was ineligible, when a third Convention was held which nominated James C. Hall, of Lucas.

A Union meeting was held at Toledo, October 9th, of which H. J. Hayes was President, and which was addressed by Colonel John R. Bond and Major J. A. Shannon, 10th Ohio, and Colonel G. P. Este, 14th Ohio. Another like meeting on the 10th October was addressed by M. R. Waite and Colonel Este. While the former was speaking, a man with an Irish brogue was noisy in protest against the sentiments expressed, when Mr. Waite turned to him and said:

> "My friend, why are you here? Why did you leave your home under the British Government? And coming to this country, why did you not go to Charleston instead of coming to Toledo?"
>
> "I came for my liberties," was the reply.
>
> "Then you came here," said Mr. Waite, "because this Government is better than any other you could find. Why, then, are you not willing to stand by it, when Rebels are seeking to destroy it? It has made you and me all we are, and we should defend it."

Another interrupted with complaint of the conscription law, when Mr. Waite said to him:

> Sir, had you landed and made your home in the South instead of the North, you would have been conscripted and worn out before this time.

In this spirit and manner the speaker kept his audience in good feeling throughout, and turned each assault to the advantage of his cause. The result of the vote in Lucas County was as follows:

Governor—Brough, 3,585; Vallandigham, 1,712. State Senator—James C. Hall, 3,539; R. C. Lemmon, 1,790. Representative—L. L. Morehouse, 3,562; John E. Hunt, 1,757. County Clerk—Victor Keen, 3,555; Chas. R. Dennett, 1,779. Probate Judge—F. A. Jones, 3 490; C. I. Scott, 1,780; E. D. Nye (Ind.), 46. Prosecuting Attorney—Geo. R. Haynes, 3,498; Thos. Dunlap, 1,801. Sheriff—Nathan M. Landis, 3,372; Foster R. Warren, 1,937. Auditor—James L. Smith, 3,501; John G. Isham, 1,802. Treasurer—Ernst Greiner, 3,286; Henry Brand, 2,026. Commissioner—Paul Jones, 3,545; Wm. H. Raymond, 1,792. Infirmary Director—John Weible, 3,489; F. T. Evans, 1,834. Coroner—Dr. S. H. Bergen, 3,541; Dr. W. W. Jones, 1,792.

By a law passed the previous Winter, provision was made for the voting of Soldiers at their various quarters, whether in camp or in the field. The Soldiers' vote of Lucas County for Governor was 724 for Brough and 24 for Vallandigham, which made the total for the County: Brough, 4,309; Vallandigham, 1,736. Union majority, 2,573. The Soldiers' vote on County ticket was about 100 less than that on Governor. The "Home" vote of the State stood: Brough, 247,216; Vallandigham, 185,464. Brough's majority, 61,752. Soldiers' vote: Brough, 40,921; Vallandigham, 2,343. Brough's majority on Soldiers' vote, 38,758. Total majority for Brough, 100,330.

1864.

The Presidential campaign of 1864, being for the first National election after the commencement of the War, was attended by all the interest which such an occasion could excite.

The Democratic party, by the platform adopted in connection with the nomination of General McClellan for President and George H. Pendleton for Vice-President, declared the War for the suppression of the Rebellion to have been to that time "a failure," and on that ground demanded that it cease, and that steps be taken by the Government for such peaceful arrangement with the Confederates as might be found practicable through negotiation. On the other hand, the Union Convention by acclamation nominated President Lincoln for re-election, and put forth a declaration of purpose to prosecute the War against the rebels to final success. It was further declared that the Constitution should be so amended as to abolish Slavery. With the issue of the continued prosecution of the War to final success or its abandonment without conditions, thus squarely presented, the deepest feelings and most earnest efforts of the friends of each side were enlisted.

The Union party were at one time somewhat embarrassed by a movement on the part of a few disaffected advocates of a policy more radical as to Slavery than was that then pursued. The latter held a Convention looking to separate action in support of their views; but this plan was never carried into execution, and failed of results.

A Lincoln and Johnson Club was formed in Toledo with the following officers:

President—Horace S. Waibridge. Vice-Presidents—James C. Hall, Col. C. B. Phillips, Paul Jones, Henry Breed, W. T. Walker, W. W. Griffith, Andrew Stephan, R. H. Bell, Matthew Brown, Alonzo Rogers, James H. Campbell, James Raymer, V. H. Ketcham, Stillman Brown, C. D. Woodruff, Alex. Reed, Maj. E. B. Hall, Wm. Kraus. Recording Secretaries—John H. Doyle, Geo. R. Haynes. Corresponding Secretary—Cyrus P. Leland. Executive Committee—Chas. Pratt, John T. Newton, Ernst Kibbe, T. B. Casey, V. Braun, N. M. Howard, C. A. King.

A similar club was formed in East Toledo, with the following officers:

President—Alonzo Rogers. Vice-Presidents—A. W. Maddocks, John Quinn, Albert Royes, J. C. Messer, Alphonso Stratton, Thomas Wynn. Secretary—James Raymer. Treasurer—John Thorp.

In 1864, Mr. Ashley was again a candidate, his only opponent Colonel A. V. Rice, of Putnam County, the Democratic candidate. The latter was at the time Colonel of the 57th Ohio Infantry, and being severely wounded at both Chickamauga, in 1863, and at Kenesaw Mountain, in 1864, was at the time of the election at home awaiting recovery after the amputation of a leg. While there was no organized opposition to Mr. Ashley among the Republicans, large numbers of them either withheld from him their votes or cast them for Colonel Rice.

The vote in Lucas County was as follows:

Judge of Supreme Court—Luther Day, 2,750; P. Van Trump, 1,903. Judge of Common Pleas—John Fitch, 2,764; Thos. P. Finefrock, 1,887. Commissioner—Wm. Taylor, 2,736; James C. Wales, 1,911. Infirmary Director—C. A. Crane, 2,740; Valentine Wall, 1,912.

Congress—J. M. Ashley, 2,282; A. V. Rice, 2,325. The Home vote on Congress gave Rice 930 majority in the District, with a Union majority on the State ticket of 802. This was overcome by Ashley's majority of 1,634 in the Soldiers' vote, giving him a net majority of 704 in the District.

The vote of the State stood; Union—Home vote, 204,492; Soldiers' vote, 33,431—total, 237,927. Democratic—Home vote, 179,471; Soldiers' vote, 4,614—total, 183,985. Union majority, 53,942. The State vote on President stood: Lincoln — Home vote, 224,008; Soldiers, 41,146—total, 265,154. McClellan—Home, 198,811; Soldiers, 9,757—total, 205,568. Lincoln's majority, 59,586.

1865.

The following was the vote in the County in 1865:

Governor—J. D. Cox, 2,942; Geo. W. Morgan, 1,712. State Senators—James C. Hall, 3,008; Parlee Carlin, 2,990; Cloys B. Wilson, 1,697; Henry D. Taylor, 1,696. Representative—John A. Chase, 2,779; John B. Carson, 1,892. Prosecuting Attorney—Geo. R. Haynes, 2,974; Reuben C. Lemmon, 1,700. Sheriff—Henry D. Kingsbury, 3,043; Florence J. Sullivan, 1,643. Auditor—James L. Smith, 2,965; C. B. Van Fleet, 1,707. Treasurer—Ernst Greiner, 2,994; S. W. Freeman, 1,671. Recorder — Anson Trowbridge, 1,941; Josiah W. White, 2,731. Commissioner—Geo. W. Reynolds, 2,984; Jacob Fancher, 1,710. Surveyor—E. W. Lenderson, 2,987; scattering, 3. Infirmary Director—Benj. Mallett, 2,969; James C. Wales, 1,700. Coroner — Marcus Schnetzler, 2,962; C. Cochran, 1,650. (The first names are of Republicans, and the second of Democrats.) The vote of the State on Governor, stood: J. D. Cox, 223,633; G. W. Morgan, 193,697.

1866.

The Union County Convention for 1866 was held August 8th, of which L. L. Morehouse, of Waterville, was President, and E. W. Lenderson, Secretary.

A Convention of Soldiers in Lucas County was held in Toledo, September 18, 1866, for the purpose of organization as "Boys in Blue," with reference to political action in support of particular measures in the restoration of the Government from the condition of War. The officers were as follows:

President—General H. D. Kingsbury; Vice-Presidents—J. Kent Hamilton, Edward Stephan, Cecil A. Hall, John Kountz, J. W. Cummings, John J. Baird, Sergeant McDonald, Leroy E. Clark, A. B. Coffin, James W. McCabe, Captain W. D. Moore, Lieutenant Harrison Wood, Colonel H. N. Howland, H. W. Hendrickson, Wm. Leybourne, Samuel Jacobs, Chas. Dennis, Elias Trapp, Captain Geo. W. Norton. Secretaries—Otho Klemm, Chas. H. Jones. Treasurer—Ernst Greiner. Executive Committee—General Louis von Blessingh, Colonel C. W. Hill, Captain J. W. White, Captain Chas. Kent, Lieutenant Jas. Harris, John L. Wiltse, Lieutenant W. H. Perigo, George S. Griffin, Lieutenant W. H. H. Smith, Captain H. G. Neubert.

Mr. Ashley was again a candidate, his opponent being General Henry S. Commager, Democratic nominee. As in the case of Colonel Rice, General C. received the support of a large number of Union men, though Mr. Ashley was again elected, having a majority of 1,917 in the District.

The following was the result of the October election, in 1866 (first named being Republicans, and second named Democrats):

Secretary of State—W. H. Smith, 4,193; B. F. LeFever, 2,624. Congress—J. M. Ashley, 3,937; H. S. Commager, 2,851. County Clerk — Victor Keen, 4,202; P. Hanlon, 2,608. Probate Judge — F. A. Jones, 4,182; C. I. Scott, 2,625. Commissioner—Paul Jones, 4,184; W. J. Finlay, 2,623. Infirmary Director—John Weible, 4,167; Louis Kaiser, 2,637.

1867.

Toledo was advanced to the grade of City of the First Class, in 1867, and the first election held thereafter was April 1, 1867, with the following result:

Mayor—C. A. King, 803 majority over T. H. Hoag. Police Judge—James M. Ritchie, 810 over W. H. Ingraham. Solicitor—Chas. Kent, 469 over Thomas Dunlap. Prosecutor before Police Court—J. K. Hamilton, 670 over E. D. Potter, jr. Board of City Improvement—Warren Colburn, Andrew Shurtz, and Henry Breed, over A. L. Backus and John T. Maher. Constables—E. W. Hayes, W. L. Kunkle and W. T. Hall.

The Councilmen elected were: 1st Ward—J. S. Norton, Andrew Stephan. 2d Ward—John Sinclair, Ernst Kibbe. 3d Ward—J. M. Comstock, John H. Whitaker. 4th Ward—W. C. Huffman, J. G. Nolan. 5th Ward—Henry Brand, Wm. Hall. 6th Ward—Arnold McMahan, W. Saxton.

The result of the October election of 1867 in Lucas County, was as follows:

Governor—R. B. Hayes, 3,844; A. G. Thurman, 2,665. State Senators—James C. Hall, 3,808; Abel M. Corey, 3,810; John E. Hunt, 2,669; Henry Brown, 2,667. Representative—John Sinclair, 3,833; Oscar White, 2,650. Prosecuting Attorney—J. K. Hamilton, 3,847. Sheriff—H. D. Kingsbury, 3,910; S. W. Freeman, 2,584. Auditor—J. L. Smith, 3,813; John F. Witker, 2,672; Andrew Stephan, 3,632; Andrew Shurtz, 2,797. Commissioner—E. Gordinier, 3,965; Clark C. Lathrop, 2,633. Infirmary Director—Chas. A. Crane, 3,960; James W. Hone, 2,627. Coroner—Jabez M. Cooke, 3,886; J. G. Nolan, 2,595. (The first named being Republicans, and the second Democrats.)

1868.

The campaign of 1868 was chiefly interesting from the election of a President. There were no new issues of special importance, except the question of payment of United States bonds and of interest thereon—one side holding that both these should be done with "Greenbacks" or legal-tender notes, while the other side held that such payment should be made in coin. General Grant was nominated by the Republicans for President, and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President. The Democrats, for those offices, nominated Horatio Seymour and George H. Pendleton.

In March, a Grant Club was organized at Toledo, with the following officers:

President—James M. Ritchie. Vice Presidents—Jacob Landman, Dennison Steele, R. H. Bell, Valentine Braun, J. W. Baird, Stillman Brown, August C. Ehnes, D. A. Pease. Secretary—A. E. Macomber. Treasurer—Ernst Greiner.

The Lucas County Grant Club was organized April 14, with the following officers:

President—Horace S. Walbridge. Vice-President—C. W. Hill. Secretary—A. E. Macomber. Treasurer—Valentine Braun. Executive Committee—John Sinclair, Wm. Kraus, J. K. Secor, R. H. Bell, C. A. King.

The Republican County Convention was held August 15, 1868, of which Timothy Tredwell was President; John Sinclair, Vice-President; and Don A. Pease, Secretary. The County ticket nominated appears in the returns of the election.

Mr. Ashley was then again the Republican candidate for Congress, with Truman H. Hoag as his Democratic opponent. The latter was a prominent business man of Toledo, and had been actively identified with the friends of the Union during the War.

The result of the October election was as follows:

State ticket—Republican, 4,603; Democratic, 3,642. County Recorder—J. W. White,* 4,666; Franklin Y. Evans,† 3,564. Commissioner (full term)—Thomas S. Merrell,* 4,599; James W. Hone,† 3,636. Commissioner (vacancy)—Jesse S. Norton,* 4,600; Jacob Fancher, 3,642. Infirmary Director—Benj. Mallett,* 4,598; Ferdinand Johnson,† 3,640. (*Republicans. †Democrats.) The vote for President in Lucas County November, 1868, showed a majority of 1,732 for Grant (Rep.) over Seymour (Dem.). Grant's majority in Ohio was 41,596.

The result of the vote in the District for Congressman was the election of Mr. Hoag by a majority of 938. That gentleman took his seat in Congress in December, 1869, and died at Washington in February, 1870. Among the results incidental to the contest inaugurated in 1862, was the prominence thereby given to Mr. Waite, whereby the way was opened which subsequently led to his appointment as Chief Justice of the United States, which office he now holds.

The following table shows the vote for Congress in the District in 1860 and 1862:

	1860.		1862.		
	Ashley.	*Steedman.*	*Waite.*	*Ashley.*	*Phelps.*
Lucas	2,681	1,929	2,718	1,572	73
Wood	1,773	1,271	1,321	1.393	55
Fulton	1,512	1,025	746	1.147	352
Henry	772	1,000	462	396	674
Defiance	949	1,799	181	547	1,311
Williams	1,518	1,200	78	1,219	1,218
Putnam	948	1,414	200	600	1,370
Paulding	492	306	144	339	181
	10,645	9,974	5,850	7,013	5,234

Comparative vote in Toledo for Congressman in 1860 and 1862:

	1860.		1862.	
Wards.	*Ash'ey.*	*Steedman.*	*Waite.*	*Ashley.*
First	316	136	389	87
Second	382	188	439	150
Third	359	480	376	147
Fourth	125	298	319	125
Fifth (new Ward)	----	----	244	55
Sixth " "	----	----	89	27
	1,355	1,179	1,806	590

Majorities—Ashley, in 1860, 176; Waite, in 1862, 1,216.

The comparative results in the District (on "Home" vote) in 1864 were as follows:

	Congress.		*State Ticket.*	
Counties.	*Ashley.*	*Rice.*	*Union.*	*Democratic.*
Lucas	----	43	847	----
Wood	382	----	602	----
Fulton	520	----	643	----
Henry	----	545	----	450
Defiance	----	735	----	662
Williams	239	----	332	----
Paulding	123	----	215	----
Putnam	----	870	----	725
	1,263	2,193	2,639	1,837

Rice over Ashley, 930; Union majority on State ticket, 1,732. The vote of the Soldiers gave Ashley a majority of 1,634, electing him by 704.

The following were the comparative results in the District in 1868:

	Congress.		*State Ticket.*	
Counties.	*Ashley.*	*Hoag.*	*Republican.*	*Democratic.*
Lucas	70	----	961	----
Wood	365	----	806	----
Fulton	765	----	870	----
Henry	----	601	----	540
Defiance	----	985	----	880
Williams	225	----	365	----
Paulding	38	----	113	----
Putnam	----	1,017	----	989
	1,665	2,603	3,115	2,409

Hoag over Ashley, 938. Union State ticket, 706.

1869.

The Republican County Convention was held August 15, 1869, of which J. M. Ritchie was the President, and Clark Waggoner and D. R. Locke the Secretaries. The following Central Committee was appointed: George E. Welles, Dr. V. Braun, G. W. Reynolds, Ed. Upton, E. V. McMaken.

A "People's Convention" (irrespective of parties) met at Toledo, August 28th, with Dr. J. G. Nolen as President, and John A. Waite as Secretary. A County ticket was nominated. The following Central Committee was appointed: V. H. Ketcham and F. J. King, of Toledo; Wm. Taylor, of Spencer; Ed. Upton, of Washington; and Henry Brand and W. W. Jones, of Toledo. W. W. Jones, W. O. Brown, P. B. Porter, Wm. Taylor, Sanford L Collins, and John G. Isham were appointed to prepare an address to the electors. The ticket selected appears in the election returns. The Convention recommended the nomination of William A. Collins for Judge of the Common Pleas Court.

The result of the October election was as follows:

Governor—R. B. Hayes, 4,106; G. H. Pendleton, 2,703. State Senator—Abel M. Corey, 3,890; Ezra S. Dodd, 2,885. Representative—W. W. Griffith, 3,976; John E. Hunt, 2,820. Sheriff—P. H. Dowling, 3,742; S. W. Freeman, 3,038. Auditor—E. W. Lenderson, 3,442; Harry Chase, 3,343. Treasurer—Andrew Stephan, 4,085; Samuel Blanchard, 2,585. Probate Judge—F. A. Jones, 3,798; R. C. Lemmon, 2,915. Clerk—Victor Keen, 4,041; Walter L. Barker, 2,785. Prosecuting Attorney—J. K. Hamilton, 3,880; Gilbert Harmon, 2,889. Commissioner—J. S. Norton, 3,855; A. W. Maddocks, 2,924. Infirmary Director—P. C. Holt, 3,931; J. G. Nolan, 2,831. Coroner—Jabez M. Cooke, 3,994; Cyrus A. Kirkley, 2,938. (First named candidates, Republicans. Second, for Governor, Democratic, and balance "People's ticket.") Mr. Corey was elected Senator by 507 majority. The vote of the State on Governor, stood: Hayes, 235,982; Pendleton, 228,481; Scott (Temperance), 670.

1870.

Truman H. Hoag, member of Congress from the Toledo District, dying in February, 1870, a special election to fill the vacancy was held April 4th. The Republican candidate was Dr. E. D. Peck, of Wood County, and the Democratic candidate William D. Hill, of Defiance.

The result in Toledo stood: Peck, 2,589; Hill, 1,943. In Lucas County—Peck, 4,042; Hill, 2,444. In the District—Peck had a majority of 2,645 over Hill. F. M. Carter (Straight-out Repudiation candidate) had 834 votes in Williams County, 141 in Defiance, 3 in Henry and 4 in Fifth Ward, Toledo—total, 982.

The Republican County Convention for nominating a County ticket, met August 7, 1870, with W. W. Griffith as President, and Dr. A. P. Miller and J. R. Swigart as Secretaries. The following Central Committee was appointed: George E. Welles, R. B. Mitchell, Joseph E. Marx, Ed. Upton and P. H. Dowling. The ticket will appear hereafter. A Colored Republican Club was organized in Toledo, September 26, 1870, with the following officers: President, J. Madison Bell; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Merritt, T. J. Rue, W. F. Carter, J. B. Tilton. Secretaries, D. E. Young, J. C. Greener.

The result of the October election in Lucas County in 1870, was as follows:

Secretary of State—I. R. Sherwood, 3,001; Wm. Heisley, 1,889; Odell, 64. Congress—E. D. Peck, 2,982; W. F. Lockwood, 1,894; D. A. Pease, 77. Commissioner—E. Gordinier, 2,698; August Pilliod, 2,168; -- Drake, 65. Infirmary Director—C. A. Crane, 3,008; — Lathrop, 1,882; -- Shoemaker, 64. Dr. Peck's majority in the District was 1,070. The vote of the State on Secretary of State, was: Sherwood (Rep.) 221,709; Heisley (Dem.) 204,979; Odell (Prohibition) 2,885.

1871.

The vote of Lucas County at the State election of 1871, was as follows:

Governor—E. F. Noyes, 4,176; McCook, 3,126. Senators—D. W. H. Howard, 4,142; Hanks P. Gage, 4,127; J. E. Hunt, 3,085; J. R. Tyler, 3,044. Representatives—Guido Marx, 4,034; R. C. Thompson, 4,087; E. D. Potter, 3,065; Patrick Dowling, 3,041. Sheriff—P. H. Dowling, 4,100; F. R. Warren, 2,970. Treasurer—John S. Kountz, 4,208; Robert Cummings, 2,876. Commissioner—T. S. Merrell, 4,087; ——— Clark, 3,056. Recorder—J. W. White, 4,086; ——— Minneker, 3,087. Prosecuting Attorney—J. D. Ford, 4,152; W. H. Ingraham, 3,024. Coroner—G. A. Collamore, 4,104; G. W. Bowen, 3,080. Surveyor—J. L. Stratton, 4,151; —— Snyder, 2,991. (Republicans, first named; Democrats, second.)

1872.

The National political canvass of 1872 was peculiar in the fact that Horace Greeley (always theretofore a leading Republican, as well as editor of the New York *Tribune*) was the Presidential candidate of both the Democratic party and of what were known as "Liberal Republicans." The selection of that gentleman was made upon the belief that his personal record and political character would command Republican votes sufficient to secure his election over General Grant, the Republican nominee for re-election. This state of things invested the campaign with some peculiar features, but the result was a disappointment to those who relied upon Mr. Greeley's strength to secure his election.

The Republicans of Lucas County nominated their ticket at a Convention held July 21st, of which Charles Dodge was President, and Chas. H. Eddy Secretary. The Republican Central Committee consisted of Geo. E. Welles, D. R. Locke, E. V. McMaken and L. S. Barnes.

The result of the October election was as follows:

Secretary of State—Wikoff,* 4,701; Willey,† 3,997. Congress—I. R. Sherwood,* 4,446; F. H. Hurd,† 4,245. Probate Judge—D. R. Austin,* 4,439; H. E. Howe,† 4,101. Auditor—E. W. Lenderson,* 4,896; —— Allen,† 3,749. Clerk—M. J. Enright,* 4,598; —— Shaeffer,† 4,035. Commissioner—J. S. Norton,* 4,742; Henry Breed,† 3,813. Infirmary Director—Louis Kaiser,* 5,104; Chas. Bunch,† 2,805. (* Republicans. † Democrats.) The Prohibition vote was 29.

The vote in the Congressional District stood:

Secretary of State—Wikoff,* 13,955; Willey,† 12,099. Wikoff's majority, 1,856. Congressman—Sherwood,* 13,471; Hurd,† 12,406. Sherwood's majority, 1,065.

The vote in the County for President stood as follows:

Grant, 5,108; Greeley, 2,833. Majority for Grant, 2,275.

The vote of the State was as follows:

Grant, 281,852; Greeley, 244,321; Black (Temperance), 2,106; O'Connor (Straight out Democrat), 1,103.

1873.

The main special incident of the State campaign of 1873, consisted of the organization of what was known as the "People's" or "Liberal Party," made up chiefly of dissatisfied members of the Democratic party, prominent among whom were Wm. S. Groesbeck, General Thomas Ewing, formerly Representatives, and Geo. E. Pugh, formerly a Senator in Congress. The fundamental basis of the movement was the assumption that "both the Republican and the Democratic parties had outlived the issues in which they had their origin, and had outlived their usefulness, and a new organization was demanded in the interest of the public welfare." The movement had special reference to the interests of labor in its contest with capital. The State ticket of this party was as follows: Governor—Isaac C. Collins,* of Hamilton County; Lieutenant-Governor—A. Saunders Piatt,† of Logan; Attorney-General—S. Meyers,† of Stark; Judge of Supreme Court—Philemon B. Ewing,* of Fairfield; Auditor—D. W. C. Landen,† of Brown; Board of Public Works—James McBeth,* of Allen; Treasurer—Jona. Harshman,* of Montgomery; Comptroller of the Treasury—C. L. P. Butler,† of Franklin. (* Democrats. † "Liberals" or former Republicans.)

The Republican Convention for the nomination of a County ticket was held August 12, 1873, with John Sinclair as President and Dr. Frank P. Wilson as Secretary.

The Democratic County Convention was held August 21st, of which E. D. Potter, Sr., was the President, and Chas. D. Sutphen and Chas. N. Lewis Secretaries.

The two parties in the State were represented by the following tickets (the first named being Republicans and the second Democrats):

Governor—E. F. Noyes and Wm. Allen; State Senators—John T. Newton, W. H. Beckham, E. D. Potter and T. J. Tressler; Representatives—R. C. Thompson, Guido Marx, E. S. Dodd, Aaron Van Wormer: Treasurer—John S. Kountz, Robert Cummings; Sheriff—Albert Moore and E. Welles; Prosecuting Attorney—J. D. Ford and R. C. Lemmon; Commissioner—Lucas Raab and Perry Wood; Coroner—G. A. Collamore and J. G. Nolen; Infirmary Director—C. A. Crane and C. Lathrop.

With the exception of Treasurer, the Republican candidates for County offices and Representatives were elected. The Democrats elected their candidates for Senators, and also for Governor. The vote in the County for J. C. Collins, "People's" or "Liberal" candidate for Governor, was 57; and that for G. T. Stewart (Prohibition), 114.

The vote of the State was as follows; For Governor—Noyes, 213,707; Allen, 214,525; Collins, 9,971; Stewart, 10,081. Allen's plurality, 808.

1874.

The Republicans nominated their County ticket at a Convention held August 4, 1874, with Chas. W. Hill for President; Robert McCune for Secretary; and John P. Holloway for Assistant Secretary. Delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions were appointed. The main interest centered in the choice of the latter, the question being the re-nomination of

I. R. Sherwood for Congress. The result was unfavorable to that object. At the District Convention (July 6th), A. M. Pratt, of Bryan, Williams County, was nominated. The first ballot stood: Sherwood, 39; Pratt, 53; C. W. Evers, of Wood County, 21. The second ballot—Sherwood, 53½; Pratt, 59½—Lucas County voting solid for Pratt throughout.

The Democrats held their County Convention August 9th, of which J. B. Steedman was President, and S. J. Mills and R. C. Gibbs, Secretaries.

The Democratic Congressional Convention, held August 11th, nominated Frank H. Hurd, the vote standing: Hurd, 571; J. M. Ashley, 166; E. D. Potter, Sr, 8½; S. N. Owen, 17; Wm. B. Sheridan, 4; W. W. Jones, 1½.

The Prohibition District Convention was held August 27th, of which C. W. Lamport, of Fulton County, was President; T. Burson, of Wood, and E. B. Kank, of Williams, Vice-Presidents; and C. W. Shoemaker, of Lucas, Secretary. Francis Granger, of Lucas, was nominated for Congress.

The State Constitution and specific provisions prepared by the Convention held in 1873–4, were submitted to popular vote August 18, 1874. The results in Lucas County on these, were as follows:

For Constitution, 1,993; against, 2,168. For Minority Representation, 917; against, 2,301. For Railroad Aid, 902; against, 2,429. For License of liquor traffic, 2,173; against, 1,459. The vote in the State gave a majority of 147,284 against the Constitution; 7,286 against License; 185,500 against Minority Representation; and 251,242 against Railroad Aid. The latter proposition would have authorized local subscriptions to Railway enterprises, upon a vote by the people.

The result of the October election in Lucas County, was as follows:

Secretary of State—A. T. Wikoff,* 4,173; Wm. Bell,† 4,435. Judge of Common Pleas—Wm. A. Collins,* 3,985; Charles E. Pennewell,* 4,128; R. C. Lemmon,† 4,638; T. P. Finefrock,† 4,439. Congress—A. M. Pratt,* 3,883; F. H. Hurd,† 4,641. Auditor—E. W. Lenderson,* 3,967; Gustavus Wittstein,† 4,618. Recorder—J. S. Kountz,* 4,654; Wm. Lawton,† 3,824. Surveyor—J. L. Stratton,* 4,847; —— Williams,† 3,685. Commissioner—James Marston,* 4,002; Patrick Dowling,† 4,521. Infirmary Director—B. F. Mallett,* 4,126; —— Van Fleet, 4,419. The Prohibition vote, ranged from 129 for F. Granger for Congress, to 100 for D. N. Trowbridge, for Auditor.

A proposition for the provision of Fair Grounds for the County Agricultural Society, was defeated by 47 majority, although Toledo gave 823 majority for it.

Mr. Hurd was elected to Congress by a vote of 13,108, to 11,321 for Mr. Pratt, Francis Granger (Prohibition) receiving 875 votes. Messrs. Lemmon and Finefrock were elected Judges of Common Pleas. Wm. Bell was chosen Secretary of State, by 17,202 majority—Buchtel (Prohibition) receiving 7,815 votes.

1875.

The political campaign of 1875, was among the most active and important in the history of the State. It was made so, chiefly, by two co-operating causes: First, the currency issue, turning mainly on the question of a resumption of specie payment by the Government by redemption of its notes or "Greenbacks," which had been provided for at the preceding session of Congress, to take effect January 1, 1879. The Republicans favored the policy of resumption, and the Democrats opposed action such as provided by the law. The issue thus presented, was squarely and earnestly contested on both sides—Ex-Governor R. B. Hayes, as their candidate for Governor, leading the former, and Governor William Allen, as his opponent, leading the latter. The canvass was made the more important and earnest, by the relations it was supposed to bear to the National campaign of 1876. Governor Allen was recognized as a prominent aspirant for the Democratic nomination for President, his success in that respect chiefly depending on his re-election in 1875. While the candidacy of Ex-Governor Hayes had then no recognized relation to the Presidential succession, the special prominence of the State canvass operated to give him a position more National than ordinarily attaches to Gubernatorial candidates. The result of the October election in the success of Ex-Governor Hayes soon developed throughout the country an appreciation of the contest not generally accepted at home, and one which was steadily enhanced, until, in the nomination and election of Governor Hayes in 1876, the fact was shown, that the choice of President then made was practically determined in the Ohio canvass of 1875. It is equally safe to say, that the question of resumption of specie payment under the existing act of Congress, was also determined by that result, more than by any other one fact.

The vote in Lucas County in October, 1875, was as follows:

Governor—R. B. Hayes,* 5,865; Wm. Allen,† 4,481. Judge of Common Pleas—B. W. Rouse,* 5,962; J. J. French,† 4,442. State Senators—T. P. Brown,* 5,992; C. J. Swan,* 5,735; D. I. Brown,† 4,212; C. W. McDonald,† 4,263. Representatives—R. C. Thompson,* 5,899; Conrad Huberich,* 5,786; John Ryan,† 4,452; L. C. Gibbs,† 4,783. County Clerk—M. J. Enright,* 6,001; W. H. McLyman,† 4,285. Probate Judge—D. R. Austin,* 5,812; Thomas Dunlap,† 4,548. Prosecuting Attorney—J. D. Ford,* 5,550; David H. Commager,† 4,767. Sheriff—Albert Moore,* 6,021; C. W. Ferguson,† 4,317. Treasurer—William Cummings,* 5,818; J. P. Shuck,† 4,451. Commissioner—Jesse S. Norton,* 5,817; P. C. Lewis,† 4,108. Infirmary Director—Louis Kaiser,* 6,027; P. W. Keegan,† 4,324. Coroner—S. S. Thorn,* 5,734; G. W. Bowen,† 4,668.

The vote in the State stood: Hayes,* 297,813; Allen, †292,264; Odell,‡ 2,462. (*Republican. †Democratic. ‡Prohibition.)

1876.

The recurrence of the Presidential canvass invested the local political campaign of 1876 with the special interest common to such contests. There was no political issue to heighten this feeling, except as the currency question in connection with the resumption of specie payment January 1, 1879, under the act of 1875, be recognized as such. In Lucas County that matter seemed to receive more attention than was common elsewhere. This, no doubt, was due to special causes, local in their nature, and it developed itself mainly among the Republicans, where a strong anti-resumption sentiment existed, as shown by the adoption of a resolution by their County Convention demanding the unconditional repeal of the Resumption Act, as indispensable to the safety of the country's financial interests. That body met March 23d, with A. H. McVey as President, and J. H. McElroy and J. H. Emery as Secretaries. The following delegates to the State Convention were appointed:

Richard Waite, N. M. Howard, Robert McCune, J. T. Greer. H. A. Chamberlain, J. W. Hiett, Guido Marx, J. D. Ford, Stillman Brown, A. H. McVey, Alex. Reed, John Paul Jones, Harvey Kellogg, Lucas Raab, A. P. Mann, H. H. Wakeman, T. S. Merrell, J. L. Pray, T. P. Brown, R. C. Thompson, Conrad Huberich.

The delegates were, by vote, instructed to present to the State Convention the name of Clark Waggoner as a candidate for delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Republican National Convention.

A Democratic County Convention was held April 25th, with E. D. Potter, Sen., as President, and S. J. Mills and M. W. Carr as Secretaries. The following delegates to the State Convention were appointed:

Henry Lorenz, J. C. Wales, Erle Hamilton, S. H. Steedman, Henry Brand, Ed. Malone, Robert Cummings, E. S. Dodd, Patrick Dowling, Dr. W. W. Jones. Delegates to the Congressional Convention: Toledo—E. L. Graves, A. G. Clark, S. G. Van Buren, C. L. Young, Barton Smith, E. B. Paine, John Shumacher, W. F. Lockwood, E. D. Potter, B. F. Ritchie, Wm. H. Boos, R. J. Wallace, C. Daniels, H. E. Howe, E. S. Dodd, P. H. Rice, Dan. Segur, S. W. Freeman, P. H. Christy, Henry Brand, Pat. Murray, Geo. Stebbins, Arnold McMahon, D. A. Brown, Fred. Jaeger, E. A. Kitchen, Richard Dunning, J. C. Klotz, C. J. Kirschner, D. H. Commager, M. Geelan, Geo. L. Johnson, M. M. Goulden. Oregon—Nathan Gardner. Providence—S. H. Steedman, John Ryan. Richfield—L. C. Gibbs. Springfield—Patrick Dowling. Sylvania—F. R. Warren. Washington—P. C. Lewis, C. W. Ferguson. Waterville—Wm. Dodd. Whitehouse—J. C. Wales. South Toledo—P. C. McGovern.

The Republicans nominated their County ticket August 7, 1876, at a Convention of which John R. Osborn was President and J. H. Emery and J. H. McElroy were Secretaries.

The Democratic nominating Convention was held August 22d, with James B. Steedman as President and M. W. Carr, J. S. Mills and Henry Lorenz as Secretaries.

The Colored voters organized a Hayes and Wheeler Union Club August 29, 1876, with the following officers:

President—John Drown. Vice-President—Thos. Massey. Executive Committee—Robert Bailey, Carter Ferguson, Squire Lee, Frank Wright, Henry Gray. Captain—H. J. Lewis. 1st Lieutenant—J. W. Young. 2d Lieutenant—Henry Brown. Orderly—A. Fountain. Standard Bearer—Henry Harris.

A "Greenback" meeting, consisting of advocates of the policy of a permanent and exclusive National currency of Government notes, similar to the "Greenbacks" issued during the Rebellion, was held at Toledo, August 31st, with Ira E. Lee as Chairman, and J. B. Jordan and M. W. Carr as Secretaries. Bernard Meilink, James Winans, Dr. J. G. Nolen, James Coyle and L. W. Waldron were appointed as a County Central Committee, and the following persons as delegates to a State Greenback Convention:

B. Meilink, T. H. Donohue, J. L. Gray, S. S. Linton, H. L. Machen, J. M. Bloomer, A. L. Murray, S. T. Curtis, James Winans, H. Bartlett, J. G. Nolen, Thos. Page, F. H. Blakely, Fred. Bruksieker, J. C. Frankenberger, Josephus Ricketts, W. W. Dyer, Herman Baumbach, E. W. Hayes, Elijah B. Payne.

A Greenback County Convention was held September 15th, of which Dr. J. G. Nolen was President and J. C. Frankenberger Secretary.

The vote in the County, October 10, 1876, was as follows:

Secretary of State—Milton Barnes,*6,026; W. Bell, Jr.,† 4,832. Judge of Common Pleas—Cooper K. Watson,* 6,119; S. J. Patrick,† 4,788. Congress—Jacob D. Cox,* 5,655; F. H. Hurd,† 4,246. Auditor—J. P. Jones,* 5,996; Erle Hamilton,† 4,134; Ferd. W. Machen,‡ 1,159. Commissioner—Henry C. Ely,* 5,492; Lucas Raab,† 4,285; David Miller,‡ 1,464. Infirmary Director—Ed. Upton,* 5,978; —— Van Wormer,† 4,378; James Wickens,‡ 942. (* Republicans. † Democrats. ‡ Greenbackers.)

R. C. Thompson, a Representative for Lucas County, having died, J. C. Messer, of Oregon Township, was nominated for the vacancy by the Republicans; Dr. W. W. Jones by the Democrats; and Walter Pickens by the Greenbackers.

The result of the vote at the Presidential election, November 7th, was as follows:

President—Hayes,* 6,524; Tilden,† 5.155; Cooper,‡ 281. Representative—J. C. Messer,* 6,285; W. W. Jones,† 5,100; W. Pickens,‡ 398.

1877.

The Republican Convention for making County nominations, was held July 29, 1877, with J. M. Brown as President, and reporters of the Toledo press as Secretaries. The names of nominees appear in the election returns. J. M. Brown, H. G. Neubert, N. M. Howard, C.

H. Sawyer, and J. R. Swigart were appointed as Central Committee.

The Democrats nominated their County ticket August 16, 1877, by a Convention, of which E. D. Potter, Sen., was the temporary, and J. B. Steedman the permanent President.

A new feature in local politics this year was the formation of a ticket by a new organization, known as the "Nationals," otherwise the "Greenback" party.

The result of the October election in the County was as follows:

Governor--W. H. West,* 2,667; R. M. Bishop,† 3,155; Johnson,‡ 4,212. Senators--L. F. Lyttle,* 2,879; E. W. Merry,* 2,559; J. B. Steedman,† 2,984; Joy,† 2,970; Henry Kahlo,‡ 4,279; Campbell,‡ 4,116. Representatives—J. C. Messer,* 2,536; J. F. Kumler,* 2,675; George L. Johnson,† 3,211; F. R. Warren,† 3,051; D. B. Sturgeon,‡ 3,875; Harvey Kellogg,‡ 4,334. Treasurer—Wm. Cummings,* 3,163; August Pilliod,† 2,776; E. B. Hall,‡ 3,979. Prosecuting Attorney—A. S. Hill,* 2,773; Byron Ritchic,† 2,814; N. M. Odell,‡ 4,093. Sheriff—Wm. Babington,* 2,181; Patrick Dowling,† 3,372; S. S. Linton,‡ 4,399. Recorder—J. S. Kountz,* 3,688; N. A. Marsh,† 2,353; Isaac Head,‡ 4,012. Infirmary Director—W. B. Gunn,* 2,807; Johnson,† 2,868; P. T. Clark,‡ 4,118. Surveyor—B. H. Hitchcock,* 2,708; — Felix,† 2,867; Charles Shoemaker,‡ 4,113. Commissioners—J. C. Romeis,* 2,820; C. B. Holloway,* 2,857; A. Bunert,† 2,767; — Ballou,† 2,723; W. C. Cheney,‡ 4,375; James Coyle,‡ 4,179. (* Republicans. † Democrats. ‡ Nationals.)

1878.

The first National Convention of the National or Greenback party was held at Toledo, February 21 and 22, 1878, 24 States and Territories being represented. Prominent among the delegates were S. F. Cary and Stephen Johnson, of Ohio; Solon Chase, of Maine; Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky; M. M. ("Brick") Pomeroy and Alex. Campbell, of Illinois; J. B. Weaver, of Iowa; A. B. Mullett, of District of Columbia; Francis W. Hughes, of Tennessee; Moses W. Field, of Michigan; J. P. Jones, of Nevada; O. G. Chase, of New York. Francis W. Hughes was President; Ralph E. Hoyt of Michigan, G. H. Jones of New York, and J. W. Muffly of Iowa, Secretaries. At request of the Convention, Mrs. Rosa L. Segur, President of the Toledo Woman Suffrage Association, read a communication from that body, which was favorably received. A platform was adopted and an Executive Committee appointed, on which Dr. D. B. Sturgeon of Toledo, represented Ohio. The distinctive feature of the platform was its demand that all money be furnished by the Government, and that its volume be regulated *per capita* of population.

The Republican County Convention was held July 13, 1878, with General Wager Swayne as President, and C. L. Kennedy, Maurice Perkins and Julius Vordtriede, as Secretaries.

The Democratic County Convention was held July 20, 1878, of which H. P. Platt was President, and C. H. Lemmon, Robert S. Gardner and B. F. Wade, Secretaries. A County ticket was nominated.

The Republican District Convention, held July 16th, nominated Charles Foster for Congress, notwithstanding that gentleman did not reside within the District. He declined the nomination, on the ground that his friends wished him to make the canvass in the District of his residence, although such was hopeless of success. James B. Luckey, of Ottawa County, was selected for the vacancy.

The Greenback or National District Convention, August 1st, nominated Henry Kahlo of Toledo, for Congress, on a vote of 74.3, to 22½ for I. R. Sherwood, 39.9 for J. A. Haigh, 5.05 for Charles Cravens and 4 for Oscar Ball.

Frank H. Hurd was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention, receiving 73 votes, to 65 cast for Morgan Shaffer of Hancock County.

The vote in the County stood as follows:

Secretary of State—Milton Barnes,* 3,215; David Page,† 3,327. Congress—J. B. Luckey,* 3,148; F. H. Hurd,† 3,618; Henry Kahlo,‡ 4,112. Judge of Common Pleas—W. F. Lockwood,*† 6,702; Ira E. Lee,‡ 4,097. Probate Judge—C. L. Kennedy,* 2,527; H. E. Howe,† 3,862; I. R. Sherwood,‡ 3,876. Auditor—J. P. Jones,* 4,025; Patrick Fitzpatrick,† 2,992; Jas. Winans,‡ 3,835. Clerk—M. J. Enright,* 3,990; Geo. Vetter,† 2,906; Walter Pickens,‡ 3,894. Commissioners--J. C. Messer,* 3,263; Thomas Brown,* 3,324; — Mallon†, 3,465; — Bowen,† 3,109; James Coyle,‡ 4,090; J. E. Wilcox,‡ 4,040. Infirmary Director—S. S. Ketcham,* 3,289; Lucas Raab,† 3,308; — Morrill,‡ 3,831.

The vote of the State stood: Secretary of State—Milton Barnes,* 274,120; D. R. Page,† 270,966; Andrew Roy,‡ 38,332; J. N. Robinson,¶ 5,682; scattering, 28. Barnes's plurality, 3,154. (* Republicans; † Democrats; ‡ Greenbackers; ¶ Prohibition.)

1879.

The Lucas County vote in October, 1879, was as follows:

Governor—Charles Foster, 5,152; Thomas Ewing, 5,245; Piatt (Greenbacker), 1,550. Senator—H. S. Walbridge, 5,421; John A. Wilkins, 4,440; J. L. Curtis (Gr.), 2,046. Judges of Common Pleas Court—John H. Doyle, 5,113; Charles P. Wickham, 4,824; R. C. Lemmon, 5,198; Thomas P. Finefrock, 4,135. Representatives—N. M. Howard, 5,151; C. B. Holloway, 4,965; J. M. Hueston, 4,286; E. S. Dodd, 4,134; Harvey Kellogg (Gr.) 2,660; — Howland (Gr.) 2,752. Sheriff—Albert Moore, 4,779; Patrick Dowling, 4,063; — Tinkham (Gr.) 3,129. Treasurer—J. W. Toullerton, 4,587; Sam. Stettiner, 3,300; E. B. Hall (Gr.) 4,070. Prosecuting Attorney—C. L. Kennedy, 4,591; Byron Ritchie, 3,940; N. M. Odell, 3,452. Coroner—Chas. Hohly, 4,946; — Wright, 3,756; — Chamberlin (Gr.) 2,825. Commissioner—H. C. Ely, 4,854; — Jones, 3,756; — Sanderson (Gr.) 3,192. Infirmary Director—Ed. Upton, 5,025; — Gessner, 4,134; F. R. Tigges, 2,798.

The total vote for State Senator stood: For H. S. Walbridge, 17,701; John A. Wilkins, 17,999; S. L. Curtis (Gr.), 2,483.

A contest was proposed, in Mr. Walbridge's behalf, on the ground of the illegality of Dr. Wilkins's vote in Henry County, on account of the tickets having been unlawfully made distinguishable by the color of the paper on which they were printed; but Mr. Walbridge, accepting such ballots as expressing the will of the voters casting them, declined to make a contest.

The vote of the State for Governor stood: Foster,* 336,261; T. Ewing, 319,132; A. S. Piatt (Gr.), 9,129; G. T. Stewart (Pro.) 4,145.

1880.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of a County ticket was held July 24, 1880, with Rev. Robert McCune as President and W. R. Leflet, E. L. Jones and J. Vordtriede as Secretaries. The ticket appears in the vote of the County given elsewhere. A notable incident of the occasion was the nomination of a candidate for Recorder on a vote of $85\frac{3}{4}$ to $85\frac{1}{4}$.

The Republican Congressional Convention was held July 29th, with W. T. Walker, of Lucas, as President, and J. H. McElroy as Secretary. James M. Ritchie, of Toledo, was nominated for Congress. The vote on the first ballot stood: J. M. Ritchie, 42.54; J. K. Hamilton, 46.48; Wm. Sheffield, 22; L. S. Baumgardner, 18.39; J. H. Brigham, 39.15. Sixth ballot—Ritchie, 118; Hamilton, 52; Brigham, 1.

The Greenback District Convention met at Toledo August 7th, with J. W. Northrop as President and W. W. Cook as Secretary. B. F. Miller, of Lucas, was nominated for Congress, upon the following vote: Miller, 66; Daniel Fink, of Fulton County, 31; James M. Ashley, 1.

The Democratic Convention was held August 10th, of which J. M. Hueston was President, and E. S. Dodd and J. W. Erwin Secretaries. C. F. Curtis, G. W. Davis, T. W. Childs, Ed. Malone, L. C. Gibbs, C. H. Coy, D. O. Brown, John Cummings and H. P. Platt were appointed as Central Committee.

Frank H. Hurd was nominated for re-election August 12th, by the Democratic Congressional Convention held at Napoleon.

The Greenback or National County Convention was held July 24, 1880, of which Ira E. Lee was President and J H. McGuire Secretary. Henry Mooers, Herman Baumbach, A. B. Conant, E. B. Hall, Wm. Blystone, Wm. Taylor, B. F. Miller, Harvey Kellogg, W. B. Warren and P. J. Mettler were appointed delegates to a State Convention, and Herman Baumbach, Frank Blakely, H. C. Ellis, B. F. Miller, Jacob Romeis, J. E Wilcox and Wesley Hicks as a County Committee. This party nominated its County ticket August 28th, when Harvey Kellogg was President of the Convention, and Gilbert Canneff Secretary.

During the political campaign of 1880 an organization was formed of Republicans of Toledo advanced in life, who took the name of "Silver Gray Republican Club," with the following officers:

President—John R. Osborn. Vice-Presidents—Horace S. Walbridge, Mavor Brigham, Dr. J. A. Tenney, Wm. Breed, Chauncy Woodruff, Col. Horace N. Howland, Fitch Dewey and David E. Merrill. Secretary—Wm. T. Walker. Executive Committee—L. S. Baumgardner, Dr. S. S. Thorne, Welcome O. Parker, John J. Barker, Milton Taylor. Captain—Col. John Faskin.

The names of 164 voters in the County were enrolled as members, with their ages respectively as follows:

Richard Mott, 76.
D. E. Merrill, 79.
Hiram Herrick, 60.
Joel Fosprett, 64.
John Kauffman, 69.
Harry Cole, 71.
Wm. Galvert, 61.
Thos. Bloomfield, 65.
Henry Bennett, 75.
Elias H. Wright, 63.
Geo. W. Hubbard, 62.
Wm. Breed, 54.
Eli Darian, 59.
James Shaw, 60.
Geo. D. Claflin, 49.
David Davis, 65.
Lafayette Lyttle, 50.
Lehman Kraus, 65.
James Marston, 54.
Frederick G. Roulet, 47.
Wm. A. Webb, 63.
Rev. J. C. Cromack, 69.
Jacob Greener, 67.
Michael Hoag, 68.
C. H. Parsons, 60.
W. A. Titus, 58.
Wm. Wilmington, 61.
Wm. T. Walker, 55.
W. B. Andrews, 70.
S. S. Hooper, 64.
Thos. J. Webb, 53.
James L. Smith, 60.
Ebenezer Bivins, 66.
Joseph Jones, 76.
Levi Snell, 71.
Chas. Kent, 59.

H. S. Walbridge, 55.
C. D. Woodruff, 67.
Thos. Howells, 69.
Joel W. Kelsey, 60.
J. P. Powers, 67.
J. L. Pratt, 72.
W. H. Osgood, 60.
Calvin K. Bennett, 69.
Schubel Mennson, 60.
Robert McCune, 55.
L. S. Baumgardner, 48.
J. C. Curtis, 65.
Gus. G. Fulton, 73.
Clark Waggoner, 60.
Robert H. Bell, 59.
Elwood Bateman, 55.
Josephus Ricketts, 68.
Andrew Hunker, 64.
Henry T. Cook, 54.
Chas. Dodge, 55.
Richard Day, 47.
Justus McDonald, 53.
Geo. S. McKnight, 61.
Geo. W. Reynolds, 64.
John Van Gunten, 46.
Horace Thacher, 79.
James H. Beatty, 55.
James Draper, 58.
E. V. McMaken, 60.
Joseph Heinhl, 55.
Wm. E. Standart, 52.
D. F. DeWolf, 57.
John Dillon, 72.
Isaac C. Vaughn, 68.
Daniel Bladen, 72.
James Melvin, 53.

N. R. Locke, Adams Township, 88.

Samuel Lyons, 58.
Calvin Herrick, 60.
Samuel S. Read, 65.
Mavor Brigham, 74.
J. F. Shepard, 71.
Horace N. Howland, 55.
Dr. James L. Chase, 75.
Henry J. Hayes, 62.
Col. John Faskin, 59.
James M. Ritchie, 51.
Robert C. Navarre, 50.
Geo. E. Pomeroy, Sr., 74.
Welcome O. Parker, 58.
Jona. Lundy, 83.
L. S. Crim, 54.
M. W. Hubbell, 65.
Allen Brown, 47.
C. Williams, 64.
J. H. Parks, 58.
Rev. R. M. Badeau, 70.
Chas. B. Phillips, 60.
Henry D. Kingsbury, 62.
James H. Campbell, 68.
Rev. H. M. Bacon, 53.

John R. Osborn, 67.
Wm. R. Hoyt, 65.
Alonzo Chesebrough, 62.
James McNelly, 54.
David McCormick, 67.
Jonathan Wynn, 63.
Dr. Jacob Clark, 77.
Dr. Chas. Cochran, 64.
Dr. David B. Scott, 77.
David Johnson, 72.
Salter Cleveland, 82.
J. W. Jaquett, 64.
Fitch Dewey, 55.
Geo. W. Brown, 51.
Chas. Pratt, 52.
G. W. Fuller, 70.
Geo. Garfield, 50.
John Fitch, 74.
V. H. Ketcham, 65.
J. S. Barker, 64.
E. W. Pettis, 54.
Henry Breed, 63.
Zalmon Thomas, 75.
T. H. Woodruff, 59.

Flavel Grant, 73.
E. R. Howe, 72.
J. F. Matthias, 55.
Nathan M. Landis, 59.
Henry Merrill, 56.
S. Stebbins, 72.
Jona. Smith, 56.
W. I. Kelley, 42.
H. L. Thorndike, 57.
Adam Burgert, 51.
Franklin Hubbard, 53.
Henry Spielbusch, 55.
Geo. Tanner, 65.
James Chew, 59.
Andrew P. Merson, 60.
Ed. Sawyer, 62.
Milton Taylor, 56.
Dr. S. S. Thorn, 55.
G. W. Mulnix, 58.
J. T. Bloomfield, 75.
Joseph Powell, 77.
J. C. Davis, 51.
S. D. Chamberlin, 60.
H. Thorndike, 55.
James D. Myers, 52.
Julius Vordtriede, 68.
W. W. Winter, 58.
Geo. E. Boardman, 62.
Wesley McNutt, 63.
Wesley J. Wells, 69.
Wm. A. Beach, 58.
Jacob C. Greener, 67.
James A. Tenney, 74.
M. O. Waggoner, 54.
E. H. Van Hoesen, 50.
E. W. Lenderson, 50.

The following was the vote in Lucas County, October, 1880:

Secretary of State—Townsend,* 6,659; Lang,† 6,181; Lloyd,‡ 649. Congressman—J. M. Ritchie,* 6,815; F. H. Hurd,† 6,151; B. F. Miller,‡ 507. Common Pleas Judge (long term)—C. P. Wickham,*‡ 7,823; Jay Patrick,† 5,971; (short term)—John Mackey,* 6,752; Gilbert Harmon,†‡ 6,722. Recorder—W. W. Alcorn,* 6,455; C. J. Kirschner,† 6,157; P. J. Mettler,‡ 852. Commissioner—Justus McDonald,* 6,593; John Ryan,† 5,954; J. E. Wilcox,‡ 920. Surveyor—Samuel Bement,* 6,653; Geo. Meissner,† 6,048; D. A. Pease,† 793. Infirmary Director—Frank Hamilton,* 6,806; Frank Tilman,† 5.705; Wesley Hicks,‡ 1,020. (* Republicans. † Democrats. ‡ Nationals.)

J. M. Ritchie was elected to Congress (the District then comprising Lucas, Wood, Ottawa, Fulton, Henry and Williams Counties), by a majority of 694.

The vote for President in the County stood: Garfield, 7,157; Hancock, 5,985; Weaver (National), 426; Prohibition, 21.

1881.

The Republican County Convention was held August 6, 1881, with J. M. Brown as President and reporters of Republican papers as Secretaries.

Four tickets were in the field—Republican, Democrat, National or Greenback, and Prohibition, which appear in the election returns in the order named.

The vote of Lucas County in October, 1881, was as follows:

Governor—Charles Foster, 5,064; J. W. Bookwalter, 5,272; John Seitz, 379. Representatives—C. B. Holloway, 5,155; Noah H. Swayne, Jr., 5,389; Henry Kahlo, 5,418; L. C. Gibbs, 5,338; —— Rowland, 302; D. N. Trowbridge, 312. Senators—J. D. Norton, majority over Manville, 353; J. H. Brigham, 5,036; J. B. Steedman, 5,219. Sheriff—Albert Moore, 4.840; John S. Harbeck, 5,843. Treasurer—J. W. Toullerton, 4,775; Joel W. Kelsey, 5,929; John W. Hiett, 273. Auditor—J. P. Jones, 5,111; Walter Pickens, 5,517. Probate Judge—Augustus W. Eckert, 5,292; I. R. Sherwood, 5,397. Clerk—R. C. Quiggle, 5,363; Geo. Grogan, 5,214; C. Frederick, 316. Prosecuting Attorney—C. L. Kennedy, 5,156; Ezra S. Dodd, 5,283. Commissioner—C. D. Woodruff, 5,162; Ignace Wernert, 5,492. Infirmary Director—Geo. Mack, 5,360; —— Van Fleet, 5,306.

The total vote of the Senatorial District gave Norton 797 majority over Dr. Manville, and Brigham 138 over Steedman; P. C. Beard and Condit (Prohibition) receiving 741 and 724, respectively.

The State vote on Governor stood: Foster, 312,735; Bookwalter, 288,330; Ludlow, 16,599, and Seitz, 6,320.

1882.

The chief local interest in the election of 1882, consisted in the choice of a member of Congress. Charles A. King was the Republican, and Frank H. Hurd the Democratic candidate, both being residents of Lucas County. The result of the October election in the County was as follows:

For Secretary of State—Charles Townsend, 5,680; — Newman, 6,564; — Hafer (Greenbacker) 153; — Schumacher (Prohibition), 92. Judge of Supreme Court—John H. Doyle, 6,403; — Okey, 5,861. Congress—C. A. King, 6,211; F. H. Hurd, 6,064; Rhodes (Greenbacker), 108; Luse (Prohibition), 74; Commissioner—Ed. Upton, 5,591; F. R. Warren, 6,054. Infirmary Director—J. C. Messer, 5,737; T. O'Neil, 6,457; Harvey Kellogg (Gr.), 178; — Stoddard (Pro.), 90. (First named, Republicans; second, Democrats.)

The aggregate vote of the Congressional District stood—King, 13,430; Hurd, 14,534; Rhodes, 237; Luse, 173.

The State vote was: Republican, 298,759; Democratic, 316,874; Greenback, 5,345; Prohibition, 12.202.

1883.

The State election of 1883 was given special interest by the submission for the action of the people of two amendments to the State Constitution, to wit: First amendment, to provide for the regulation of the liquor traffic within the State, by such system as the Legislature might adopt; and the Second amendment to prohibit such traffic within the State. It was not made a partisan issue, the two political parties having been divided upon the question.

The Republican Convention for nominating a County ticket was held August 11, 1883, with W. T. Walker as temporary, and J. M. Ritchie as permanent President, and the reporters of the Republican press as Secretaries.

The vote at the October election was as follows:

Governor—J. B. Foraker,* 6,048; George Hoadley,† 7,832. Senator—John C. Rorick,* 6,102; Geo. Laskey,* 6,126; W. H. McLyman,† 7,785; — Ranney,† 7,750, Representatives—N. H. Swayne,* 6,473; James Marston,* 6,062; Ed. Malone,† 7,403; Wm. Beatty,† 7,626. Judge of Common Pleas—George R. Haynes,* 8,088; J. M. Ritchie,* 5,851; L. H. Pike,† 5,851; David H. Commager,† 7,008. Sheriff—Wm. Casey,* 5,052; J. S. Harbeck,† 8,742. Treasurer—Joel W. Kelsey,† 6,807; F. R. Warren,† 7,137. Recorder—W. W. Alcorn,* 6,276; C. J. Kirschner,† 7,619. Commissioner—Stillman Brown,* 6,169; John Ryan,† 7,759. Infirmary Director—Frank Hamilton,* 6,096; — Ferguson,† 7,841. Coroner—Frederick Hohly,* 6,478; George Hollister,† 7,396. Surveyor—James Marston,* 5,982; George Meissner,† 7,905. Liquor

Amendments to State Constitution: 1st (to regulate the traffic)—Yes, 3,080; No, 8,999; 2d (to prohibit the sale)—Yes, 4,914; No, 3,728.

1884.

The campaign of 1884, involving the choice of a President, was attended with the usual interest. In this Congressional District, the contest was specially animated, turning largely on the Tariff question, Jacob Romeis, the Republican nominee, representing the policy of Protection; and Mr. Hurd, the Democratic candidate, that of Free Trade.

The vote of the County stood as follows;

Secretary of State—J. S. Robinson, 8,203; — Newman, 7,866. Congress—Jacob Romeis, 8,850; F. H. Hurd, 7,241. Common Pleas Judges—C. G. Wilson, 8,504; Charles Dodge, 8,256; D. H. Commager, 7,631; R. C. Lemmon, 7,913. Circuit Judge—George R. Haynes, 8,733; L. D. Strutton, 7,584. Auditor—Chas. A. C. Vordtriede, 8,299; Walter Pickens, 7,825. Probate Judge—Joseph W. Cummings, 8,485; Henry E. Howe, 7,636. Clerk—R. C. Quigley, 8,367; Charles Noble, 7,679. Prosecuting Attorney—J. H. Southard, 8,815; E. S. Dodd, 7,340. Commissioners—(Full term) James Coyle, 8,488; Ignace Wernert, 7,585; (vacancy) John Bladen, 8,405; L. C. Gibbs, 7,706. Infirmary Director—George Mack, 8,605; Peter Wyek, 7,224.

Mr. Romeis's majority in the District (Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky and Erie Counties) was 239. Mr. Hurd made contest for the seat, on the ground of irregularity on the part of election officers, bribery and intimidation of voters. The matter was vigorously pressed by both sides before the House of Representatives during the session of 1885-6, resulting in the seating of Mr. Romeis.

The total vote of the Judicial Circuit (Lucas, Sandusky, Ottawa, Erie, Huron, Lorain, Cuyahoga and Summit Counties), stood: Haynes, 59,901; Strutton, 52,358.

The vote of Lucas County for President was as follows:

	Blaine.	*Cleveland.*	*Butler.*	*St. John.*
Toledo—				
Precinct A, First Ward	123	83	2	2
B, “ “	324	225	3	4
C, “ “	399	307	7	1
A, Second Ward	208	146	--------	--------
B, “ “	257	228	1	1
C, “ “	173	162	2	5
A, Third Ward	271	205	--------	--------
B, “ “	314	174	2	2
C, “ “	341	152	--------	4
A, Fourth Ward	165	305	--------	--------
B, “ “	175	167	5	--------
C, “ “	131	232	4	2
A, Fifth Ward	234	397	5	1
B, “ “	374	530	--------	7
C, “ “	429	310	9	--------
A, Sixth Ward	277	344	--------	--------
B, “ “	202	199	--------	--------
A, Seventh Ward	201	359	--------	--------
B, “ “	487	365	7	14
C, “ “	292	98	1	3
A, Eighth Ward	216	329	--------	--------
B, “ “	301	130	--------	--------
C, “ “	359	324	14	5
South Toledo—1st Ward	93	87	8	--------
2d Ward	67	68	2	--------
3d Ward	21	35	1	--------
Waynesfield	26	34	3	--------
Adams	161	120	6	1
Monclova	123	124	3	--------
Oregon	258	232	--------	--------
Providence	157	109	2	--------
Richfield	140	97	--------	4
Spencer	67	67	7	4
Springfield	100	54	2	12
Swanton	102	42	4	6
Sylvania	207	83	--------	24
Washington—1st Precinct	181	114	--------	13
2d “	98	123	8	--------
3d “	147	61	--------	10
Waterville	98	123	8	--------
White House	90	115	27	--------
Totals	8,314	7,387	135	156
Plurality	957			
Majority	706			
Total vote of Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,179	10,069

1885.

The following was the vote in Lucas County at the State election, October, 1885:

For Governor—J. B. Foraker,* 7,080; George Hoadley,† 6,894; — Leonard,‡ 428. State Senators—W. W. Cook,* 7,218; W. C. Tingle,* 7,092; Ezra S. Dodd,† 6,809; — Groschner,† 6,825; — White,‡ 422; — Echols,‡ 412. Judge of Common Pleas Court—Charles P. Wickham,* 7,227; T. P. Finefrock,† 6,802; P. C. Beard,‡ 380. Representatives—Orville S. Brumbach,* 7,101; Herman Baumbach,* 6,586; J. H. Puck,† 7,017; — Hicks,† 6,805. Treasurer—Horace J. Potter,* 7,134; F. J. Cheney,†6,832; L. H. Johnson,‡ 384. Sheriff—Robert H. Bell,* 6,480; Benj. F. Wade,† 7,387; — Monroe,‡ 380; M. Mallon,¶ 122. Commissioners—John P. Holloway,* 6,776; L. C. Gibbs,† 7,092; S. B. Worden,‡ 535. Infirmary Director—Joseph N. Blumberg,* 6,923; Thomas O'Neill,† 7,047; — Trumbull,‡ 420. Coroner—Wilson W. Cullison,* 7,315; George A. Hollister,† 6,074; — Radcliffe,‡ 417. (* Republicans. † Democrats. ‡ Prohibtion. ¶ Independent.)

1886.

For the first time in the history of Ohio, the annual State election, under the amendment of the Constitution, was this year held in November, instead of October. The object of such change was to avoid a second general election for President, when such should occur. The chief local interest on this occasion, arose in the choice of Congressman, and was due largely to the fact that Jacob Romeis (Republican), and Frank H. Hurd (Democrat), parties to the contest for the seat in the 49th Congress, were opposing candidates in an appeal to the people of the District. Their canvass engrossed largely the public attention, and was prosecuted with vigor. The following was the result of the vote in Lucas County on the candidates named:

Secretary of State—James S. Robinson,* 7,942; John McBride,† 7,574; Henry R. Smith,‡ 299.

Representative in Congress—Jacob Romeis,* 8,887; F. H. Hurd,† 6,653; George W. Hagans,† 230.

Common Pleas Judge—John Mackey,* 8,132; J. L. Dewitt,† 7,376; Hewson S. Peeke,‡ 308.

County Commissioner—Edward S. Lloyd,* 7,587; John Ryan,† 7,968; Silas M. Johnson,‡ 239.

Recorder—Wm. V. McMaken,* 8,125; Chas. J. Kirschner,† 7,339; C. N. Hollister,‡ 282.

Surveyor — Henry W. Wilhelm,* 8,243; George Meissner, jr.,†, 7,243; Thos. Radcliff,‡ 297.

Infirmary Director—Geo. W. Reynolds,* 8,166; Chas. W. Ferguson,† 7,306; Sylvester B. Worden,‡ 312.

*Republicans. †Democrats, ‡Prohibitionists.

The vote in the Congressional District was as follows:

Counties.	*Romeis.*	*Hurd.*	*Hagans.*
Lucas	8,887	6,653	230
Sandusky	2,974	3,329	130
Ottawa	1,643	2,348	18
Erie	3.674	3,368	94
Totals	17,178	15,692	472
Plurality	1,486		
Majority	1,014		

The aggregate vote for Judge of Common Pleas in the District (Lucas, Ottawa, Sandusky, Erie and Huron Counties), was as follows:

For Mackey, 19,504; DeWitt, 19,983; Peeke, 1,006; Plurality for Dewitt, 479; majority against same, 527.

The vote of the State on Secretary, stood:

J. S. Robinson, 340,895; John McBride, 329,314; H. R. Smith, ——. Republican plurality, 11,581; Republican majority, ——.

What came to be known as the Greenback or National party, first made its appearance in 1876, when Peter Cooper was its candidate for President, and Samuel F. Cary for Vice-President. Lucas County was a chief locality of its strength, that being the only County in the State in which it cast a plurality of the ballots, its vote in 1877 having been 40 per cent. of the total vote cast. The main occasion for its organization was the proposed resumption of specie payments by the Government, which it resisted, proposing instead the permanent use of Government paper, and the exclusion of coin as a basis for currency. With the successful inauguration of resumption, January 1, 1879, this party began rapidly to subside, and soon it had virtually disappeared as a separate organization. At the elections of 1877 and '78, its tickets in Toledo and the County were elected. Its rise and fall, as indicated by the election returns, is shown in the following tables, giving its vote and that of the Republican and Democratic parties in Lucas County and the State:

	1876.		1877.			1878.			1879.		
	President.		*Governor.*			*Secretary of State.*			*Attorney General.*		
	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Nat.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Nat.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Nat.*
Toledo—First Ward	682	313	244	153	474	319	176	430	493	238	301
" Second Ward	511	378	224	199	350	293	253	361	457	403	183
" Third Ward	801	436	410	325	223	569	309	227	712	362	127
" Fourth Ward	416	519	129	287	418	206	431	308	216	510	234
" Fifth Ward	677	881	163	294	797	188	536	700	372	648	533
" Sixth Ward	333	310	97	192	279	128	233	232	214	294	136
" Seventh Ward	616	466	272	260	482	421	333	359	363	428	229
" Eighth Ward	479	533	147	233	430	171	359	404	387	405	370
Totals in Toledo	4515	3846	1686	1943	3553	2295	2632	3081	3524	3133	2113
Maumee—First Ward	129	75	56	75	43	64	65	37	82	78	30
" Second Ward	64	64	27	63	33	30	57	30	49	49	30
" Third Ward	16	35	8	40	13	12	26	17	9	40	9
Totals, Maumee	209	174	91	178	89	106	148	84	140	167	69
Adams	146	86	61	72	46	61	80	74	87	82	63
Monclova	141	89	111	79	6	78	55	57	118	69	25
Oregon	216	123	100	86	68	115	81	153	165	90	92
Providence	129	132	71	87	28	42	72	68	1123	116	14
Richfield	138	78	106	73	9	91	71	28	136	87	12
Spencer	85	50	24	40	39	19	34	64	47	62	28
Springfield	100	64	68	63	42	48	39	58	83	35	29
Swanton	83	39	42	25	1	41	15	34	83	35	8
Sylvania	232	93	120	64	59	118	72	43	180	70	14
Washington—First Precinct	----	----	78	40	143	146	24	127	236	66	71
" Second Precinct	----	----	30	17	25	39	21	18	46	21	27
Totals, Washington	334	148	108	57	168	185	45	145	280	87	98
Waterville	70	109	45	89	26	44	73	47	53	99	27
Waynesfield	38	24	16	22	11	17	25	12	24	25	10
Whitehouse	85	115	32	70	30	34	68	41	56	88	28
Totals outside Toledo	2105	1294	985	1013	632	999	899	808	1575	1132	517
Grand Totals for County	6524	5155	2671	3155	4076	3294	3521	3993	5099	4265	2630

The National party had a ticket in the year 1880, but not thereafter. After that year, its members largely, though not wholly, returned to their former political affiliations. The rise and fall of that organization in Lucas County are shown by the following table of votes cast there at State elections in the years named, to wit:

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Republicans	2671	3294	5099	6659
Democrats	3155	3521	4265	6181
Nationals	4076	3993	2630	649

The votes of the same parties in the State for the same years were as follows:

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Republicans	248,945	274,120	336,261	375,048
Democrats	271,625	270,966	319,132	340,821
Nationals	16,912	38,332	9,129	6,456

POLITICAL LITERATURE.

Among the popular Whig songs of 1840, were the following:

THE HURRAH SONG.*

Old Tip's the Boy to swing the flail,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
And make the Locos all turn pale,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
He'll give them all a tarnal switchen,
When he begins to "Clar' de Kitchen,"
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!

Ploughboys though he leads in battle,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
He is a team at raising cattle,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
And though old Proctor at him kicked,
He is the chap that ne'er was licked,
Hurrah, &c.

His latch-string hangs outside the door,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah,!
As it has always hung before,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
We've vowed by Whigs he should be sent
To Washington as President,
Hurrah, &c.

In all the States no door stands wider,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
To ask you in to drink Hard Cider,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
But any man that's "given to grabbin,"
Can never enter his Log Cabin,
Hurrah, &c.

For such as Swartwout, Price and Boyd,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
His honest soul will e'er avoid,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
And poverty he thinks no crime,
But welcomes it at dinner time,
Hurrah, &c.

So here's three cheers for honest Tip,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
We've got the Locos on the hip,
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!
We'll row them all far up Salt River,
There let them stand to shake and shiver,
Hurrah, &c.

WHAT HAS CAUSED THIS GREAT COMMOTION?

TUNE—*Little Pig's Tail.*

What has caused this great commotion, 'motion, 'motion,
Our country through?
It is the ball a-rolling on, on.

CHORUS.

For Tippecanoe and Tyler too—
Tippecanoe and Tyler too;
And with them we'll beat little Van, Van, Van;
Van is a used up man;
And with them we'll beat little Van.

Like the rushing of mighty waters, waters, waters,
On it will go;
And in its course it will clear the way,
For Tippecanoe, &c.

See the Loco standard tottering, tottering, tottering,
Down it must go;
And in its place we'll rear the flag
Of Tippecanoe, &c.

Don't you hear from every quarter, quarter, quarter,
Good news and true,
That swift the ball is rolling on,
For Tippecanoe, &c.

The Buckeye Boys turned out in thousands, thousands, thousands,
Not long ago,
And at Columbus set their seals
For Tippecanoe, &c.

Now you hear the Van Jacks talking, talking, talking,
Things look quite blue,
For all the world seems turning round
For Tippecanoe, &c.

Let them talk about Hard Cider, cider, cider,
And Log Cabins, too,
'Twill help to speed the ball,
For Tippecanoe, &c.

The latch-string hangs outside the door, door, door,
And is never pulled through,
For that never was the custom of
Old Tippecanoe, &c.

He always has his table set, set, set,
For all honest and true,
And invites them all to take a bite
With Tippecanoe, &c.

See the spoilsmen and leg-treasurers, treasurers, treasurers,
All in a stew,
For well they know they stand no chance
With Tippecanoe, &c.

Little Matty's days are numbered, numbered, numbered,
Out he must go,
And in the chair we'll place the good
Old Tippecanoe, &c.

Now, who shall we have for Gov'nor, Gov'nor, Gov'nor,
Who, tell me who?
Let's have Tom Corwin, for he's a team

For Tippecanoe and Tyler too—for Tippecanoe and Tyler too;
And with him we'll beat Wilson Shannon, Shannon, Shannon;
Shannon's a used up man
And with him we'll beat Wilson Shannon.

Among the more popular songs of 1844, was the following, which is found in the *Blade*:

THE COONS ARE RISING.

TUNE—*Old Dan Tucker.*

The skies are bright: our hearts are light,
For North and South the Whigs unite;
And we'll set our songs to good old tunes,
For there is music in these coons.
Hurrah, hurrah, the Whigs are rising;
Hurrah, hurrah, the Whigs are rising;
Hurrah, hurrah, the Whigs are rising;
For Harry Clay and Frelinghuysen.

The Locos' hearts are very sore;
They look quite blue the Nation o'er,
For they begin to think with reason,
That this will be a great Coon season.
Hurrah, &c.

Old Frelinghuysen is a Jersey Blue—
A noble Whig, both good and true;
And we'll make New Jersey feel
The Whigs respect her Great Broad Seal.
Hurrah, &c.

Oh! Matty Van's a man of doubt;
He wires in and wires out:
You cannot tell when on his track,
If he's going South or coming back.
Hurrah, &c.

The Coon now looks abroad with pride,
For who is there dares to touch his hide?
He's found a cure for Loco poison
In Harry Clay and Frelinghuysen.
Hurrah, &c.

---

* Sung for the first time at the dedication of the Whig Log-Cabin in Ohio City (now part of Cleveland), in March, 1840.

United hand and heart are we,
From Northern Lake to Southern Sea,
From East to West, all have their eyes on
Harry Clay and Frelinghuysen.
Hurrah, &c.

The ladies all, with true Whig zeal,
Will labor for the Nation's weal;
They'll sing Whig songs, and in Old Hyson,
Drink to Clay and Frelinghuysen.
Hurrah, &c.

Of Ohio political song-writers, John Greiner, without doubt, stands at the head. Beginning with the campaign of 1844, and continuing more or less actively for 10 years, he produced an amount and variety of that class of literature not equaled by that of any other writer; and while it was partisan, and designed as such, it was pervaded by a spirit of good nature which disarmed criticism, even from his political opponents. Among his earlier productions most popular with the Whigs, was the one written in response to a call from the Editor of the Ohio *Statesman* (Sam. Medary), then the Democratic organ, for "a song from Greiner," soon after the nomination of David Tod for Governor by the Democrats in January, 1844. It was as follows:

GOVERNOR TOD.

AIR—*Rosin the Bow.*

Soon after the great nomination
Was held at Columbus, so odd,
There was quite a jollification
At the homestead of *Governor* Tod.

His Mother, good pious old lady,
Her spectacles threw on the sod—
"Good gracious! who'd thought that our Davy
Would ever be *Governor* Tod?"

His Sisters, each other remarking,
Said proudly, "Those fellows may plod,
Who used to come up here a sparking
The Sisters of *Governor* Tod."

The little Tods, building play-houses,
As they in their petticoats trod,
Said, "Oh, Mother, now shan't we wear trowsers,
Since Papa is *Governor* Tod?

"Indeed, we will cut no more capers,
Because it would look very odd,
If we were to play with the neighbors,
And we all young *Governors* Tod."

"Be quiet, each little young sappy,
I'll tickle your backs with the rods;
It's only myself and your Papa
Are *Governors*, saucy young Tods."

So, now, if the people are hardened,
And shouldn't elect him, how odd;
They surely will never get *pardoned*
By Davy, the *Governor* Tod.

Though beaten by Mordecai Bartley, the Whig candidate, in 1844, and again by Wm. Bebb, in 1846, Mr. Tod, in 1861, as the Union nominee, was elected Governor by a strong majority.

In January, 1849, after the Legislature had been nominally in session over six weeks without progress in its business, Mr. Greiner furnished the following:

THE OLD MILL—A GRIND.

In the Town of Columbus a Mill you will find,
An ugly Old Mill that refuses to grind.
Upon this Old Mill, hanging high in the steeple,
An old Bell is ringing this tune to the people—
"Grinding away, three dollars the pay,
And not a grist ground for six weeks and a day."

This noisy old Mill has been raising a muss;
'Tis all out of gear, and kicks up such a fuss,
That hungry men, waiting with "Sacks" they would fill,
Alas! not a grist can they get from the Mill.
Grinding away, etc.

This old mill is crowded with big men and small—
All after the hide of the Senator tall; (*a*)
Judge Read, like the *reed* that was shook by the wind,
Begs, tremblingly, "for God's sake," to give him a grind.
Grinding away, etc.

Judge Potter's (*b*) in waiting, impatient, no doubt;
Around the old Mill he still "potters" about;
While *Salmon P. Chase*, with "Free Soil and free gammon,"
Stands baiting his hook and is fishing for *Salmon*.*
Grinding away, etc.

And here is *Judge Wood*. Judge, how do you do?
The "noise and confusion—" What? *Spaulding* (*c*) here, too?
And there's modest *Sam* (*d*), he's awfully squinting
One eye on the Senate and one on the printing.
Grinding away, etc.

Three weeks in December, by night and by day,
The Locos they sat, and they tinkered away.
"Confound the old Mill," then said *Leiter*, (*e*) "I'll bust her.
By by hat," said he, "boys, I turn on the water."
Grinding away, etc.

Archie (*f*) thought it a wind-mill, and Lord, how he blowed;
While *Whitman* (*g*) tried gas; but the gas would explode;
But gas, wind and water, together combined,
Won't answer the purpose—the Mill it *won't* grind.
Grinding away, etc.

(*a*) Wm. Allen, then United States Senator. (*b*) E. D. Potter, of Toledo. (*c*) R. P. Spaulding, then of Akron, now of Cleveland. (*d*) Sam. Medary, editor of Ohio *Statesman*. (*e*) Ben. F. Leiter, of Canton, temporary President of the Senate. (*f*) Edward Archbold, Senator from Monroe County. (*g*) Judge Whitman, of Lancaster.

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*Mr. Chase was elected Senator soon thereafter, as the successor of Mr. Allen.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Following is as correct a list of incumbents of the County offices named as can be prepared:

CLERKS OF COURTS.

Horatio Conant, 1835-37.
Daniel McBain (Deputy), 1837.
James Myers, (Acting), 1837.
Jerome B. Myers (Deputy), 1837.
James Myers 1841-44.
Francis L. Nichols, 1844-47, and 1854-57.
Denison Steele, 1851-54.
Peleg T. Clark, 1857-63.
Victor Keen, 1863-72.
Michael J. Enright, 1872-81.
Romanso C. Quiggle, 1881-87.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Andrew Coffinbury, 1836.
Emery D. Potter, 1836.
John Fitch, 1836-38.
Caleb F. Abbott, 1838-43.
James M. Coffinbury, 1843-45.
Thomas Dunlap, jr., 1845-47.
William H. Hall, 1847-51.
John J. Manor, 1851-57.
Ira E. Lee, 1857-59.
George P. Este, 1859-61.
Reuben C. Lemmon, 1861-63.
George R. Haynes, 1863-67.
J. Kent Hamilton, 1867-71.
J. D. Ford, 1871-77.
Morgan N. Odell, 1877-79.
Charles L. Kennedy, 1879-81.
E. S. Dodd, 1881-84.
J. T. Southard, 1884-87.

COMMISSIONERS.

Cyrus Holloway, 1835.
John Baldwin, 1835-37.
Robert Gower, 1835-37.
Samuel Bartlett, 1837.
William P. Daniels, 1837-39.
Eli Hubbard, 1838-43.
John Van Fleet, 1838-41.
David Hobart, 1839-42.
Albert C. Hough, 1841-44.
Horace Waite, 1843-45.
Galen B. Abell, 1844-46.
Lyman Parcher, 1845-47.
Pliny Lathrop, 1846-48.
Lorenzo L. Morehouse, 1846-49.
Daniel Knowles, 1847-49.
Stephen Haughton, 1848.
Robert A. Forsyth, 1850-52.
Samuel Divine, 1849-52.
Russell C. Daniels, 1851-52.
Peter C. Lewis, 1851-54.
William F. Dewey, 1852-54.
Alfred J. Eldridge, 1854.
Joel W. Kelsey, 1855-58.
Daniel F. Cook, 1855-57, and 1863-65.
Sereno C. Brainard, 1856-58.
Daniel Segur, 1857.
Edward Bissell, 1858-60.
William Taylor, 1859-64, and 1866.
Galen Norton, 1860-62.
Samuel A. Raymond, 1861-63.
Paul Jones, 1864-67.
George W. Reynolds, 1865-67.
Edwin Gordinier, 1867-73.
Jesse S. Norton, 1869-78.
Thomas S. Merrell, 1869-71.
E. W. Lenderson, 1870.
Lucas Raab, 1874-76.
Patrick Dowling, 1875-77.
Henry C. Ely, 1877-82.
James Coyle, 1878-80, and 1885-87.
J. E. Wilcox, 1879-81.
Justin McDonald, 1881-83.
Ignatius Wernert, 1882-84.
John Ryan, 1884-87.
John Bladen, 1885.
L. C. Gibbs, 1886-87.

SHERIFFS.

Munson H. Daniels, 1835.
Cornelius G. Shaw, 1837-41.
Elisha Frost, 1841-45.
Luther Dodge, 1845-47.
Elisha Mack, 1847-51.
Elijah Dodd, 1851-55.
Stephen J. Springer, 1855-57.
Henry D. Kingsbury, 1857-1861.
Nathan M. Landis, 1861-65.
H. D. Kingsbury, 1865-69.
Patrick H. Dowling, 1869-73.
Albert Moore, 1873-77, and 1879-81.
Samuel S. Linton, 1877-79.
John S. Harbeck, Jr., 1881-85.
Benjamin F. Wade, 1885-87.

AUDITORS.

Samuel M. Young, 1835-38.
Levi S. Lownsbury, 1838-42.
Urial Spencer, 1843-45.
William F. Dewey, 1845-52.
Andrew Young, 1853-55.
Cyrus D. Hanks, 1857-59.
Charles R. Dennett, 1859.
Alexander Reed, 1859-63.
James L. Smith, 1863-69.
Elijah W. Lenderson, 1869-74.
Gustave Wittstein, 1874-76.
John Paul Jones, 1876-81.
Walter Pickens, 1881-84.
Charles A. C. Vordtriede, 1884-87.

TREASURERS.

Eli Hubbard, 1835.
Sanford L. Collins, 1836-39.
John U. Pease, 1839-44.
F. E. Kirtland, 1844-48.
Lyman Parcher, 1848-52.
John E. Hunt, 1852-54.
Cyrus H. Coy, 1854-56.
Benjamin Joy, 1856-58.
Samuel Blanchard, 1858-60.
Valentine Braun, 1860-64.
Ernst Greiner, 1864-68.
Andrew Stephan, 1868-72.
John S. Kountz, 1872-74.
Robert Cummings, 1874-76.
William Cummings, 1876-78.
Elijah B. Hall, 1878-80.
John W. Toullerton, 1880-82.
Joel W. Kelsey, 1882-84.
Foster R. Warren, 1884-86.
Horace J. Potter, 1886-88.

RECORDERS.

Frederick Wright, 1835.
Junius Flagg, 1837-47.
Horace Thacher, 1847-53.
Thomas Brophy, 1853-59.
Jonathan Wynn, 1859-65.
Josiah W. White, 1865-74.
John S. Kountz, 1874-77.
Isaac Head, 1877-80.
William W. Alcorn, 1880-83.
Charles J. Kirschner, 1883-86.
William V. McMaken, 1886-89.

SURVEYORS.

William Martin, 1835.
Samuel Divine, 1836-38.
Wm. Mitchell, 1838.
Daniel L. Westcott, 1837–41.
Wm. Martin, 1841-46.
Thomas Clark, 1847-51.
Henry J. Vaughn, 1851.
William H. Harris, 1851-4, and 1856-59.
L. W. Doane, 1855.
E. W. Lenderson, 1859-68.
Jerome L. Stratton, 1871-77.
Chas. W. Shoemaker, 1877-80.
Samuel Bement, 1880-83.
George Meissner, 1883-86.
H. W. Wilhelm, 1886-89.

CORONERS.

D. Cole, 1837-38.
D. Garlick, 1838-41.
Eli Kitts, 1841-43.
John Hamilton, 1843-45.
Edwin Avery, 1845-47.
Daniel Knowles, 1847-49.
George D. Treat, 1849-51.
John G. Kemme, 1851-53.
Michael Schoenocker, 1853-55.
Valentine Braun, 1857-59.
Alfred Bostwick, 1859-61.
Symmes H. Bergen, 1861-65.
Marcus Schnetzler, 1865-67.
Jabez M. Cooke, 1867-73.
George A. Collamore, 1873.
C. Van Fleet, 1874.

Samuel S. Thorn, 1875.
H. D. Chamberlin, 1877.
Frederick Hohly, 1880-82.
George A. Hollister, 1882-85.
Wilson W. Cullison, 1885-87.

LUCAS COUNTY OFFICERS, 1887.

Prosecuting Attorney, James H. Southard.
Auditor, Charles A. C. Vordtriede.
Recorder, William V. McMaken.
Clerk of Courts, R. C. Quiggle.
Probate Judge, J. W. Cummings.
Surveyor, H. W. Wilhelm.
Sheriff, B. F. Wade.
Deputy Sheriffs, John C. Phelan and Michael Walsh.
Coroner, Dr. W. W. Cullison.
Treasurer, Horace J. Potter.
Deputy Treasurer, Clayton R. Heath.
County Commissioners, John Ryan, James Coyle, L. C. Gibbs.
Stenographers, James H. Emery and Edward H. Smith.
Court of Common Pleas, Judges R. C. Lemmon, L. H. Pike and D. H. Commager.
Infirmary Directors, George W. Reynolds, George Mack and Thomas O'Neill.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

As already stated, the first building used for a Court-House in Lucas County, was the School-House on Erie Street, between Monroe and Washington. Here Courts continued to be held for about a year, when accommodations were furnished in Daniels & Goettell's building, Northwest corner of Summit and Monroe Streets. In January, 1839, a proposition by Richard Mott, to lease to the County a building on the Northeast corner of Summit and Cherry Streets, for use as a Court-House, was accepted, and the same was so used until the removal of the County-seat to Maumee, in 1840. In August, 1838, the proprietors of Oliver's Addition to Toledo having set apart grounds, to be known as "Court-House Square," on Broadway, and about 50 rods West of the site of the present Oliver House, steps were taken for the erection of County buildings thereon. The proprietors of Toledo had agreed to contribute $20,000 for that purpose. The plan adopted for the Court-House, was that of the Ashtabula building. William P. Daniels was appointed Superintendent of the work, which had progressed so far as to provide the foundation for the Court-House, when, in view of the probability of the removal of the County-seat to Maumee, operations were suspended in February, 1839.

In June, 1840, Maumee became the Seat of Justice of the County, through the decision of Commissioners selected by the Legislature to review and relocate the same. Temporary accommodations were furnished for the Courts and County offices at Maumée. June 17, 1840, the proposals of John E. Hunt, Horace Waite and Thomas Clark 2d, for the erection of County buildings at Maumee, were accepted. October 8, 1841, the Court-House so furnished, was accepted by the County Commissioners, and an appropriation of $8,735 made toward the cost of the same. This building was in use until the removal of the County-seat back to Toledo under the vote in October, 1852. The Maumee building having been furnished largely through contributions made by residents of that Town, they, upon the removal of the County-seat to Toledo, asked for a return to them of the several sums thus paid. The County Commissioners, under legal advice, including that of the Attorney-General of Ohio, decided to comply with such request, to the extent of $9,265. That sum was paid in the amounts stated, to the following named persons: To Dr. Oscar White, $100; James Wolcott, $100; J. E. Hunt, $3,000; George Richardson, $100; J. H. Bronson, $100; Wm. St. Clair, $100; John Hale, $50; James W. Converse, $50; Young & Waite, $259.41; Thos. Clark 2d, $552.58; Andrew Young, $100; A. H. Ewing's Estate, $2,000; D. F. Cook, $201; George B. Knaggs, $100; James H. Forsyth, $40; R. A. Forsyth, $500; Horatio Conant, $132; Horace Waite, $250; C. C. P. Hunt, $100; Isaac Hull, $250; Samuel Wagner, $25. This list is of interest, as showing who were the enterprising citizens, to whom Maumee was largely indebted for the County-seat for 12 years. The building in question yet occupies a prominent position in Maumee.

A condition precedent to the removal of the County-seat to Toledo from Maumee in 1852, was made the provision by the former of certain accommodations for a Court-House and Jail. To secure fulfillment of such condition, a bond, in the sum of $20,000, was required. This was given jointly by the City and 28 citizens of the County, as follows: H. D. Mason, Matt. Johnson, Wm. Baker, Ezra Bliss, J. H. Whitaker, T. H. Hough, S. Linsley, Thos. Watkins, jr., Geo. W. Scott, Hez. L. Hosmer, V. H. Ketcham, James Myers, C. A. King, Valentine Wall, John P. Freeman, L. T. Thayer, Simeon Fitch, jr., Daniel Segur, Daniel McBain, Sanford L. Collins, C. W. Hill, John U. Pease, James White, H. D. Warren, D. O. Morton, Edson Allen, Ira. L. Clark.

For temporary purposes, and contingent upon the removal of the County-seat to Toledo, by the vote in October, 1852, the City leased of Silas J. Duell, for two years, the building on Summit street, between Cherry and Walnut, known as "Duell Block," including a room then known as "Duell Hall," and eight other rooms; the rent for all which to be $700 per annum.

The County-seat question of 1852 overshadowed even the Presidential campaign in Lucas County, involving an intense degree of bitterness between the competing points—Toledo and Maumee—and calling out a vote at those places, unprecedented. The intensity of feeling between the rival interests, is shown in the votes cast, especially at Toledo and Maumee, the competing points. Below is given the vote on that question in 1852; and also, the vote at the State election two years later (1854), to wit:

	Removal.			*Vote* 1854.		
	Yes.	*No.*	*Total*	*Dem.*	*Rep.*	*Total*
Toledo—First Ward	283	----	283	47	148	195
" Second Ward	267	6	273	44	212	256
" Third Ward	496	11	507	88	169	257
" Fourth Ward	556	1	557	205	217	422
Port Lawrence Township	21	1	22	22	4	26
Maumee—First Ward	1	476	477	75	125	200
" Second Ward	1	34	35	21	13	34
" Third Ward	----	70	70	14	19	33
Waynesfield Township	3	45	48	5	7	12
Oregon	135	135	270	8	97	115
Manhattan	93	2	95	22	57	79
Washington	153	2	155	38	77	115
Springfield	12	126	138	36	76	112
Waterville	8	154	162	68	78	126
Providence	----	90	90	22	30	52
Swanton	----	58	58	7	25	32
Spencer	7	48	55	6	46	52
Monclova	----	----	----	24	45	69
Richfield	----	----	----	18	60	78
Sylvania	135	3	138	15	98	113
Totals	2186	1452	3638	795	1599	2394
Majorities	734	----	----	----	804	----

The effect of a County-seat question in swelling a popular vote, is seen in the fact, that the vote in 1852 (3,638) was greater by 1,244, or more than 50 per cent., than was that at the exciting election two years later (1854), when it was but 2,394.

In accordance with the conditions under which the vote on removal was taken, and the County-seat returned to Toledo, a Court-House was erected on Adams street, being the structure now (1887) in use, which has been extended by several different additions.

The matter of construction of a new Court-House has repeatedly been discussed, and in 1886, authority was obtained from the Legislature, under which the County Commissioners were expected to expend $500,000 for such purpose. So vigorous was the opposition to such action, however, that, through judicial interposition it was prevented, after plans for the proposed building had been prepared under direction of the Commissioners.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners held June 4, 1837, the dwelling house of the Sheriff (C. G. Shaw) was declared to be the Jail of Lucas County, for the confinement of prisoners under the law. At the same time it was resolved to invite proposals for building in Toledo a Jail, 20x30 feet in size; one story high; with an entry or hall six feet wide, and three cells, each 10x14 feet. Also, to receive proposals for a Jail as proposed by the Toledo Council, toward which that City was to pay $300. January 6, 1838, the proposals of Albert Swift, to build a jail on the plan proposed, were accepted. The timber was to be 12 inches square; the whole to be planked around on the outside with plank two inches thick, the building to be complete except the locks. It was to be owned jointly by the County and the City of Toledo, the latter paying one-half the cost. C. G. Shaw was appointed to superintend the work. This building (the walls wholly of logs) was built between Summit and Superior Streets, below and near to Cherry Street. It was used as a Jail, until the removal of the County-seat to Maumee, in 1840. In 1855 it was purchased by Scott & Co. (S. B. Scott and Richard Mott) for the sum of $2.50, taken down and reconstructed for use as an office, on Water street, in connection with their Forwarding and Commission business. At the same time, they gave it a new roof, stuccoed its walls, and otherwise improved it. In 1860, H. B. Hall & Co., upon removing their Saw-Mill to that locality, from the East side of the River, adopted the old Jail for an office; and since that time, by David Smith and William H. H. Smith & Co., it has been in like use.

The building which constituted the first residence of the Sheriff of Lucas County (Munson H. Daniels), yet stands on the North side of Ostrich Lane (located between St. Clair and Superior Streets), the building being about midway between Cherry and Orange Streets. It is a low, one-story frame structure, about 12x24 feet in size; and stands about as it did 50 years ago, with much of the window-glass and other parts originally furnished.

The Grand Jury for the July term of Lucas Common Pleas, 1852, consisted of Freeborn Potter, Louis Lambert, E. Williams, Hiram Hubbard, John P. Lewis, John Vanfleet, Samuel Wagner, Stephen Porter, Geo. Emyel, Chauncey Merrills, Ezra Holt, Wm. Pierce, J. Wynn, J. G. Klinck, A. Spaulding. This Jury made a report on the County Jail (then at Maumee), which they found in good condition, with exceptions named. During the previous year much pains had been taken for putting the prison in condition "to secure it from the attacks of exasperated and determinated prisoners, who, in their efforts to escape, had unhinged the lower cell-doors and were using them as battering-rams to effect an egress," when discovered and stopped, which doors had not been replaced. Among the prisoners then in Jail was a boy about 10 years of age, and several others of like age had previously been confined there. Such association of children among hardened criminals, was properly protested against by the Jury, who recommended the provision of a House of Refuge for offending minors. Several aged men were found in Jail, on the charge of abusing their wives while drunk. "It is our opinion," state the Jury, "that the present laws do not meet sufficiently the exigency in relation to the liquor traffic—that liquor is the cause of at least two-thirds of the crimes committed in the country." In the Jail, also, was a woman, confined for threatening to kill her husband and children while in a drunken *melee.* The Jury recommended quarters for females separate from male inmates.

On the return of the seat of justice to Toledo in 1852, a brick Jail was built in connection with the Court-House on Adams Street, which continued in use, with more or less of changes and improvements, until the construction of the present Jail and Sheriff's residence, in 1864.

CHAPTER VI.

TOLEDO'S START AND PROGRESS.

UNDER the treaty of Greenville, concluded August 3, 1795, 16 reservations of lands were made to the United States from the vast domain up to that time held by the Indians, and then confirmed to them. Of these reservations, was one of 12 miles square "at the British Fort on the Miami of the Lake at the Foot of the Rapids." The tract included the mouth of Swan Creek, and a portion of the present site of Toledo. Under an act of Congress, these lands were surveyed and sold at public auction in February, 1817, the sale taking place at Wooster, Ohio. Two companies of capitalists were organized for the purpose of buying lands at that sale. One of them —known as the "Baum Company"—was composed of Martin Baum, Jesse Hunt, Jacob Burnet, Wm. C. Schenck, Wm. Barr, Wm. Oliver and Andrew Mack; and the other, the "Piatt Company," consisted of John H. Piatt, Robert Piatt, Wm. M. Worthington and Gorham A. North. Both of these associations were represented at the Wooster sale—the former by Wm. Oliver and Wm. C. Schenck, and the latter by Robert Piatt. It was there found that both Companies were seeking to purchase the lands about the mouth of Swan Creek. In order to avoid competition in bidding, the two interests agreed to purchase in common tracts 1, 2, 3 and 4, in the United States Reserve at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami; and also Nos. 86 and 87, on the opposite side of the River, opposite the mouth of Swan Creek; each Company to have one-half interest in the same, paying equally therefor. Nos. 86 and 87 were bid off by Oliver, and the certificate was issued in his name; the other tracts going to Piatt and his associates. The purchase amounted to 974 acres—200 at $75.50 per acre; 201 at $20.75; 154 at $5.25; 181 at $2.75; 143 at $2.35; and 93, at $2.13; the average being $48.12½ per acre. By the terms of the sale, a credit of 40 days was given on the first payment of 25 per cent.; the balance being payable in three equal annual amounts. Piatt also, for his Company, purchased the Northwest and Southwest Sections of Township 3; and the Northwest, Southwest and Southeast quarters of Section 3, same Township. Returning to Cincinnati, the Companies were united under the name of the Port Lawrence Company, which at once took steps for laying out a Town, to be called Port Lawrence, and appointed Baum as agent for that purpose, for the sale of lots, and for the general management of the property. August 14, 1817, Baum appointed Oliver as his Attorney, to attend to the sale of lots, who, with Schenck, was authorized to lay out the Town. In Baum's letter of instruction to Oliver (August 14, 1817), he said, among other things:

> In running the Streets and the division of lots, it is not the wish of the proprietors that interest or convenience should be sacrificed to form; that the growth of the place should be retarded by a useless adherence to any particular figure, or to any fanciful uniformity of squares.

The number of lots was to be from 300 to 500; and with the exception of water lots and fractionals, about 60x120 feet in size. "The principal or central Street should be at least 160 feet wide; others from 80 to 100; and Alleys 12 to 15 feet. Let there be three lots, each 120 feet square, set off for public uses, Churches, Schools, &c; and one, 240 feet square, for Court-House and Jail. There should be one or two suitable lots out of the Town for burying grounds."

The plat laid out, a public sale of the lots was to be provided for, "which, if practicable, should correspond with the time of holding the treaty with the Indians," to be held at Fort Meigs, the month following. The agents proceeded to lay out the Town, when a sale was advertised, to take place September 20, 1817, on these terms:

> One-fourth down; the balance in three equal annual installments, with interest from date of purchase, if not promptly paid; and if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid when the last installment becomes due, the lots purchased to revert to the proprietors of Port Lawrence. The undersigned reserve the right to one bid on each lot offered. Signed, W. C. Schenck, Wm. Oliver, Agents, and dated Miami Rapids, September 20, 1817.

At that sale 79 lots were sold, of which two (Nos. 223 and 224) were purchased by Oliver, on which, in connection with Baum, he subsequently erected a warehouse and made other improvements. The house was of logs, and was located near the mouth and on the North side of Swan Creek. The cash proceeds of the sales then made amounted to $855.33. Among the purchasers were Samuel H. Ewing, Aurora

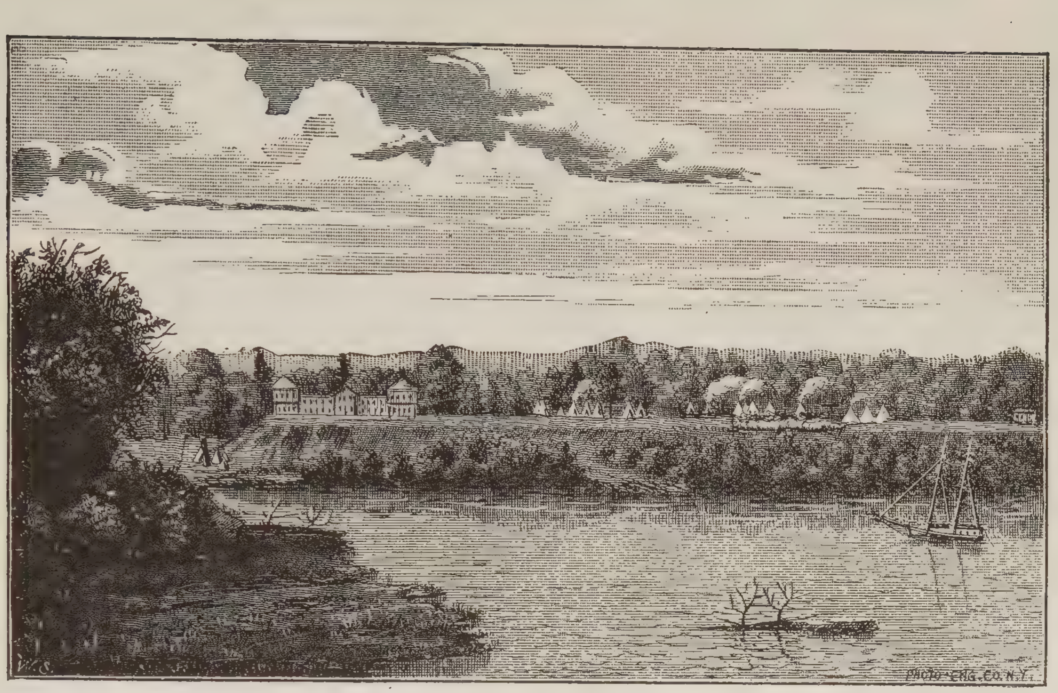
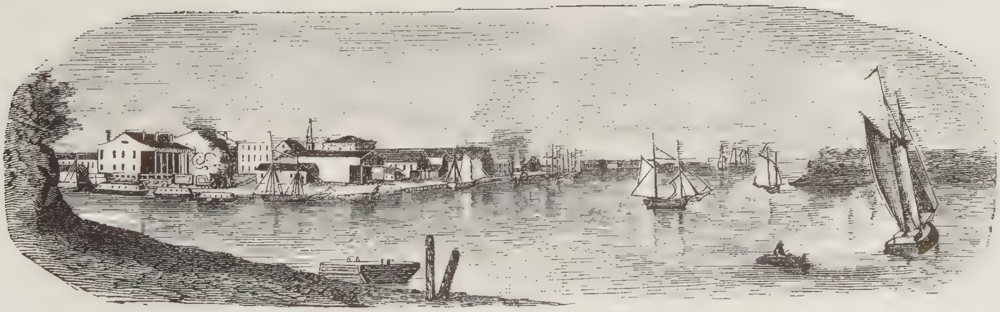
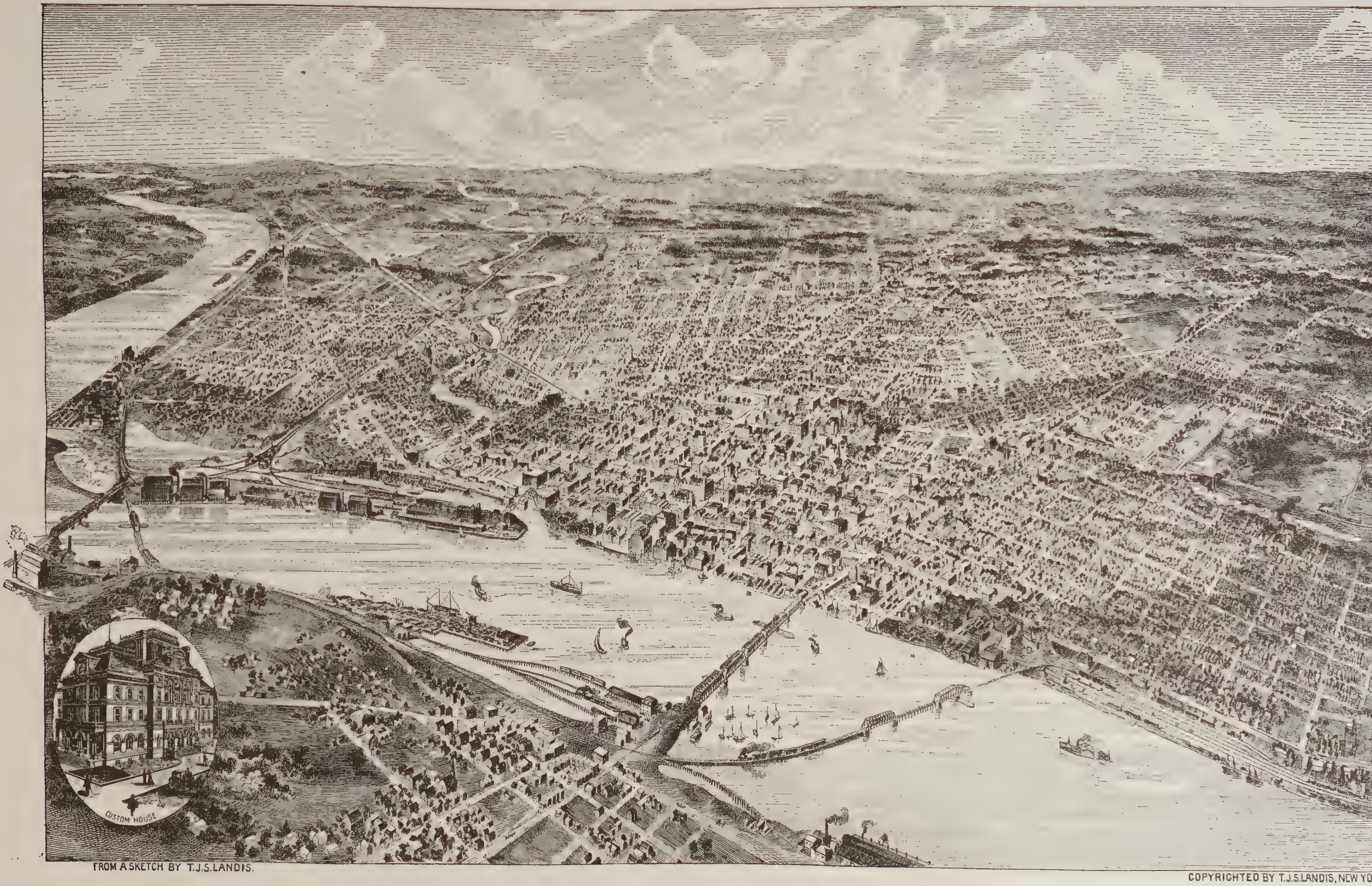


PHOTO-ENG.CO.N.Y.

TOLEDO IN 1800.



TOLEDO IN 1846.


CUSTOM HOUSE

FROM A SKETCH BY T.J.S.LANDIS.

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TOLEDO IN 1888.

Spafford, Seneca Allen, John E. Hunt, Robert A. Forsyth, Almon Reed and Truman Reed, of "Maumee Rapids;" B. F. Stickney, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Henry I. Hunt and Mary L. Hunt, of Detroit; Moses Wilson, of Huron County, Ohio; and Austin E. Wing, of Monroe, Mich.

In a letter written in 1870 to David E. Merrill, Toledo, Benjamin Rathbun, then proprietor of the Broadway Hotel, New York, but formerly the most prominent business man of Buffalo, made reference to his knowledge of Toledo real estate. He said:

> I was once where Toledo now is. It was in the Spring of 1817, while a portion of it was being surveyed for Village lots. I then took up the first lot ever sold in Toledo as a Village lot. The title of the Company failing for non-payment of their purchase, of course, I lost my lot. I have never been at Toledo since I left in August, 1818. At that time there was not a dwelling house there. A man by the name of Henderson built a log and stone house on the bank and partly over the water, just below the mouth of what was then known as Swan Creek; and there was a French cabin on the "flats," near Swan Creek, for the Indians to get rum in. These were all the buildings Toledo could boast of in 1818. My own family (consisting of Mrs. Rathbun and one son), and Major Keeler's family, occupied Henderson's log and stone warehouse while we were there.

From this it would appear that Mr. Rathbun made Port Lawrence his home from the Spring of 1817, until August, 1818. Most of the purchasers of lots afterwards compromised their claims against the proprietors. Mr. Wing, as elsewhere shown, took a lot in the second Port Lawrence (1833).

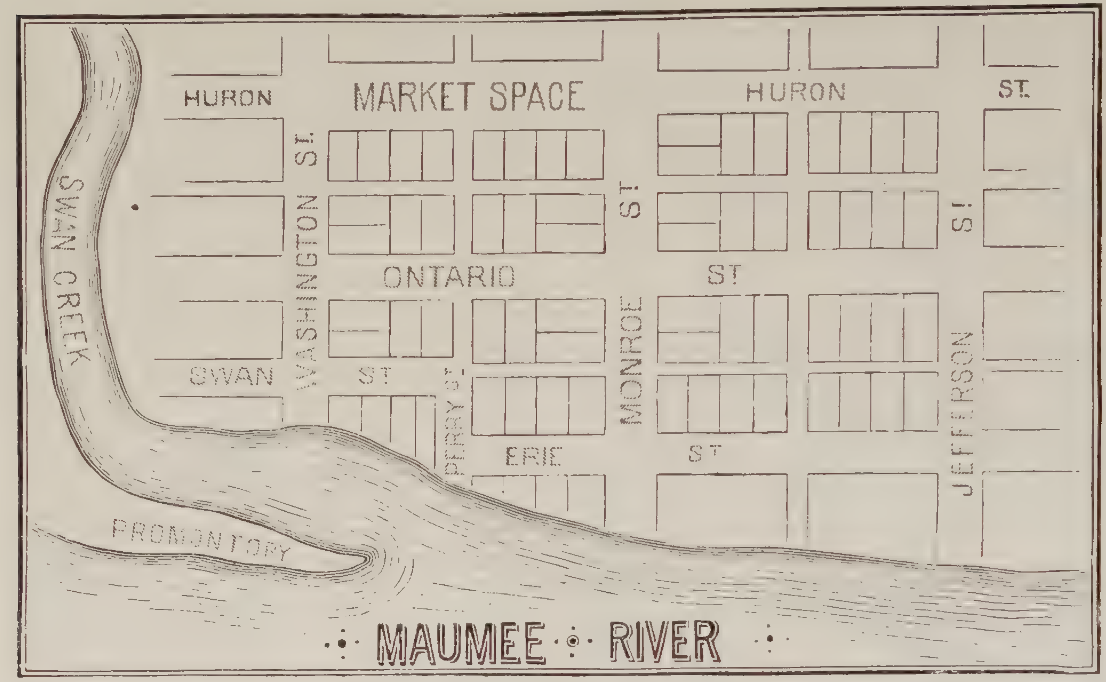
When the second payment became due to the Government in 1818, the Port Lawrence Company defaulted, and thus practically surrendered the entire property, with improvements made. In 1821, the Government meantime having reduced the price of its lands from $2.00 on time payments, to $1.25 cash down, the Port Lawrence Company, unable or indisposed to pay a balance of some $20,000 for tracts 1 and 2, asked Congress to take the same back, and apply the payments already made to the full payment of the other tracts purchased by them and the Baum and Piatt Companies, respectively. With this view, the several interests in all the lands then purchased were assigned to Baum, who appointed Williams as his agent. September 27, 1821, authority therefor having been granted by Congress, Williams relinquished tracts 1 and 2, on which $4,817.55 had been paid. Of this sum $1,372.34 was applied as full payment for tracts 3, 4, 86 and 87, leaving $3,445.21. Of this, one-half belonged to the Piatt Company, and $1,248 having been applied to relieve its five quarter-sections, the Piatt Company still had a balance of $474.60 as its due, but which was applied to the payment of lands of the Baum Company. In August, 1823, Oliver made out a claim against the Port Lawrence Company, amounting to $1,835.47, for money paid to former purchasers ($213.02), and services as Agent, which Baum approved, and as security, gave Oliver a mortgage on tracts 3, 4, 86 and 87, payable January 1, 1824. In October, 1825, Oliver proceeded in a Michigan Court to sell the property under this mortgage, and the same was sold, by order of Court, September 1, 1828, to Oliver, for $618.56. Meantime, three of the five quarter-sections belonging to the Piatt Company had been sold by order of Court, at Oliver's instance, Charles Noble being the purchaser, at $241.60, who soon thereafter conveyed the property to Oliver. Thus Oliver came into possession of tracts 3, 4, 86 and 87, and three quarter-sections of the lands. In December, 1828, Baum, without consultation with his associates, transferred to Oliver the Government certificates of tracts 3, 4, 86 and 87. May 20, 1826, Congress authorized the selection of a certain amount of lands for the benefit of the University of Michigan, when Sections 1 and 2, relinquished by the Port Lawrence Company, were selected. Whereupon, Oliver, acting as the Agent of that Company, proposed that said tracts be exchanged by the University for a portion of the lands to which he had obtained title through Baum and the Michigan Court. Such arrangement having been made, Congress authorized the exchange, when Oliver took the title to tracts 1 and 2 in his own name. This done, Baum and Williams each obtained one-third interest in tracts 1, 2, 86 and 87; and upon Baum's death (1832), Oliver purchased his interest of the heirs; and subsequently sold portions of other tracts to Prentice and Tromley. Afterwards, Oliver purchased of the University the tracts conveyed in exchange for 1 and 2.

PORT LAWRENCE RESURRECTED.

These arrangements consummated, steps were taken toward the resurrection of the Town of Port Lawrence. A new plat was prepared, of which record was made in Monroe County, Michigan, as follows:

> The Territory of Michigan, } Ss.
> County of Monroe. }
>
> Before me, the subscriber, an acting Justice of the Peace in and for the County of Monroe, aforesaid, personally appeared Stephen B. Comstock, authorized agent of Wm. Oliver, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who in behalf of the said Oliver, acknowledged the within to be a correct plat and description of all lots numbered in numerical order, which are intended for sale in the Town plat of Port Lawrence, in the County of Monroe, aforesaid, and of the public grounds intended to be given for the uses and purposes therein expressed, in said Town, in conformity to the act entitled, "An act to provide for the recording of Town plats and for other purposes," approved April 12, 1827.
>
> In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at Port Lawrence, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1832.
>
> John Baldwin, Justice of the Peace.

The plat thus recorded, is as follows:



As seen, the initial of Toledo was made about the mouth of Swan Creek, and in extent covered the territory, East and West, from Jefferson to Washington Street; and North and South, from what is now Superior Street to the River—Erie then occupying the place of what is Summit, Ontario that of St. Clair, and Huron that of Superior; Water Street having been subsequently made by filling along the River.

The first sale was made July 13, 1833, being lot No. 11 (Gower's map), 40 feet, North side Summit street, near Monroe, and next to corner. The price was $25, and the purchaser John Baldwin, afterwards a leading merchant and one of the first Associate Judges of the County. The sale was for cash down, and was among very few sales made on such terms. In several instances, sales were conditioned that improvements, by the erection of buildings, should be made by the purchasers. Thus, one was to erect "a good building, 18x24 feet, to be painted;" another "a good two-story house;" and another "two good houses, and paint white." S. B. Comstock acted as Agent of the proprietors from July, 1833, to July, 1834; and Andrew Palmer from July, 1834, to July, 1836, when the property was divided among the several owners. The following list of the first sales, with dates, prices and names of purchasers, will show who first indicated their confidence in the then future of that portion of Toledo:

John Baldwin, July, 1833, lot 11; $25.

Philo Bennett, February, 1834, lots 17, 18, 23, 24; $250.

Coleman I. Keeler, February, 1834, lots 33, 34, 40; $50.

John Baldwin, same date, lot 8: $200.

Abram Ritter, same date, lot 46; $125.

George Bennett, same date, lots 22, 51; $75.

Henry W. Goettell, April, 1834, ½ of lot 12; $100.

Augustus Burdenois, same date, lots 67, 68, 272; $250.

W. J. Daniels, May, 1834, 6 feet of lot 10; $25.

C. I. Keeler, June, 1834, lot 40 and 20 feet of 42; $200.

Wm. Fossey, June, 1834, lots 278, 279; $200.

W. J. Daniels & Co., June, 1834, lots 88, 89 and 406, 407; $70.

W. J. Daniels, June, 1834, lot 19; $50.

Platt Card, June, 1834, lots 127, 129, 140, 16, 27, 28, 210, 242, 267, 146, 147, 77, 164, 233, 290, 274, 292, 21; $8,100.

G. W. Rhodes, June, 1834, lot 43; $100.

William Ritter, June, 1834, lot 222; $25.

Calvin Comstock, June, 1834, lots 83,84; $200.

Richard Foster, June, 1834, lot 273; $30.

George Simpson, June, 1834, lots 81, 82; $50.

Job Brandet, July, 1834, lots 412, 413, 414 (120 feet above and adjoining Madison Street); $2,400.

T. & S. Darlington, July, 1834, lots 219, 226, 329; $3,000.

Platt Card, July, 1834, lot 334; $100.

Michael Conner, July, 1834, lot 230; $150.

Austin Wing,* July, 1834, lot 45; $—.

Platt & Miller, July, 1834, lot 4; $100.

Levi S. Humphrey, July, 1834, lot 3; $50.

Ed. Bissell, July, 1834, lot 117; $200.

David B. Mooney, June, 1835, lots 35, 36; $600.

C. I. Keeler, June, 1835, lots 37, 38, 39; $600.

James Rawles, June, 1835, lots 139, 130, 126, 124,

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* Entry to this record: "Disposed of to Mr. Wing by William Oliver, previous to any sale of undivided interest in the plat, as a compromise for an old claim to a lot which Wing purchased in 1817, the certificate being lost by Wing."

122, Summit Street; and 244, 266, 265, Monroe; $5,400.

Stephen Thorne, June, 1835; lots 127, 129; $400.

Baxter Bowman, June, 1835, 50x120 feet corner Washington and Swan Streets; $300.

Jacob Clark and Philo Bennett, June, 1835; lots 151, 153, 141; $1,300.

Oliver Hartwell, June, 1835, lots 28, 140; $1,500.

Abijah Noyes, June, 1835, lots 53, 71; $600.

Philander Raymond, June, 1835, lots 135, 136; $1,000.

Daniel McBain, June, 1834, lot 7; $1,800.

For about two years the Port Lawrence property was managed as a whole for the proprietors, by an agent, S. B. Comstock and Andrew Palmer, successively, acting in that capacity. All sales prior to July 1, 1835, were made in that way. At that time the proprietors became satisfied that it would be better for them and for the Town if the property should be divided among them, that each might have his distinct interest to look after. To this end, a meeting of the owners was held at "the Village of Toledo," July 1–4, 1835, at which were present—Wm. Oliver, for himself and for Micajah T. Williams, Philander Raymond and Chas. W. Lynde; Isaac S. Smith for himself and for John B. Macy, Hiram Pratt and Wm. F. Porter Taylor; and Edward Bissell, Andrew Palmer and Stephen B. Comstock for themselves, respectively. It was voted that Wm. Oliver, who then held the legal title to the land, be authorized, as soon as the Village of Toledo should be incorporated, to convey to the same Village lots 319 and 198, for Public School purposes. Lots 366 and 175 were set apart for the two Religious Societies, which should first complete houses of worship thereon. Land to the amount of 5 acres was voted for Cemetery purposes, not to be nearer than three-fourths of a mile to the mouth of Swan Creek. Lot 335 was voted to Mrs. Harriet Daniels, wife of Munson H. Daniels, "as a complimentary present, on the occasion of hers being the first marriage at Toledo." Lot 215 was voted as a present to Mrs. Vance. Lots 163, 162, 119, 120, 121, 109, 110, and 111 were set apart for a Hotel, to be built by the joint proportionate contribution of the proprietors; the grading for the Hotel to be done by the proprietors of the same, who were to have a deed of the lots when they had expended $10,000, and to own the dock in front of the lots deeded. These lots are on the East side of Adams street, including the site of the Ketcham and Nearing Block (189–199 Summit), and extending same width to the River, Water street having since been made. The property was never used for the purpose named.

Lots equivalent to 2-16ths of the whole were assigned to S. B. Comstock, when the entire remaining property was divided into 16 parts of about equal value, and 16 tickets, corresponding to such numbers were placed in a hat, and Two Stickney, the second son of B. F. Stickney, took them out, one at a time, and delivered them to the parties in the following order: To Wm. Oliver, the first five tickets, he owning 5-16ths of the plat; M. T. Williams, four tickets; I. S. Smith, J. B. Macy, Hiram Pratt and W. F. P. Taylor, each one ticket; then Edward Bissell, Andrew Palmer, and the firm of Raymond & Lynde, each one ticket. The total appraised value of the allotments was then $42,265.50, averaging about $2,880 for each share. The division thus made, the first action then taken toward the improvement of their common property, consisted of a vote, "that if Wm. Oliver and Andrew Palmer will put into meadow, in a farming-like manner, the present season, about 40 acres of the Company's land, now cleared near Darlington's Saw-mill [on Swan Creek near Huron street], they shall have possession and use of the same for farming purposes until March, 1840." Edward Bissell and Andrew Palmer were appointed a committee to prepare a plan for a Hotel, and Andrew Palmer was constituted the agent of the proprietors. At this same session (July 4th), it was resolved, "that, to promote the general prosperity of the Town, it is deemed expedient to subscribe to the stock of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company; and it is hereby agreed, that every proprietor shall take and pay for $1,000 of said stock for each 16th of the interest which he holds in the original plat of Port Lawrence, and that the stock so taken shall be received at par from S. B. Comstock, being part of the stock which he has already subscribed."

During the years 1833-36 many changes had taken place in the ownership of the Port Lawrence property, old proprietors going out and others coming in, until none of the original parties were left. Early in the latter year it was deemed best to close out the affairs of the Company by a division of its property then held in common. For this purpose a meeting was held May 17, 1836 – present, Edward Bissell and Isaac S. Smith, representing 30-64th of the property; James Myers and W. P. Daniels, each representing 2-64ths; S. B. Comstock, 6-64ths; Daniel Greenvault, 4-64ths; Joshua R. Giddings and Richard Mott, 3-64ths; and Ashbel Dart, 1-64th. Ed. Bissell and I. S. Smith, Committee, reported a plan for a Hotel on lots 119, 120 and 121, which was approved, and were authorized to proceed to the erection of the building (Northeast corner of Adams and Summit). They were also authorized to "grade the Eastern half of Adams street, from the River to St. Clair street, in front of the Hotel lots, so that the surface of Summit street at the intersection of Adams shall be 23 feet above the level of the River; and that they construct a pier in front of the East half of Adams and of the Hotel lots." W. P. Daniels, Richard Mott and S. B. Comstock were appointed a Committee to grade Summit street from the level of the Hay Scales in front of W. J. Daniels & Co.'s store, so that at its intersection with Jefferson street it shall be 22 feet above the level of the River, the street "from the Hay Scales to Jefferson to be horizontal," for which purpose subscriptions were to be obtained from individuals, the Port Lawrence proprietors to make good any deficiency in the cost. The same Committee were authorized to "open and grade Monroe street at both ends, and to construct culverts or sewers in the same." It was understood, in fixing elevations, that "the Hay Scales were 10 feet above the River." The Hay Scales and Store referred to were located on the North side of Summit street, between Perry and Monroe, adjoining the Indiana House, which cornered with Perry. The contract for the grading was let to a man named Hall, an Irishman, who, with his employes, constituted the vanguard of the large number of the same nationality afterwards so intimately identified with like improvements in Toledo.

A meeting of the proprietors of Port Lawrence was held September 8-16, 1837; present, William Oliver, M. T. Williams, S. B. Comstock, Ashbel Dart, Richard Mott, Henry W. Hicks, I. S. Smith, W. F. P. Taylor, John Fitch, Ed. Bissell. Cemetery grounds were set apart on the North side of Wisconsin Street, commencing 410 feet West from 23d Street, along Wisconsin to the West line of Port Lawrence tract No. 1; thence North to the Northwest corner of said tract; thence East on said tract line to a point 410 feet West from the middle of 23d Street; and thence South to the place of beginning. A Burying Ground was started on these premises and a few corpses interred there; but it was soon abandoned. Lots 484 and 484½ were given to the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company, for "the purposes of a Car House, &c., &c., conditioned that the same be not used for any other than the legitimate business of said Company; and that said Company shall have the necessary fixtures and a track from the main track to said lots, through Depot Street, completed within 18 months." On these lots were constructed the Machine Shops and Engine House used by the Railroad for several years and until the removal of the headquarters of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad to Adrian. At this meeting appraisement was made of lots as designated on the map prepared by Robert Gower, in 1837. Some of the values, as thus fixed, were as follows: Lot 465, corner of Madison and Huron, $600; lot 489, corner Cherry and Superior, $800; lot 713, Washington and 14th Street, $410; lot 744, Southeast corner Cherry and Erie, $180; lot 450, Madison and Erie, $600; lots 114, 115, 116, Vine, between Water and Summit, $3,000 each.

The total amount of appraisement of 440 lots in the plat, in September, 1837, was $257,590, being an average of $585 per lot. At this time a second division was made by lot, of the property of the Company. It was then resolved "that it is expedient to complete the Hotel building," and that the plan be so modified as to bring the cost, in addition to materials on hand, within $10,000, work on the same to be commenced in the Spring of 1838. Provision was then for the first time made for improving the channel of the River opposite the Town, and also for dredging the bar at the mouth of Swan Creek, to secure a channel of the depth of ten feet. Benjamin S. Brown was appointed as agent of the proprietors

A complete list of owners of lots in Port Lawrence Division, prepared in 1836, contained the names of the following persons, the same being classified, to distinguish those purchasing lots, from the original owners: Purchasers—John Baldwin, S. S. Humphrey, Daniel McBain, Wm. P. Daniels, W. J. Daniels & Co., Charles Noble, Platt Card, Philo Bennett, W. J. Daniels, George Bennett, Platt & Miller, Coleman I. Keeler, D. B. Mooney, G. W. Rhodes, A. E. Wing, A. Ritter, A. Noyes, J. Brandet, A. Bourdenois, G. Simpson, Calvin Comstock, J. Rawles, P. Raymond, J. Clark, Mrs. General Vance (donation), Mrs. Harriet Daniels (donation), T. & S. Darlington, W. Ritter and R. Foster. Proprietors—Wm. Oliver, M. T. Williams, S. B. Comstock, I. S. Smith, J. B. Macy, Ed. Bissell, Raymond & Lynde, Andrew Palmer, H. D. Mason, Hicks & Co., Dart & Mott, James Myers, Charles Butler, J. R. Giddings, Lot Clark, and C. W. Lynde.

In 1836, Robert Piatt filed his bill of complaint in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Ohio, against Oliver and his associates, praying for an injunction, a receiver, &c., in order that his legal rights to the property in question might be investigated and relief granted. In December, 1840, the District Court rendered a decision, which sustained Piatt's claim in behalf of the Piatt Company to an equal interest in the lands in question, and A. F. Perry, as Special Master Commissioner, was directed to examine and report what were the several interests. Subsequently, E. D. Mansfield was appointed for a like purpose. The final decision of the Court was, that Oliver and Williams held the legal title of tracts 1 and 2, 86, 87 and 10 acres of tract 3, jointly for themselves and the other members of the Port Lawrence Company, as tenants in common, in the following proportions—dividing the whole into 2,832 parts—to wit: Alex. H. Ewing, 989.6 parts; John Rowan, 496.6 parts; Robert Piatt, 219.5 parts; John G. Worthington, 219.5 parts; William Oliver 165.10 parts; M. T. Williams, 82.8 parts; the heirs of William M. Worthington, 219.5 parts; and the heirs of John H. Piatt, 439 parts. In addition to this, Oliver and Williams were required to make over to the parties named the same relative interests in lots 109, 110, 111, 119, 120, 121, 162 and 163, in Toledo, and other property interests, including debts due, &c., belonging to the Port Lawrence Company under the decree. Divers other details of the decree, not essential to an understanding of the general purport and effect of the same, are here omitted. Appeal was taken by Oliver and Williams to the United States Supreme Court, where, at the January term, 1845, the decision of the District Court was affirmed, with costs. This litigation in no wise affected any rights by purchase of property from the Port Lawrence Company; but only the claims of the parties concerned in that Company. The suit was an important one, involving as it did the title to a large portion of the present City of Toledo.

VISTULA.

In 1832, becoming satisfied that the Port Lawrence enterprise would not soon be prosecuted with energy, Major Stickney withdrew from that interest and turned his attention toward a new movement, on the River below the Port Lawrence plat, and on lands owned by him. In October, of that year, he made a contract with Samuel Allen, of Lockport, New York, under which improvements were to be made, Allen to have one-half the land in consideration of specified expenditures to be made by him. Allen failing in his agreements, in January, 1833, Stickney made an arrangement with Otis Hathaway, also from Lockport, when a Town plat was laid out and named Vistula. About that time, Lewis Godard, of Detroit (father of Alonzo Godard), and formerly of Lockport, made a contract with Major Stickney for certain lots, he (Godard) to establish a store at the place. This he did, occupying for such purpose an old block-house built about 1817, by Wm. Wilson (afterward Judge), which had become unfit for use without material repairs, which were made by Philo Bennett, also from Lockport, who settled here, purchasing the tract on the East side of the River, adjoining what became the Yondota plat and now within the Sixth Ward, Toledo. The store was in charge of Sanford L. Collins, who had been in Godard's employ at Detroit. These with other demonstrations of progress on the part of Vistula, were recognized by the few residents as calling for suitable expression of their appreciation. Accordingly, a grand ball was given in the old log Warehouse of the original Port Lawrence Company at the mouth of Swan Creek, that building furnishing the best accommodations for the purpose in the vicinity. It was occupied as a residence by John Baldwin and family, the upper portion being the ball-room of the neighborhood, attracting, by its accommodations, participants from Maumee, Perrysburg, the Bay Settlement and Monroe.

The contract of Stickney with Hathaway and Allen, did not secure much in the way of improvement, and Allen returned to Lockport, and not long thereafter came back with Edward Bissell, of that place, who entered into an arrangement with Major Stickney, similar to the one with Allen. Mr. Bissell went energetically at work—clearing off the plat of timber and brush, putting in docking along the River, from Lagrange to Elm street, which was constructed on the ice of the stream, and awaited the weakening of the ice to settle to its place, which was done, but not as successfully as the projectors of the experiment had hoped.

Mr. Bissell at once gave life to Vistula, by the expenditure of large sums of money for new buildings, for roads, and other improvements necessary to the proper start of an ambitious Town. Settlers and purchasers of lots began to arrive, and the general prospect to brighten. The sale of lots began December 19, 1833, when lot 958 was sold to Erie Long, for $75. But few sales were made in Vistula until April, 1834, when these became more active, and continued so until the Fall of 1835, at which time the proprietors deemed it best to close up the affairs of the Vistula Company and divide the remaining lots between them. For such purpose they met at Buffalo, October 2, 1835. There were present, B. F. Stickney, Edward Bissell, Isaac S. Smith, Hiram Pratt, W. F. P. Taylor, Robert Hicks and Henry W. Hicks. Full and satisfactory allotments were made to the several parties, according to interest. It was then agreed, that as soon as the Town of Toledo should be incorporated, lot 509, South side Huron, between Cherry and Walnut, and 789, South side Ontario between Lagrange and Elm, should be donated to the same for School purposes. They never were used for such purpose. Lot 580, North side Huron, between Chestnut and Elm, and 605, North side Huron between Locust and Walnut, to be presented to the first two religious Societies which should agree within a reasonable time to build houses of worship thereon, such houses to be of respectable dimensions and in such state of architecture as should meet the approbation of either two of the proprietors, B. F. Stickney, Edward Bissell and I. S. Smith; it being at the same time understood, that B. F. Stickney, from his personal property, would give to the Town lot 435, North side Superior, between Magnolia and Mulberry, for a Public School; and lot 563, North side Huron, between Magnolia and Mulberry, for a Church.

A meeting of proprietors of undivided interests in Vistula, was held in July and September, 1837, when was presented a recapitulation of appraisement of such property, amounting to $388,880, which was divided by lot—B. F. Stickney taking 3-24ths; Hicks, Taylor and Pratt, 7-24ths; and Ed. Bissell, 14-24ths. It was then decided to offer to the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company "a strip of land under water, on the South side of Water street, 50 feet wide, extending on a line parallel with Water Street, from Lynn to Cherry Street, for the purpose of erecting thereon a Passenger Car-House," the same to be erected by January 1, 1839.

The following list comprises all lots sold by the Vistula Company, previous to the allotment of the property among the original owners:

Date.	Lot.	Purchaser.	Price
1833.			
Dec. 19.	958	Erie Long	$ 75
1834.			
Jan. 1.	131	Daniel Washburn	125
" 21	959, 960	Lore & Alonzo Whitten.	200
April 30	594, 107, 108	Luke Draper	400
" 30	128, 129, 130, 591, 592, 113, 473, 474	Elijah Porter	400
" 30	344	Isaac Comstock	300
" 30	527, 528	Robert Johnson	200
May 31	414	Elias Stokes	200
" 23	517, 518	Stephen Hicks	200
" 23	335, 387	Joshua B. Davis	450
" 3	521	Robert W. Dunn	150
" 1	388	John B. Osburn	100
" 1	407, 408, 405, 406	Junius Flagg	1,200
" 1	390, 475	Samuel Eddy	200
" 1	338 and 10 ft 339	Dr. Jacob Clark	120
" 1	413	Chester Hunt	100
" 1	352, 353, 379, 380	John Babcock	600
June 29	645, 646	Joseph Welch	300
" 29	716	James Worden	100
" 29	665 to 672	Samuel Eddy	800
" 29	596	Hosea L. Maynard	200
" 29	595	Robert J. Buchanan	200
" 29	717	Jonathan Maxson	100
" 29	386, 385, 599, 600, 477, 347, 522, 336, 476	John W. Fellows	2,150
" 29	655, 656	Gabriel Manning	600
" 29	961 962, 724	John E. Potter	300
" 29	718, 719, 720	Samuel McDowell	700
" 16	356, 487, 488	Derick Knickerbocker	600
" 29	375, 376, 503, 504	Cornelius G. Shaw	500
" 19	721, 722, 723	Walter H. Lathrop	700
" 14	94	Benj. Franklin	330
" 19	77	Charles S. Hill	330
" 19	345, 346, 479, 480, 519, 520, 523	Joshua B. Davis	1,560
" 19	342	B. S. Gleason	330
" 21	524, 525	C. P. Leonard	300
" 23	607, 608	William B. Tucker	350
" 23	341	John O'Brien	330
" 23	351, 489, 490	Richard Greenwood	600
" 19	102, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 78, 79, 80, 81, 483, 905, 917, 654, 698, 768, 699, 851, 845, 836, 830, 298, 297, 606, 767	Hezekiah D. Mason	1,300
July 15	861, 601, 602	John Almy	500
" 16	41, 42	Granville Jones	825
" 16	58, 59	Warren Mills	825
" 16	61, 62	John Barse	825
" 16	44, 45	Lewis Vanderlip	825
" 16	384	Joseph Woodhouse	300
" 16	359, 354, 351, 23 ft of 339	Moses P. Swett	1,390
" 16	852	Samuel McCloy	100
" 16	69, 70, 71, 60, 43, 657, 658, 659	Frederick Pettis	4,395
" 23	340, 341	J. S. Ide and D. W. Joyce	990
" 23	337	Daniel D. Sinclair	495
" 23	858	Isaac M. Johnson	100
" 23	849, 850	Elias S. Root	400
" 23	75, 76, 513, 514	John P. Dorman	1,375
" 30	377, 378	Jeremiah Wilcox	550
Aug. 21	160	Harrow Gloss	100
" 21	309, 310	Ira Smith	1,370
" 21	348	Daniel Sprigg	330
April 1	92, 93, 343	O. P. Olmsted	600
" 1	325	Arthur M Reed	200
June 29	781	Daniel Davis	100
1835.			
June 25	49½ ft. on Locust, center of 969, 970	John Otto	100
" 25	49½ ft. on Locust, east end lots 855, 856, and lot 779	Thomas Corlett	350
" 25	49½ ft. Locust off east end of 471, 472.	W. Clark Blodgett	400
" 25	49½ ft. Walnut, off east end 481, 482	Cornelius Hurl	400
" 25	E. side 969, 970	John W. Crane	100
" 25	160, 161 and 49½ ft. 647, 648	Alva Gilman	1,620
1835.			
June 25	574	Aldrice Belknap	200
" 25	857	J. Irvine Brown	200
" 25	609, 610, 649, 650, 729, 730, 735, 736, and parts 647, 648	L. Jay Root	3,100
" 25	973	Willerby Kemp	1000
" 25	Parts lots 969, 970	John Fundenter	100
" 25	971	Jacob Renelspheher	100
" 25	972	Sebastian Coberly	100
" 25	713, 714, 715, 717	Harlow Glass	850
" 25	953, 954	Christian Fundenter	350
" 25	389	Samuel Greely	400
" 25	511, 512	Charles Ford	300
" 25	887, 888 and parts 777, 778	Charles Nicholas	450
" 25	532	Chester Walbridge	300
" 25	470	Columbus S. Marshall	400
" 30	Parts 967, 968	Geo. Powlesland	200
July 2	Parts 471, 472	Elijah Knight	600
" 2	526, 737, 738, pts. 529, 530, 783, 784	Daniel Greenvault	1,550
" 3	478, 467, 468, 469	Leander Hill	1,900
" 3	641, 642, pts. 511, 512.	Frederick Wright	1,600
" 3	951, 952	Abraham Ritter	350
" 21	771, 772, 733, 734	W. H Chapman	800
" 22	893, 894	Rowland Mosely	200
Aug. 4	927, 968	George Bevans	100
" 10	977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984	Henry S. Hosmer	800
" 20	Parts 617, 618 and 631, 632	Samuel Donalds	750
Nov. 4	Parts 881, 882	W. A. Post	100
Aug. 3	959, 960	John Higly and Heman Walbridge	300
Nov. 14	739	Ansel L. Johnson	400
" 16	516	Mavor Brigham	500
" 17	611, 612, 613, 614, 381, 382, 785, 786	Joseph R. Williams	4,400
" 17	457, 458, 459	George B Way	2,200
" 17	49½ ft. pts. 745, 746	C. B. McKnight and C. S. Marshall	400
" 17	99 ft. lots 745, 746, fronting Cherry	Wm. T. Bly and J. T. C. Carpenter	800
" 19	99 ft. lots 615, 616, Cherry and Huron.	Peter H. Shaw	700
" 20	99 ft. of 743, 744, on Cherry	Wm. E. Morton & Co	800
" 20	515, on Huron	Merseno Fox	500
" 24	653, on Erie	S. Greely and J. Corbett	400
" 34	603, 604, Huron	Truman C. Everts	1,000
Dec. 9	510, 643, 740, 741, 742	Wing Russell	2,500

The larger part of the above sales were with the condition, that purchasers should make improvements on the property within specified periods, being chiefly dwelling-houses, of various sizes, from 16x20 feet upwards. Some contracts were to "build in the course of the Summer," some "to build within a year;" some for "buildings;" some for "dwelling-houses;" some for "comfortable dwelling-houses;" some to "build within three months—brick." In some instances the amounts to be expended for buildings was stated, and these ranged from $100 to $3,000.

It appears that in the management of each of the rival Towns of Port Lawrence and Vistula, the proprietors had been compelled to expend considerable sums of money for incidental objects for common benefits. In the case of Port Lawrence the two leading objects seem to have been the provision of stage and mail connections with the outside world, and the opening of roads to the surrounding country. The former of these was made specially important, from the fact that the mail-stage route then lay direct from Maumee City to Tremainesville, passing something like a mile and a half to the North and West of Port Lawrence, the route lying along what is now Detroit Avenue, and making that Town dependent for stage and mail accommodations on its more fortunate rival on Ten-Mile Creek—a humiliation as well as a business subordination, not easy to bear. In order to relieve such embarrassment, it was found to be necessary to subsidize the stage line, by compensation for the extra travel involved in the desired divergence to Toledo from the line between Maumee and Tremainesville. Such arrangement existed in 1835, 1836 and 1837, and resulted in an indebtedness by the proprietors of the Town to Willard J. Daniels & Co., through whom the plan was managed, in the sum of $1,943.38—the entire expenditure for such purpose having been $4,122.35. Among other items in the Port Lawrence expenditure were the following:

In 1832. Expended on Indiana Road, $170.

1833. On survey of Indiana Road, $30; labor on same, $24.

1834. Account of Toledo *Gazette* (published in Vistula), $85.

The Vistula account contained the following:

1833. Surveying Indiana Road, $60; engraved maps, $87.

1834. Staking channel in River, $33.75; Adrian Road, $500.

1835. Press and materials for Toledo *Gazette* (purchased in 1834), $954.96; rent of *Gazette* office, 6 months, $37.50; advances to sustain the *Gazette*, $509.25; for "taking statistical account of commerce and inhabitants," $52.13; "for clearing Town plat," $741.60; Ann Allen, for Locust trees, $10; for 548½ rods turnpiking, $1,097.

1836. For paper for *Gazette*, $109.50.

1837. Reese & Converse, on purchase of stages, &c., $678.17; Hopkins, Engineer of Sandusky and Toledo Railroad, for expenses of survey, $1,190.33.

The joint expenditure of the two Towns for stages was $4,123.35. The total Sandusky and Toledo Railroad account was $1,333.33, which was to be divided equally between the Port Lawrence and Vistula proprietors "when the Road should be commenced"—a condition which never was reached. Beyond preliminary surveys, nothing was done toward the construction of such Railroad.

TOLEDO APPEARS.

The rivalry of the two adjacent Towns, soon convinced the proprietors of each that their interests and fortunes were too closely identified, as against the competition of neighboring enterprises, for their continued separate and antagonistic management; when an arrangement for corporate connection was made under the common name of Toledo.*

LOCAL JEALOUSIES.

Human nature, as developed in local jealousies, was not wanting among the pioneers of the Maumee Valley, any more than elsewhere. The spirit of rivalry attends the settlement and improvement of neighboring Towns, no less than the progress of trade in the more advanced conditions of the same. The record of Port Lawrence, for the first 10 years of its questionable existence (1817 to 1827), would hardly be considered one to provoke the special jealousy of anybody. In fact, during the most of that period, the attempt to establish a Town where Toledo now stands, was so uncertain of results, that the few persons interested in the venture, were more concerned in the question of life or death, than in any rivalry with competing localities. And yet, there seems to have been, in the eyes of at least one neighboring Town, enough in Port Lawrence to justify some degree of watchfulness as to its competition. This fact was shown during the Winter of 1821-22, when the matters of the Post Route and the location of the road between the Maumee River and Lower Sandusky (Fremont), as provided for by the Brownstown treaty, were under discussion. The points in the two cases are shown in the following letter of Dr. Horatio Conant, to United States Senator Brown:

FORT MEIGS, 9th February, 1822.

DEAR SIR: Feeling considerably interested in the measures proposed in Congress relative to this section of country, and not doubting your willingness to attend to any representations that might be communicated, I take the liberty of addressing a few lines to you on those subjects.

I understand it is in contemplation to so alter the route of the great Eastern mail to Detroit, that it shall not pass this place, but go by Port Lawrence, nine miles below, on the Maumee River. Also, to establish a land office at the River Raisin, in Michigan, for the sale of lands in this vicinity. Also, to remove the port of entry to Port Lawrence. And, also, I presume, from a motion of Mr. Sibley, to open a road under the provisions of the Brownstown treaty, *not* from Sandusky [now Fremont] to *Fort Meigs*, according to the terms of said treaty, but from Sandusky to *Port Lawrence*.

I have been astonished at the fact that one delegate from Michigan should be able to have the brain not only of a majority of Congress, but even of a considerable part of the Ohio Representatives; but from the success attending his motions, I am obliged to admit the fact as true.

Port Lawrence has no claims to notice by Congress, much less to be honored by the proposed sacrifices. The River Raisin has no claim, in any shape, superior to Fort Meigs; and in point of situation for a Land Office, or any other business, far inferior. It is within little more than thirty miles of the land office at Detroit. Fort Meigs is not within one hundred miles of any office, except that at Detroit, and is seventy-five miles from that.

Respecting Port Lawrence, there is not, nor has there been for years, nor is there likely to be, more than three English families, including all within three miles of the place; and whatever public business is done there, must be done by one man, who is already Indian Agent and Justice of the Peace for Michigan.*

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* Mr. Andrew Palmer states, that at a conference held at the time of the consolidation of Port Lawrence and Vistula, the matter of the name for the united Towns was discussed, when James Irvine Browne suggested Toledo, and it was adopted. Many other names had been proposed.

* Reference is here made to Major B. F. Stickney.

> The distance proposed to be saved by altering the route of the mail, ought not to come in competition with the increased risk in crossing the Maumee River, which in that place is very wide, and open to the unbroken surges of Lake Erie. The same objection will lie with increased weight, against opening a military road to cross the River there. It might as well cross the mouth of the bay, or any other part of Lake Erie.
>
> If there was any business done at the place, or was likely to be, I should not so much object to the Customs Collector's office being removed there; but at present I should esteem it ridiculous to entertain the idea.
>
> I did not suppose it entirely necessary to make all the above statements to you, sir; but it was difficult to say less, and say anything. You must pardon the apparent haste and carelessness with which this is written, as I have just returned from a week's absence and the mail is on the point of being closed.
>
> Yours, very respectfully,
>
> HORATIO CONANT.
>
> HON. ETHAN A. BROWN, Senator in Congress.

The conditions indicated by the foregoing letter, so far from becoming less in antagonism, only became more intensified in bitterness, as time advanced. Appreciating the natural advantages of Toledo, when that point finally assumed definite position as a rival, its neighbors—Manhattan on the one side, and Maumee and Perrysburg on the other—seemed to make common cause against it, though to do so required an abeyance of mutual jealousies by no means moderate in degree. Thus it was, that Manhattan largely sympathized with the "Foot of the Rapids," as the two Towns up the River were called; while the latter made Manhattan the object of their special attention. Perrysburg and Maumee Steamboat Captains never saw Toledo, in passing, except under the optical pressure of traffic. Evidently, the experience of Port Lawrence and Vistula in fighting a common battle with the outside world, while inwardly consumed with the jealousy of bitter rivalry, had much to do with enforcing the corporate union of 1833. That step did not come too soon, since without it, both must have suffered indefinitely, if not disastrously, from obstacles presented by common rivals on the River.

An enthusiastic writer of the time, in May, 1836, set forth the unequaled natural advantages of the Maumee Valley, in terms like the following: "From Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to Lake Erie, the eyes of the whole community have been turned towards the Maumee country." Describing the approach to this wonderful region by the River, the writer says:

> The first Town which meets the eye is Manhattan, now a thriving Village, with a population of several hundred, where, about six months ago, there was scarcely a house, if, indeed, there was one. Advancing up the River, the next place is Toledo, of which, as it is an old place, it is unnecessary to speak. Still further on, and about 10 miles from the mouth of the River, lies the Military Reserve. This is a plat of ground extending up and down the River about a mile and a quarter, and lying on both sides. This was selected many years ago by the Engineers of the War Department and reserved for military purposes. It is a beautiful situation, with a broad, deep channel in its front, a bold shore and banks of moderate elevation, and does credit to the sagacity of the officer who selected it. On the North side, the banks form a beautiful crescent, almost as if made by hands of art. When the eye is beholding the beautiful scenery which surrounds this site, and the mind is informed of the advantages of its location, the depth of water in its harbor (12 to 15 feet), almost to the shore, and sufficient to contain all the shipping which will probably sail on Lake Erie for 50 years to come; and to all this is superadded the fact, that immediately at the upper margin of this plat of ground, there is a rock-bar of solid limestone extending across the entire bed of the River; we almost involuntarily exclaim, "Here, indeed, are the elements of a *large Town*." The United States Government would never consent to part with this portion of the public domain until this Spring. It was advertised and sold at auction at Bucyrus on the 4th of April last, and immense sums of money were on the spot for the purchase. An arrangement was effected between 19 gentlemen from different parts of the country, and the whole was bid off for their benefit and placed in the hands of Trustees. The proprietors selected five Directors, and resolved forthwith to lay out a Town, which they have named Marengo; and it is expected early in June the sales will be opened by public auction, and from 300 to 500 lots disposed of in that way. It can scarcely admit of a doubt, that Marengo will in a few years become a large and densely populated City. There, it is believed, the Wabash Canal will terminate, as no good reason can be discovered for its extension further down the River; and all the rich commerce of Western Ohio, the Wabash country, a large portion of Illinois, besides much on the Ohio River, must be poured out here, with all the surplus products of this proverbially luxuriant soil, seeking a Northern market. Good building stone can easily be procured, as the Rock Bar extends into the country on each side of the River. And in conclusion, permit me to say, that I hesitate not to predict, that at no distant day Marengo will be the largest Town in Western Ohio.

In this connection the following presentation of the superior claims of East Marengo, as the "future great City" of the Maumee Valley, will be pertinent, as another specimen of the rivalry then so rife between the many contending points. It was published in July, 1836. The writer sat out with the assumption that the Miami and Erie Canal (then not located at its Northern outlet) would not extend below Steamboat navigation, nor stop short of it, then saying:

> Now, where is that point? By recent surveys it would seem that Delaware Flats is the first obstacle to ascending navigation. Opposite the Flats, and on the North side of the River, is Delaware Island, between which and the North shore is a channel 20 rods wide and not less than 10 feet deep, as marked on the charts, until you reach nearly the upper end of the Island, where a bar is formed of sand, over which there is not more than five feet of water. Opposite this point—that is, opposite Delaware Island, on the North shore—is the head of uninterrupted navigation; and at this point precisely, is the City of East Marengo laid out. If this bar be removed, boats may ascend one and a half miles to Rocky Bar, opposite and below which is the old Fort Reservation, on which the City of Marengo is laid out. To ascend above the bar with the largest class of boats is, we

> believe, impossible, without cutting a channel through the rock. Will this be done? We think not. Below, except one small sand-bar (as above stated), all is clear to the Bay. As good, if not better ground, is here presented for building, and everything is favorable to a termination here, or, at farthest, at the upper end of Delaware Island, where the last obstruction is passed. Should it terminate at either point the two Towns will be united in one City, as they are only separated by the lands of Marshall Key, Esq. (160 rods wide), who proposes to lay out the same into lots, and donate one-half of the same to the County of Lucas, on the condition that the County-seat be located thereon. This being considered worth $100,000, it will no doubt have the desired effect. Our opinion, then, is, that East Marengo is the precise spot where investments may be made with the surest prospect, for it is entirely at the head of uninterrupted Steamboat navigation. But if the channel be cleared, it will still be within the limits of the Great City of the West; for the entire distance from Rocky Bar to the Northern or lower side of East Marengo, is less than one and three-fourths miles on the River. If the Canal be unwisely taken below, immense water power will be created at or about Delaware Run; and then, let it go where it may, it cannot be taken more than four or five miles from this point. There is, therefore, as we conceive, less risk and better prospect in making investments at this point than at any other on the River.

It will be sufficient here to add that Marengo and East Marengo, with Austerlitz, and other "Paper Towns" at the several "heads of navigation on the Maumee River," long since passed almost beyond memory, while others, and at the time named more advanced competitors, have met even greater disappointment because of greater expectations. Particulars of the "closing-out sale" of Marengo City are given elsewhere in this volume.

At Defiance, then in Williams County, a great sale of Village lots was advertised in 1837. In setting forth the peculiar advantages of the place, the advertisement said: "Unscathed by the ravages of the speculator, surrounded by the most fertile lands, Rivers, Roads and Canals concentrating here from every direction—Tiffin River from the North, the Auglaize from the East and West, the Maumee River and the Wabash and Erie Canal—Defiance is destined to become a great and flourishing Town." The proprietors of the Town were Curtis Holgate, H. G. Phillips and John Evans; and Wm. Seamans, Agent.

Providence was laid out in 1835, by Peter Manor. It lies at the head of the Rapids, and was the point from which General Wayne started for Fort Wayne.

Brunersburg was located on the Tiffin River, about a mile from its junction with the Maumee, opposite where the Wabash Canal locks into the latter. The Town was laid out in 1835, and in 1837 had 600 inhabitants, with six stores, three hotels, two mills and water power. It had obtained a charter for a Railroad to connect the Town with Hicksville, for which the stock was taken in August, 1837. The waters of the Tiffin River were supposed to be navigable, or readily to be made so, for a distance of 60 miles from that point. Brunersburg was then a candidate for the County-seat of Defiance County, and promised to become the principal commercial and manufacturing point between Fort Wayne and the Foot of the Rapids. In 1839 David Bruner and Henry Zeller, proprietors, had that portion of Brunersburg lying on the East side of the River vacated by the Court.

Waterville was laid out in 1832 by John Pray, proprietor, and several lots sold to actual settlers. In 1833 it contained half a dozen inferior houses, one store, one grist-mill, one saw-mill and one or two mechanics' shops. From that time it grew more or less rapidly, and in 1837 had three or four stores, with good stocks of goods and large trade. The Town had the advantage of water power from the Maumee.

ADDITIONS TO TOLEDO.

As already shown, Toledo originally consisted of the united plats of Port Lawrence and Vistula. The geographical growth of the City, after the union of these, is shown by the following list of subsequent Additions, made at the dates given, to wit:

Name of Addition.	*Date of Record.*
Palmer's	January, 1837.
Scott's	September, 1837.
Mott's	October, 1837.
Vistula	November, 1837.
Oliver's	November, 1837.
Sherman Page's	July, 1844.
Ewing's	October, 1845.
Stickney's	June, 1848.
Johnson's	March, 1851.
Stickney's (second)	September, 1851.
Woodruff's	April, 1852.
Collins's	October, 1852.
Church's	May, 1853.
Yondota	November, 1853.
Ketcham's	June, 1853.
Oakwood	June, 1853.
Whittlesey's	December, 1853.
Hall & Morris's	June, 1854.
Williams's	October, 1854.
Prentice's	November, 1854.
Oliver's (second)	December, 1854.
Segur's	December, 1854.
Stickney's (third)	January, 1855.
Hill's	July, 1855.
Phillips's	September, 1855.
Hunt's	May, 1856.
Fitch's	July, 1856.
Raymond's	September, 1856.
Shaw's	October, 1856.
Segur's (second)	March and April, 1857.
Segur's (third)	June, 1857.
H. B. Wellman's	March, 1857.
Mason & Baker's	August, 1857.
W. S. Williams's	March, 1858.
Berry's	June, 1859.
Scott's (second)	June, 1859.
Shaw's (second)	June, 1860.
Receiver's	March, 1862.
Daniels's	June, 1862.
Car Factory	November, 1862.
Sprague's	December, 1862.
Germania	April, 1863.
Peck & Morris	September, 1863.

Name of Addition.	*Date of Record.*
Baker's	September, 1863.
Myer's	January, 1864.
Boody's	July, 1864.
Wheeler's	July, 1864.
Campbell's	August, 1864.
Orchard	November, 1864.
Railroad	November, 1864.
Cornwall's	May, 1865.
Grove	May, 1865.
Monroe Street	June, 1865.
Stocking's	July, 1865.
Knower's	August, 1865.
Raymer & Skidmore's	September, 1865.
Weller's	October, 1865.
Car Factory (second)	November, 1865.
Gardner's	December, 1865.
Dunlap's	January, 1866.
Yondota (second)	February, 1866.
Fassett's	February, 1866.
Mott's (second)	February, 1866.
Machen's	February, 1866.
Braun's	March, 1866.
Finch's	November, 1866.
Cornwall's (second)	December, 1866.
Allen's	April, 1867.
Shaw & Wells's	April, 1867.
Boody's (second)	March, 1867.
Knower's (second)	May, 1867.
Rowsey's	May, 1867.
Lenk's	May, 1867.
Danzey's	June, 1867.
Yates's	July, 1867.
Raffensperger & Miller's	August, 1867.
Shaw & Frazer's	September, 1867.
Raymer's	October, 1867.
Kraus's	December, 1867.
Hiett & Skidmore's	January, 1868.
Bissell's	March, 1868.
Texas	May, 1868.
Hill's (second)	May, 1868.
Shaw's Monroe Street	May, 1868.
Barnet T. Scott's	June, 1868.
Baker's	July, 1868.
T. P. Brown's	October, 1868.
Poe's	November, 1868.
Hall's	January, 1869.
Barker's	February, 1869.
Daniels's	April, 1869.
Spaulding's	May, 1869.
Island	June, 1869.
W. C. Daniels's	August, 1869.
Raffensperger's	August, 1869.
Huberich's	September, 1869.
Thayer's	January, 1870.
Swayne Place	September, 1870.
Woodward's	November, 1870.
Walbridge's	April, 1871.
Lagrange Street	April, 1871.
Nichols's	May, 1871.
Backus's	May, 1871.
Woodland	June, 1871.
St. John's	June, 1871.
Broadway	June, 1871.
Monroe-Street Suburban	June, 1871.
North Toledo	September, 1871.
Hannon's	October, 1871.
Gleason's	November, 1871.
Parkland	November and December, 1871.
Foulkes's	December, 1871.
Barker's	December, 1871.
Central	February, 1872.
Summit Level	March, 1872.
Lee & Brown's	July, 1872.
Gardner's (second)	July, 1872.
Coghlin's	October, 1872.
Scott's Air-Line Junction	November, 1872.
Ellenboro	November, 1872.
Spring Grove	January, 1873.
Millard's	March, 1873.
Howland's	March, 1873.
Humboldt	March, 1873.
Shepler's	March, 1873.
Creek Side	April, 1873.
Crim & Monett's Air-Line Junction	April, 1873.
East and South	April, 1873.
Miller's	April, 1873.
Welles & Winter's East Broadway	April, 1873.
Hiett's Air-Line Junction	April, 1873.
Dorr Street	May, 1873.
Swan Park	June, 1873.
Weber's	June, 1873.
Oakland	June, 1873.
Potter's	June, 1873.
D. S. Davis's	June, 1873.
Osborn Place	July, 1873.
Sinclair's	July, 1873.
Howland's (second)	July, 1873.
A. J. Brown's	August, 1873.
Case's	August, 1873.
Markscheffel's	August, 1873.
Bell's Dorr Street	September, 1873.
Monroe Street Triangle	September, 1873.
Lane's	September, 1873.
Power & Isherwood's	September, 1873.
Auburndale	October, 1873.
Brand's	October, 1873.
Whiting's	October, 1873.
Granger's	November, 1873.
Owens's	December, 1873.
Plymouth	December, 1873.
Starr Avenue	December, 1873.
East Side	February, 1874.
Heston's	March, 1874.
Parker & Rundell's	March, 1874.
Vandercook's	April, 1874.
Morris & Phillip's	April, 1874.
Fifth Avenue	April, 1874.
May Flower	May, 1874.
Cottage Park	May, 1874.
North Place	May, 1874.
Franklin Avenue	May, 1874.
King's	May, 1874.
Lloyd's	May, 1874.
Douglass's	May, 1874.
Englewood	June, 1874.
Brown's Hoag Street	June, 1874.
Stickney Avenue	June, 1874.
Seaman & Reed's	June, 1874.
Toledo Heights	June, 1874.
Baker, McDonald & Dana	August, 1874.
Yeston's	September, 1874.
Kelley's	November, 1874.
Raffensperger, Kelley & Crim's	November, 1874.
Raffensperger & Thayer's	November, 1874.
Robinwood	December, 1874.
Sylvan Park	September, 1874.
Central Grove	October, 1874.
Lane's	October, 1874.
Tredwell Dale	December, 1874.
Auburndale Extension	December, 1874.
Cottage Grove Extension	December, 1874.
West Toledo	December, 1874.
Machen Place	December, 1874.
Cherry-Street Addition	January, 1875.
Scottwood	January, 1875.
Earl's	January, 1875.
Page & Klemm's	February, 1875.
Pettee's Subdivision	February, 1875.
Fairview	April, 1875.
Elmwood	April, 1875.
Creek Side (second)	May, 1875.
River Side	May, 1875.

Name of Addition.	*Date of Record.*
Glendale	May, 1875.
Sunnyside	June, 1875.
Central Avenue Subdivision	June, 1875.
Hayes's	June, 1875.
Clifton Park	June, 1875.
Fassett's (third)	June, 1875.
Detroit Avenue	June, 1875.
Sloane, Ashley & Bassett's	July, 1875.
Jordan & Hayes's	July, 1875.
Ketcham's (second)	August, 1875.
Ashland	August, 1875.
B. T. Scott's (second)	August, 1875.
Foulkes's (second)	August, 1875.
Raymond's Subdivision	September, 1875.
Bare's Subdivision	September, 1875.
Home	October, 1875.
Nessle & Pratt's	October, 1875.
Wells & Bassett's (second) Yondota	October, 1875.
Bean's Subdivision	October, 1875.
Central Grove (second)	October, 1875.
Morfoot's	November, 1875.
Wright & Stebbins's	December, 1875.

Gradolph's Subdivision Humboldt's Division, Fred. Gradolph *et al.*, February 26, 1876.
Subdivision Robinwood Addition, F. J. Scott *et al.*, February 28, 1876.
Extension of Rowsey's Addition, C. A. Rowsey, April 14, 1876.
Darst's Addition, Henry H. Darst, July 11, 1876.
Longview Addition, George W. Benedict *et al.*, April 29, 1876.
Collingwood Cemetery, Phillips Farm, Washington Township, August 9, 1876.
Everett Town plat, Brayton O. Everett, Aug. 22, 1876.
Extension of Robinwood Addition, W. H. Buckman, A. E. Rood *et al.*, September 28, 1876.
E. R. Collins's Addition, December 12, 1876.
Subdivision Lots 473, 609, 1007, Port Lawrence, February, 1877.
Bissell Farm Addition, W. A. Collins, June, 1876.
Norwood, Toledo, J. Edwin Conant *et al.*, Aug. 1877.
Raror's Addition, Anthony Raror, August, 1877.
Prahl's Subdivision Berry's Addition, Charles Prahl, April, 1878.
Hausman and Mohr's Addition, John Hausman, W. H. Mohr January, 1878.
Subdivision Central Grove Addition, W. T. Bickner *et al.*, October, 1878.
Mallett's Subdivision, Benj. Mallett *et al.*, Aug. 1879.
Church's Addition, R. W. Church, replatted 1879.
Johnson's Addition, C. M. Giddings, 1853.
Central Addition, East Toledo, James Raymer *et al.*, December, 1880.
Swayne Place, N. H. Swayne, March, 1881.
Pilliod's Subdivision, Vistula, Francis Pilliod, August, 1881.
Whitney's Extension of Clifton Park, H. P. Whitney *et al.*, May, 1882.
Knowles's Fourth Addition, John Knower, July, 1882.
Robison and Larwell's Subdivision Bissell's Addition, D. Robison, Jr. and J. C. Larwell, July, 1882.
Douglass and Stahl's Subdivision, George Douglass, G. C. Stahl, W. H. Boyd, August, 1882.
Alsace Addition, V. H. Ketcham, August, 1882.
Hicks Street Addition, Maria Calkins, Sept., 1882.
E. D. Moore's Addition, Sarah H. Hicks, Zorah C. Moore, Ed. D. Moore, November, 1882.
Nicholas's Addition, Cora H. Nicholas, March, 1883.
Maddocks's Subdivision Woodruff's Subdivision, A. W. Maddocks, February, 1883.
Whipple's Subdivision, Julius D. Whipple, Mar. 1883.
Calkins's Addition and Acklin's Addition, Thomas Calkins, John Cavanaugh *et al.*, April, 1883.
Warren Place, Charles Kent, March, 1883.
Household Addition, V. H. Ketcham, March, 1883.
Indiana Avenue Addition, Wm. B. Taylor, Apr. 1883.
Corbusier's First Addition, Abner B. Cole, July, 1883.
Mertz's Addition, Catharine Mertz, August, 1883.
Peck's Addition, C. F. Peck *et al.*, September, 1883.
Felt's Subdivision Williams's Subdivision, Sumner D. Felt, September, 1883.
Stebbins, Hall, Ford and Baldy's Replat of Clifton Park, October, 1883.
First Addition to Cottage Park, B. F. Griffin, Oct.'83.
E. D. Moore's 2d Addition, November, 1883.
Mill Addition, by Maumee Rolling Mill Company, East Toledo, December 12, 1883.
Subdivision of lots 179 and 180, Daniels's Addition, March, 1884.
Extension of Railroad Addition, F. J. Scott, Feb. 29, 1884.
Extension of Germania Addition, W. W. Griffith and D. B. St. John, March 5, 1884.
Curtis's Addition, C. F. Curtis, March 19, 1884.
Virginia Street Addition, Mary Gibson, Mar. 25, 1884.
Indiana Avenue Addition, Wm. B. Taylor, Mar. 27,'84.
Subdivision of lot No. 867, Port Lawrence, Terrence J. McDonnell and Edward A. Moore, Mar. 24, 1884.
Block A, Mott's Third Addition, Richard Mott and Edward A. Moore, March 28, 1884.
Bancroft Street Addition, Wm. B. Taylor, June 5, '84.
Subdivision Lots 45 and 47, Humboldt's Addition, Washington Township, Lenk Wine Co., May 28,'84.
Extension of Hall's Division, Harriet O. Holmes and John J. Stone, June 14, 1884.
Poland's Addition, Patrick Poland, June 14, 1884.
Griffith's Addition, W. W. Griffith, July 7, 1884.
Boos's Addition, Matthias Boos, September 6, 1884.
Williams's Addition, H. N. Williams *et al.*, Oct. 11, '84.
Vance Street Subdivision of Lot 829, N. H. Swayne, Jr. *et al.*, October 21, 1884.
Subdivision of part of West half Northeast quarter Section 5 S., R. 8 East, Matthias Boos *et al.*, November 17, 1884.
Wayne Street Addition, John W. Hiett, Jan. 6, 1885.
Gibbs's Place, Stickney's Third Addition, D. W. Gibbs and Sidney C. Gibbs, February 11, 1885.
Auburndale Extension amended, F. J. Scott *et al.*, February 21, 1885.
Subdivision Lots 315 and 316, Stickney's Addition, Calvin Barker, March 2, 1885.
W. W. Whitney's Addition, Willard W. Whitney, March 26, 1885.
Betts's Addition, Flavel S. White, May 22, 1885.
Campbell's Second Addition, James H. Campbell and J. W. Gloyd, June 30, 1885.
Wasson's Subdivision, R. B. Wasson, June 25, 1885.
Buckland's Subdivision, Ralph P. Buckland, June 23, 1885.
Irving Place, John Fitch *et al.*, July 28, 1885.
Subdivision Lots 89 and 10 Monroe Street Suburban Division, J. C. Lee *et al.*, August 5, 1885.
Cherry Place, V. H. Ketcham, August 24, 1885.
McGrath's Subdivision, Thos. McGrath, Sept. 7, 1885.
John Henry's portion of Poland and Henry's Addition, September 11, 1885.
Stillman Brown's Addition, September 21, 1885.
Osborn Place, J. R. Osborn, September 25, 1885.
Boody's Third Addition, J. R. Osborn, Sept. 30, 1885.
Genevieve Addition, Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, New York, September 30, 1885.
Potter's Addition, Nathaniel F. Potter *et al.*, Oct. 26,'85.
North Scottwood Addition, Wm. B. Taylor, C. O. Brigham, Lizzie Lewis, December 26, 1885.
Warner and Sanderson's Subdivision, H. W. Warner, J. H. Sanderson, January 14, 1886.
Extension of Robinwood and Woodruff Avenues, Matthias Boos, Maria L. Wheeler *et al.*, Feb. 9, '86.
Highland Park, David Robison, Jr., and J. W. Hiett, February 24, 1886.
Western Avenue Addition, E. D. Potter, Sr., April 15, 1886.

Taylor's Subdivision, Stickney's Addition, William B. Taylor, Mary Ann Brown, May 28, 1886.
Robison's Subdivision Extension Hall's Division, David Robison, Jr., July 27, 1886.
Subdivision Block 121, North Toledo, I. H. Detwiler, Cary D. Lindsay, May 28, 1886.
Washington Place, John J. Barker, April, 1886.
Subdivision Block No. 82, North Toledo, J. R. B. Ransom, September, 1886.
McCaskey's Addition, Robert McCaskey, May, 1886.
Elm Street Addition, Wm. Baker, September, 1886.
Subdivision Fractional Section 13, M. I. Lacey *et al.*, December, 1886.
Earl's Addition, B. C. and J. F. Earl, January, 1887.
Eden Place, Robert Raitz *et al.*, March, 1887.
Subdivision Block 7, Orchard's Addition, Justice H. Bowman, March, 1887.
East Broadway Addition, R. W. and G. S. Daniels, April, 1887.
Extension to McCaskey's Addition, Robert McCaskey, May, 1887.
Nebraska Avenue Addition, J. C. Clarke *et al.*, June, '87.
Franklin Place, Adam Burgert *et al.*, July, 1887.
S. and D. A. Brown's Addition, July, 1887.
Auburndale Extension, F. J. Scott *et al.*, Aug. 1887.

As will be seen, these Additions in number reach the extraordinary aggregate of 319, and range in dates from January, 1837, to August, 1887, a period of over 50 years. Divided into decennial periods, the numbers are as follows: From 1837 to 1847, 7 Additions, of which 5 were in 1837; 1847 to 1857, 26; 1857 to 1867, 33; 1867 to 1877, 153; 1877 to 1887, 100. It will be seen, that of the total 319 Additions to the City, which enterprising proprietors thus made, 153, one-half of the whole, were made during the ten years of 1867 and 1876, inclusive. That may justly be regarded as the "speculative era" of the City's history. The falling off in like extensions during the following decade (1877-87), may be accounted for by the fact, that the great business embarrassment, having its chief source in the financial panic of 1873, did not reach real estate until two or three years thereafter, and was not felt in its full force before 1877. Hence, the Additions to Toledo were in active increase until that year, when they largely ceased, and were not revived to any considerable extent until 1883, when they soon nearly regained their former activity.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

The following list of early real estate sales in Port Lawrence Township and Toledo, will be of interest in this connection:

Martin Baum, of Cincinnati, to Bazil Tromley, of Port Lawrence, June, 1824, 30 acres for $100, in Tract 86, East side Maumee River.

Thos. Bishop to Budd Martin, July, 1825, 41 acres for $55.

Thos. Bishop to Eli Hubbard, of Detroit, 10 acres on Ten-Mile Creek, 1825, for $50.

Joseph Martin to Eben Burgess, 80 acres, May, 1825, for $300.

United States to John T. Baldwin, July 1, 1831, Lower Island, *alias* Grassy Point or Middle Ground, 79.11 acres, at $1.25 per acre; same was sold to Marquis Baldwin, October 21, 1832, for $150. This is now the site of the old Union Railroad depot and yards, between the River and the Bayou.

In May, 1831, Edward Bissell, then of Lockport, New York, sold to the United States Turtle Island, in Maumee Bay, then containing 6.68 acres; the price $300. The same was bought of the Government at public sale at Monroe, in July, 1827.

In August, 1834, Wm. Oliver leased for 5 years to John Baldwin the privilege of fishing in the Maumee River in front of tracts 86 and 87, Baldwin to pay all highway taxes of all lands of Oliver at and in the neighborhood of Port Lawrence.

Wm. McNabb to John Knaggs, 1835.

David Newcomer to John W. Tanner and Wm. Laughlin, May, 1836, River lot 6.

Alex. Navarre to Willard Smith, April, 1836.

Joel C. Thurstin to Walter H. Lathrop, January, 1836, lot 314, Toledo, $660.

John A. Wells to Robert Hicks, April, 1836.

Cornelius G. Shaw to Lyman Wheeler, lot 45, Port Lawrence, February, 1836.

Andrew Palmer to James Myers, of Schenectady, N. Y., November, 1836, undivided one-fourth part of 84.72 acres, lying on the Territorial Road and adjoining the plat of Port Lawrence, reserving a small strip from the Northeast corner, sold to J. V. D. Sutphen by Dexter Fisher; and also reserving the burying-ground as cut off by the Territorial Road; price, $10,000.

Christian Roop to John Knaggs, April, 1836, 80 acres in Section 9, and 80 acres in Section 10, Port Lawrence Township, for $5,000.

James Navarre to Platt Card, June, 1836.

John Bte. Roetel to John Vogelsang and Adolphus Kramer, July, 1836, 140.60 acres on Maumee Bay, Section 9, $330.

Lavina Stevens to Oliver Stevens, July, 1836, lot 84, St. Clair street, Port Lawrence, $2,000.

Wm. Oliver to Mrs. Harriet Daniels, *nee* Wright, August 8, 1835, lot 335 Port Lawrence Division, deeded "as a compliment by the proprietors, on the occasion of hers being the first marriage at Toledo." This lot is situated on the South side of Ontario street, half-way between Washington and Lafayette. Mrs. Daniels was the wife of Munson H. Daniels, and was the first School Teacher in Toledo. She was a niece of Governor Silas Wright, of New York.

Pierre M. Irving to Washington and Ebenezer Irving, in April, 1837, certain lots in Vistula Division, including 526, 527, 528, 653, 737, 738, 716, 783 and 784; price $15.000.

Henry W. Goettell to Munson H. Daniels, March, 1836.

Benjamin F. Wade, of Ashtabula, Ohio, to American Land Company, July, 1836, 8 acres in original lot 6, Port Lawrence, on Maumee River, with water privileges, for $1,836.

Joshua R. Giddings, of Ashtabula, to American Land Company, July, 1836, 8 acres, tract 5, 129 acres North side River, with water privileges, for $1,836.

Marquis Baldwin to E. D. Potter, March, 1836, a portion of Lower Island, Grassy Point or Middle Ground; price $4,000.

E. D. Potter to Joel McCullum, June, 1836, same as above, for $5,000.

George M. Mills to John Berdan, September, 1836.

Ira C. Smith to J. G. Littlefield, September, 1836.

J. Baron Davis to C. I. Keeler, Jr., April, 1837.

B. F. Stickney to Lewis Godard and Elkanah Briggs, June, 1832.

Andrew Palmer to Isaac S. Smith and Henry W. Hicks, lots in Toledo, for $15,000; August, 1836.

Decius Wadsworth, Laura Wadsworth, Hiram N. and Daniel Wadsworth, to Marc. Anty. Vicat, Tract 83 Miami Reservation, November, 1836.

John Baldwin to John T., Tibbals and Marquis Baldwin, July, 1836.

Columbus S. Marshal to C. E. Brintnall and John Jay Newcomb, April, 1837.

Wm. Bancroft to Samuel B. Scott and Warden N. Richardson, October, 1835.

Geo. Hall to Joseph Coghlin, August, 1837.

Daniel Murray to Dexter Fisher, June, 1836.

Platt Card to Russell C. Daniels, May, 1836.

Geo. W. Card to Nehemiah Allen, September, 1837.

B. F. Stickney to John Fassett, August, 1834.

In June, 1837, Coleman I. Keeler, of Toledo, leased to Geo. E. Pomeroy, Walter G. Green, Josiah Hulbert and Jeremiah C. Green, a farm at Palmyra, Lenawee County, Michigan.

Thomas Carr to John Jay Newcomb, December, 1837.

Richard Mott to Wm. R. Hoyt, April, 1838.

Henry W. Hicks, of New York, granted Power of Attorney to Richard Mott, Jr., November, 1837.

Richard Lambert, deed to W. H. Lewis, July, 1838.

J. R. Giddings to Matthew Burchard and J. L. Van Gordon, May, 1838.

Coleman I. Keeler to Josiah Chambers, June, 1838.

Edward Bissell to Benj. S. Brown, May, 1838.

In November, 1837, Elisha Whittlesey, as agent for the proprietors, deeded to the County of Lucas, Court-House Square, in Oliver's Addition to Toledo, consisting of a block 400 by 200 feet in size, bounded by Whittlesey, Court, Oliver and State Streets. The grant was made in consideration that County buildings should be erected and maintained thereon. The deed was assented to by Edson Newton, Edward Wade and John M. Clayton, co-owners of the property.

Joseph Comstock to Ansel Comstock, May, 1838.

Isaac W. and Roderick Comstock to Ansel Comstock, October, 1838.

Ira C. Smith to Ellis Parker, October, 1838.

John Van Blarcum to Samuel Bentley, May, 1838.

Elijah Porter to Austin A. Hill, September, 1837.

Austin A. Hill to Leander Hill, November, 1838.

Ann Leybourne to Anthony Leybourne, August, 1838.

Edward Bissell to Peter H. Shaw, November, 1838.

Lewis Benore to Wm. Wilkison and Wm. Tavernor, Directors of School District No. 3, Port Lawrence, January, 1839; lease of site for School-House, then being erected, at $20 per year "so long as they might please to use it for a School-House."

Edward Bissell to Gabriel Manning, January, 1836.

Peter Cranker to Joseph Cranker, October, 1838.

Stickney & Bissell to Newton C. Wolcott, July, 1838.

Jonah Bush to Geo. B. Bush, August, 1838.

Treasurer Monroe County, Mich., to Alex. and D. Anderson and John W. Miller, lot 311, Port Lawrence, as delinquent for taxes in the amount of $1.05 for the year 1832; also to same parties, same date, 80 acres in Port Lawrence, for $1.50 delinquent taxes, for 1833.

Ansel Comstock to Barnard McMillan, May, 1839.

John Fitch to Julius Velnagel July, 1839.

Same to Aldrich A. Belknap, July, 1839.

Richard Mott to Philander Raymond, September, 1837.

Geo. Redding to Ira L. Clark, September, 1839.

John Halpin to Timothy Tarsney, September, 1839.

Clement H. Thompson to Benj. Mallett, Jr., November, 1839.

Daniel Webster, of Boston, Mass., to Richard M. Blatchford and Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York, May, 1839, 5 acres in Section 25, City of Toledo; $12,560. Mr. Webster bought the same property in February, 1837, of Cornelius Jones and Matthewson Eddy.

Edward Bissell to Junius Flagg, lots 405, 406 and 407, Vistula, July, 1840.

Julius Velnagel to Charles Mertz and G. Leisaer, lease of Brewery on lot 981, Vistula, on Michigan Street, between Walnut and Cherry, at the rental of $600. Now (1887) it is occupied by the Eagle Brewery of Lang & Son. On the same ground, are Philip Schmidt's Bottling Works.

Wm. Oliver to Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Company, grant of right of way and timber and other materials on any lands of grantor "within the County of Monroe, Port Lawrence Township, Territory of Michigan."

Noah A. Whitney to Wm. Owen, April, 1840.

Edward Cadwell to Noah A. Whitney, August, 1840.

B. F. Stickney to City of Toledo, November, 1840, 8 acres, $1,600, for Cemetery purposes (now Forest Cemetery).

Richard Mott to Daniel Cushing, January, 1841.

Barnard McMillen to Daniel McBain, August, 1840.

Delavan D. Hawes to Abel W. Fairbanks, February, 1841.

Eli Bancroft to Simeon Parker, August, 1834.

City of Toledo to Wm. Hoskins, March, 1841.

Hamilton A. Carpenter to Geo. B. Way, May, 1840.

Jonah Huntley to Christopher Gunn, May, 1845.

Elijah Porter to Worden N. Richardson, December, 1837.

Charles Lynde to Samuel Stocking and Stephen Halsey, September, 1842.

David Shaw to Walter Titus, Jr., June, 1842.

John Fitch to Cynthia Eddy, September, 1842.

H. D. Mason to Fred. Prentice, June, 1842.

A. J. Comstock to V. H. Ketcham, October, 1842.

D. O. Morton to Valentine Wall, January, 1843.

John Goettell to Matthias Boos, March, 1843.

Francis W. Jennison to Charles V. Jennison, May, 1843.

Christopher Flynn to Patrick McCarty, May, 1843.

John Viers to Cyrus H. Coy, April, 1843.

Patrick McCarthy to Joseph K. Secor, July, 1843.

County Auditor to Samuel S. Ketcham, September, 1843.

Wm. Oliver to V. H. Ketcham, September, 1843.

City of Toledo to Chas. B. Phillips, March, 1843.

Wm. Oliver to Chas. M. Dorr, September, 1843.

Gideon Draper to Matthias Boos, July, 1843.

John Fassett to Elias Fassett, March, 1843.

C. W. Hill and H. G. Cozzens to School District No. 2, Toledo, November, 1843, School House site, 509 Vistula. On South side Huron street, midway between Cherry and Walnut.

James M. Comstock to Erastus Wilkinson, July, 1843.

County Auditor to Chas. A. Crane, January, 1843.

Myron H. Tilden to Daniel Corlett, January, 1844.

D. O. Morton to Joseph H. Wood, August, 1843.

Samuel A. Lawrence to Peter H. Shaw, April, 1844.

Myron H. Tilden to Benj. D. Tilden, October, 1844.

Joel Crane to Abram Scott, November, 1844.

John P. Lewis to Peter Lewis, April, 1833.

Coleman I. Keeler, Jr., to Timothy Tredwell, December, 1834.

Wm. Hoag to Russell Olds, February, 1835.

S. M. Young to Benj. Mallett, Jr., March, 1845.

Edward H. Jeffords to Sibbil E. Jeffords, June, 1845.

Wm. Sheldon to Anson Backus, September, 1845.

Wm. Consaul to Wm. H. Consaul, November, 1845.

John Fitch to Wm. Kraus, January, 1846.

Wm. Oliver to Thos. Ewing and Henry Stanbery, Lancaster, Ohio, lot 482½ Port Lawrence.

Aaron D. Patchen, of Buffalo, N. Y., to John T. Maher and Patrick Brogan, December, 1845.

Thos. C. Allen to Joseph K. Secor, June, 1846.

V. H. Ketcham to John Poag, December, 1845.

In November, 1845, Oliver's Division was re-surveyed and re-platted by Daniel S. Westcott, County Surveyor, for Elisha Whittlesey, in trust for the proprietors, Wm. Oliver, C. H. Williams (Administrator of estate of M. T. Williams), Ora H. Knapp, Wm. R. Morris and Erastus Cushing. The changes in lots and streets, in some instances, were material. The Public Square for County buildings in the former plat was again reserved for the same purpose, if wanted, Market Square in Oliver Street, 126 feet wide, extended from Williams to Clayton street. Lots 226 and 413 were reserved for School Houses. The plat extended from the Point (now Bridge Street) to the Wabash and Erie Canal, and from Swan Creek to the Bayou, and contained 521 lots.

Orlando Bushnell to Henry Wilcox, August, 1846.

John B. Vallee to Rev. Amedeus Rappe, September, 1847, for $300, lot 272, Port Lawrence Division of Toledo, on West side Huron street, near Washington.

Henry C. Blodgett to Wm. C. Blodgett, October, 1846.

Willard Trull to Salter Cleveland, April, 1847.

Amedeus Bappe to Maxime Fauteaux, lot 272, Port Lawrence, September, 1847.

Thos. Card to H. G. Cozzens and Wm. H. Raymond, February, 1848.

Warren Corning to Daniel Swift, June, 1847.

Lot Clark to Lyman Wheeler, May, 1847.

Daniel McBain to Matthias Boos, August, 1847.

American Land Company to Ann Corlett, October, 1845.

Abigail Cheney to Thos. Southard, September, 1847.

Chas. Butler to Morgan L. Collins, Frank J. King and Matthew Brown, Jr., lease of lot 991, Vistula Division (Southeast corner Cherry and Water), with the warehouse then in process of construction thereon, for 5 years from October, 1847, at $1,000 per year rental.

C. B. Phillips to Joseph W. Brown, March, 1846.

Joseph K. Secor to Thomas C. Allen, March, 1846.

Peter Kinnan to John Poag, January, 1847.

Isaac Sears to James B. Sears, March, 1846.

Jessup W. Scott to Geo. W. and Wm. H. Scott, September, 1846.

R. C. Daniels to Matthew Johnson, lot 205, Port Lawrence Division, October, 1846.

James Myers to James Mott, Philadelphia, 359 acres in River Tract 6, United States Reserve, November, 1845; price, $2,250.

John Fitch to Chauncey C. Keysor, March, 1846.

James Myers to John C. H. Montgomery, November, 1846.

J. W. Knaggs to Augustine U. J. Machen and Henry L. P. Machen (then of Cleveland), 100 acres in Section 6, now on Bancroft and Adams Streets, for $5,500, January, 1848.

Lot C. Clark to Ann C. Mott, January, 1848.

Sally C. Davidson to Stephen and John H. Whitaker, April, 1848.

A. E. Wing, S. S. Godfrey, H. Smith, and N. R. Haskell, Directors of the Bank of River Raisin, at Monroe, Mich., assigned certain property of the Bank in Toledo, to Chas. Noble, Isaac R. Christiancy and other depositors and creditors of that Bank, in June, 1847.

Edward Haskell and Dudley G. Saltonstall to Henry Bennett, November, 1846.

Warren Corning to Austin B. Waite, February, 1846.

Samuel I. Keeler to Salmon H. Keeler, February, 1847.

Ezra B. Dodd to Roger W. Church, December, 1848.

Lucien B. Gunn to Gabriel Crane, December, 1848.

Fred. Prentice to Asa W. Maddocks, October, 1848.

John Fitch to Jacob Van Orden, February, 1849.

Richard Mott to Thomas Dunlap, Horace Saxton, and M. H. Tilden, Directors of School District No. —, Toledo, lot 581, Vistula Division (North side Huron, between Elm and Chestnut), for $250, April, 1849.

The Sheriff to Edward Bissell, Jr., May, 1849, lots in Vistula Division, as follows: No. 1,125, for $10; No. 1,133, for $20; 585, for $137; 586, for $227; 711, for $60; 712, for $75; 299, for $169; and 300, for $170; these prices being two-thirds of the appraised value of the property.

Charles Butler to Edward Bissell, Jr., lots 709, 710 and 1,135, Vistula, for $100 each, June, 1849.

In January, 1845, John Knaggs, in consideration of $250, deeded to John Baptiste Purcell, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Ohio, 11.78 acres of land in Washington Township, and on Ten-Mile or Ottawa Creek, for the use of the Catholic Church of Toledo.

May, 1845, Henry W. Hicks deeded to Rev. Amedeus Rappe, for $2,000, lots 633 and 634, Vistula Division (corner of Cherry and Erie Streets), the grantee at that time being the Priest in charge of the Catholic Church in Toledo.

December, 1845, James W. Knaggs sold to Rev. Amedeus Rappe, for $800, 42 acres of land in Washington Township, on the road leading to Toledo *via* Cherry street, the same having been purchased for the use of the Catholic Church in Toledo.

June, 1846, B. F. Stickney and Edward Bissell, for $200, deeded to Philip Hagenburg, Chas. H. Schaal, and Fred. H. Clausing, Trustees of the German Lutheran Reformed Church of Toledo, lot 580, Vistula Division, Toledo (North side Huron Street, between Elm and Chestnut).

December, 1847, J. W. Scott deeded to Rev. Amedeus Rappe, lot 1,431, Vistula Division (Southwest corner of Ontario and Beech Streets), for $100, the same being purchased for the use of the Catholic Church.

August 23, 1847, James Knaggs, for $1,290, deeded to Louise De Gonzaga (Superior), and Mary Pauline, 21½ acres of land on Adams Street, which was designed for the use of a Catholic institution under the supervision of the authorities of that Church at Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana, but was never used for such purpose.

OFFICERS OF TOLEDO CITY GOVERNMENT.

As already stated, the City of Toledo was incorporated by the State Legislature at the session of 1836-37. The first election of officers took place in the Spring following. Below will be found as full a list of officers of the City, as could be prepared for use here:

1837.

Mayor—John Berdan.

City Clerk—George H. Rich.

Members of the City Council: Northeast Ward—Junius Flagg, James S. Way, Elijah Porter. Southeast Ward—Geo. B. Way, S. B. Comstock, Samuel R. Bradley.

City Officers—J. Baron Davis, Treasurer; D. O. Morton, Attorney; Chas. McLean, Fire Engineer; A. G. Hibbard, Street Commissioner; Calvin Comstock, Marshal; Munson H. Daniels and Samuel Eddy, Assessors.

1838.

Mayor—John Berdan.

Clerk—Austin A. Hill (resigned), Chas. W. Hill (to fill vacancy).

Councilmen—Ward 1. Junius Flagg, Daniel Segur, Leander Hill; 2. Elijah Porter, Emery D. Potter, Chas. E. Brintnall; 3. S. B. Comstock, Chas. F. Abbott, Munson H. Daniels.

City Officers—S. B. Scott, Treasurer; D. O. Morton, Attorney; Naaman Goodsell, Civil Engineer; Chas. McLean, Fire Engineer; Ezra S. Dodd, Street Commissioner; Calvin Comstock (resigned), and Daniel Segur, Wharfage Collector; Calvin Comstock, Marshal.

1839.

Mayor—Hezekiah D. Mason.

Clerk—Charles W. Hill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. J. Hoisington (resigned), Ezra S. Dodd, Myron H. Tilden, Elisha H. Fassett; 2. Ezra S. Dodd (resigned), S. B. Scott, Chas. E. Brintnall, L. S. Lownsbury; 3. Lyman Wheeler, C. F. Abbott, Richard Cooke.

City Officers—Horatio G. Cozzens, Treasurer; D. O. Morton, Attorney; Robert Jeffrey, Civil Engineer; C. E. Brintnall, Chief Engineer; Oliver W. Whitmore, Street Commissioner; Daniel Segur, Wharfage Collector; O. W. Whitmore, Marshal.

1840.

Mayor—Myron H. Tilden.

Clerk—Harvey S. Bradford (resigned), Edson Allen (to fill vacancy).

Councilmen—Ward 1. M. Bostwick, Samuel Eddy, J. A. Titus; 2. S. Porter, C. G. Shaw, Chas. McLean; 3. C. F. Abbott, C. I. Keeler, Lyman Wheeler.

City Officers—H. G. Cozzens, Treasurer; C. M. Dorr, Attorney; Samuel Eddy, Civil Engineer; Samuel Allen, Fire Engineer and Street Commissioner; Daniel Segur, Wharfage Collector; O. W. Whitmore, Marshal.

1841.

Mayor—Myron H. Tilden.

Clerk—Edson Allen.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Wm. H. Raymond, Junius Flagg, John N. Mount; 2. Edward Bissell, Worden N. Richardson, H. S. Bradford; 3. Andrew Palmer, Joseph W. Turner, S. B. Comstock.

City Officers—H. G. Cozzens, Treasurer; C. M. Dorr, Attorney; Samuel Eddy, Civil Engineer; Edward Bissell, Fire Engineer; Samuel Allen, Street Commissioner; John Goettell, Wharfage Collector and Marshal.

1842.

Mayor—Myron H. Tilden.

Clerk—Edson Allen.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Junius Flagg, Leverett Bissell, John N. Mount; 2. John Fitch, L. S. Lownsbury, Edward Bissell; 3. David Crane, David Hall, Peter Palmer.

City Officers—John R. Bond, Treasurer; C. M. Dorr, Attorney; Lewis McL. Lambert, Civil Engineer; David Crane, Fire Engineer; Daniel Segur, Street Commissioner; Chas. L. Mattison, Wharfage Collector and Marshal.

1843.

Mayor—Myron H. Tilden (resigned upon election as President Judge of Common Pleas District); James Myers (for vacancy).

Clerk—Edson Allen.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Junius Flagg (resigned), H. D. Munson (for vacancy); B. P. Peckham, Owen Olmstead (resigned), Hiram Walbridge (for vacancy); 2. David Johnston, John P. Freeman, Ira L. Clark; 3. Peter Palmer, Chas. G. Keeler, Henry W. Goettell.

City Officers—Robert W. Titus, Treasurer; C. W. Hill, Attorney; Robert Jeffrey, Civil Engineer; Peter H. Shaw, Fire Engineer and Street Commissioner; Thomas D. Thomas, Wharfage Collector and Marshal.

1844.

Mayor—George B. Way.

Clerk—Samuel B. Scott.

Councilmen—Ward 1. B. P. Peckham (resigned), Mavor Brigham (for vacancy); H. D. Mason, C. W. Hill (resigned), Richard Mott (for vacancy); 2. Ira L. Clark, Manly Bostwick, Daniel McBain; 3. C. I. Keeler, James Myers, Levi G. Loomis.

City Officers—John Kaufman, Treasurer; Jedediah Hibbard, Attorney; Robert Jeffrey, Civil Engineer; Edward Avery, Fire Engineer; Daniel Segur, Street Commissioner; Thos. D. Thomas, Wharfage Collector and Marshal.

1845.

Mayor—Richard Mott.

Clerk—Samuel B. Scott.

Councilmen—Ward 1. H. D. Mason, Wm. H. Raymond (resigned), Mavor Brigham (for vacancy), C. I. Mattison; 2. Ira L. Clark, J. P. Freeman (resigned), C. W. Hill (for vacancy), Silas P. Halsey; 3. James Myers, Lyman Wheeler, Austin Willey.

City Officers—Chas. A. Crane, Treasurer; D. O. Morton, Attorney; Robert Jeffrey, Civil Engineer; Gideon W. Weed, Fire Engineer; Jacob Clark, Street Commissioner; O. W. Whitmore, Wharfage Collector and Marshal.

1846.

Mayor—Richard Mott.

Clerk—Egbert B. Brown (resigned), Chas. I. Scott (for vacancy).

Councilmen—Ward 1. H. D. Mason, W. H. Raymond, C. I. Mattison; 2. Ira L. Clark (resigned), C. W. Hill (for vacancy); J. P. Freeman, S. P. Halsey; 3. James Myers, Lyman Wheeler, Austin Willey.

The City having been divided into four Wards, a special election was held November 24th, with the following result;

Mayor—Emery D. Potter.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Henry Bennett, B. P. Peckham, Daniel Segur; 2. Truman C. Evarts, Matthew Johnson, Daniel Swift; 3. S. B. Scott, C. W. Hill, J. P. Freeman; 4. Ira L. Clark, Austin Willey, O. W. Whitmore.

City Officers—C. A. Crane, Treasurer; E. D. Potter, Attorney (resigned), C. W. Hill (for vacancy); Robert Jeffrey, Civil Engineer; Israel Titus, Fire Engineer; J. R. Bond, Street Commissioner; B. P. Peckham, Harbor Master; Henry D. Kingsbury, Marshal.

1847.

Mayor—Emery D. Potter.

Clerk—Geo. S. Gibbs (resigned), C. I. Scott (for vacancy).

Councilmen—Ward 1. Henry Bennett, Daniel Segur, M. H. Tilden (resigned), W. H. Raymond (for vacancy); 2. Wm. Babcock, Manly Bostwick, C. M. Dorr; 3. James Myers, Daniel Swift, Lyman Wheeler; 4. Walter Woodward, Ira L. Clark, Austin B. Waite.

City Officers—Chas. R. Whiting, Treasurer; John Fitch, Attorney; W. H. Newton, Civil Engineer; C. W. Hill, Fire Engineer; Mavor Brigham, Street Commissioner; Dennison Steele, Harbor Master; H. D. Kingsbury, Marshal.

1848.

Mayor—Emery D. Potter.

Clerk—Jerome Myers (resigned), B. W. Rouse (for vacancy).

Councilmen—Ward 1. C. W. Hill, Thos. Dunlap, Jr., John Kaufman; 2. D. O. Morton, P. H. Shaw, E. B. Brown; 3. James Myers, Daniel Swift, Lyman Wheeler; 4. Walter Woodward, Thos. D. Thomas (resigned), A. E. Willey (for vacancy), David B. Mooney.

City Officers—A. W. Fairbanks, Treasurer; D. O. Morton, Attorney; Daniel L. Westcott, Civil Engineer; C. W. Hill, Fire Engineer; David Crane, Street Commissioner; E. B. Brown, Harbor Master; H. D. Kingsbury, Marshal.

1849.

Mayor—Daniel O. Morton.

Clerk—Levi S. Lownsbury.

Councilmen—Ward 1. H. D. Mason, Thos. Dunlap, Jr., Jacob Clark; 2. Chas. McLean, Wm. Baker (resigned), Henry Bennett (for vacancy), C. B. Phillips; 3. Daniel Swift, Dennison Steele, Edward Haskell; 4. Andrew J. Field C. F. Abbott, A. B. Waite (resigned), I. L. Clark (for vacancy).

City Officers—H. D. Kingsbury, Treasurer; Thos. Dunlap, Jr., Attorney; H. J. Vaughn, Civil Engineer; C. W. Hill, Fire Engineer; David Crane, Street Commissioner; Morgan L. Collins, Harbor Master; Charles L. Mattison, Marshal.

1850.

Mayor—Caleb F. Abbott.

Clerk—Levi S. Lownsbury.

Councilmen—Ward 1. W. H. Raymond, Horace Saxton, D. O. Morton; 2. C. M. Dorr, Joel W. Kelsey, C. B. Phillips; 3. Willard J. Daniels, V. H. Ketcham, Lyman Wheeler; 4. Alex. Henderson, Cyrus Williams, W. H. Peabody (resigned), William Flynn (for vacancy).

City Officers—J. R. Bond, Treasurer; Edward Bissell, Attorney; Thos. Clark, Civil Engineer; T. W. Bradley, Fire Engineer; T. D. Thomas, Street Commissioner; C. G. Keeler, Harbor Master; W. F. Pregizer, Marshal.

1851.

Mayor—Charles M. Dorr.

Clerk—Levi S. Lownsbury.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Jacob Clark, Edward Bissell, Jr., Timothy Tredwell; 2. C. B. Phillips, Geo. Pendleton, A. J. Field; 3. John Fitch, John H. Whitaker, Lyman Wheeler (resigned), John Mulhany (for vacancy); 4. R. F. L. Whittlesey, Willard W. Howe, Daniel Segur.

City Officers—J. R. Bond, Treasurer; Edward Bissell, Attorney; Thos. Clark, Civil Engineer; V. H. Ketcham, Fire Engineer; Joseph W. Brown, Street Commissioner; A. Gilmore, Harbor Master; Gid. W. Weed, Marshal.

1852.

Mayor—Daniel McBain, Egbert B. Brown, Ira L. Clark and M. Brigham.

Clerk—Mayor Brigham.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Edward Bissell, Jacob Clark, E. S. Dodd; 2. A. J. Field, C. W. Hill, Matt. Johnson; 3. John Mulhany, James Myers, John B. Murphy; 4. Geo. Pendleton, Morrison R. Waite, R. F. L. Whittlesey.

City Officers—J. R. Bond, Treasurer; John Fitch, Attorney; C. C. Schenck, Civil Engineer; E. B. Brown, Fire Engineer; S. P. Halsey, Street Commissioner; Gid. W. Weed, Marshal.

1853.

Mayor—Charles M. Dorr.

Clerk—Henry A. Glidden.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Edward Bissell, Thomas Dunlap; 2. Samuel R. Reed, S. B. Scott; 3. James Myers, Lyman Wheeler; 4. Daniel Segur, Alex. Henderson.

City Officers—C. F. Abbott, Treasurer; John Fitch, Attorney (resigned), C. W. Hill (for vacancy); Chas. C. Schenck, Civil Engineer; E. B. Brown, Fire Engineer; S. P. Halsey, Street Commissioner; Gid. W. Weed, Harbor Master and Marshal; Stephen J. Springer, Marshal (for vacancy).

1854.

Mayor—Charles M. Dorr.

Clerk—Henry A. Glidden.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Ed. Bissell, Henry Breed; 2. Thos. Dunlap, S. R. Reed; 3. James Myers, John T. Maher; 4. Daniel Segur, S. B. Scott.

City Officers—C. F. Abbott, Treasurer; C. W. Hill, Attorney; C. C. Schenck, Civil Engineer; E. B. Brown, Fire Engineer; Horace Thacher, Street Commissioner; Barney Mahon, Harbor Master; S. J. Springer, Marshal.

1855.

Mayor—Charles M. Dorr.

Clerk—Henry A. Glidden.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Thos. Dunlap, Two Stickney; 2. S. R. Reed, S. B. Scott; 3. John T. Maher, Lyman Wheeler; 4. Daniel Segur, Henry Breed.

City Officers—C. F. Abbott (died), Treasurer, R. W. Titus (for vacancy); Ira E. Lee, Attorney; Francis M. Case, Civil Engineer (resigned), Charles D. Bishop (for vacancy); J. R. Bond, Fire Engineer; John B. Marston, Street Commissioner; Calvin Herrick, Harbor Master; S. J. Springer, Marshal.

1856.

Mayor—Charles M. Dorr.

Clerk—Charles C. Schenck.

Councilmen—Ward 1. E. D. Potter, William H. Raymond; 2. I. N. Hathaway, S. B. Scott; 3. James Myers, Truman H. Hoag; 4. John B. Murphy, Daniel Segur.

City Officers—J. R. Bond, Treasurer; Ira E. Lee, Attorney; C. D. Bishop, Civil Engineer; E. B. Brown, Fire Engineer; H. D. Hitchcock, Street Commissioner; Calvin Herrick and Geo. S. Howe, Harbor Master; Barney Mahon, Marshal.

1857.

Mayor—Alexander B. Brownlee.

Clerk—Henry McHenry.

Councilmen—Ward 1. W. H. Raymond, C. W. Hill; 2. S. B. Scott, I. N. Hathaway; 3. Wm. W. Jones, James Myers; 4. Daniel Segur, J. B. Murphy.

City Officers—J. R. Bond, Treasurer; Henry I. Hitchcock, Civil Engineer (resigned), E. D. Mason (for vacancy); E. B. Brown, Fire Engineer; Edward McLeary, Street Commissioner and Harbor Master; Stephen S. Kingsley, Marshal.

1858.

Mayor—Alexander B. Brownlee.

Clerk—Patrick J. Monahan.

Councilmen—Ward 1. C. W. Hill, W. H. Raymond; 2. F. J. Klauser, Daniel Y. Howell; 3. W.

W. Jones, Elijah Dodd; 4. J. B. Murphy, Daniel Segur.

City Officers—Chris. Woehler, Treasurer; E. D. Potter, Attorney; E. D. Mason, Civil Engineer; Wm. H. Ketcham, Fire Engineer (resigned), Chauncey D. Woodruff (for vacancy); Ed. McLeary, Street Commissioner and Harbor Master; Michael Carney, Marshal.

1859.

Mayor—Alexander B. Brownlee.

Clerk—Patrick J. Monahan.

Councilmen—Ward 1. W. H. Raymond, C. W. Hill; 2. F. J. Klauser, John Sinclair; 3. Elijah Dodd, Dennis Coghlin; 4. Roger Murphy, H. A. Breed.

City Officers—Chris. Woehler, Treasurer; Geo. R. Haynes, Solicitor; E. D. Mason, Civil Engineer; C. D. Woodruff, Fire Engineer; Ed. McLeary, Street Commissioner and Harbor Master; Michael Carney, Marshal.

1860.

Mayor—Alexander B. Brownlee.

Clerk—Henry Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. C. W. Hill, David Smith; 2. John Sinclair, J. P. Freeman; 3. Dennis Coghlin, James Myers; 4. H. A. Breed, Daniel Segur.

City Officers—Chris. Woehler, Treasurer; George R. Haynes, Solicitor; E. D. Mason, Civil Engineer; Robert H. Bell, Fire Engineer; Ed. McLeary, Street Commissioner and Harbor Master; John W. Beecher, Marshal.

1861.

Mayor—A. B. Brownlee (resigned), Alex. H. Newcomb (for vacancy).

Clerk—Henry Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. C. W. Hill, David Smith; 2. John Sinclair, J. P. Freeman; 3. Dennis Coghlin, James Myers; 4. H. A. Breed, Daniel Segur.

City Officers—Chris. Woehler, Treasurer; George R. Haynes, Solicitor; E. D. Mason, Civil Engineer; R. H. Bell Fire Engineer; Ed. McLeary, Street Commissioner; B. B. Orcott, Harbor Master; J. W. Beecher, Marshal.

1862.

Mayor—Alexander H. Newcomb.

Clerk—Henry Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. David Smith, Sanford W. Freeman; 2. S. B. Scott, John Sinclair; 3. J. H. Whitaker, Augustus Thomas; 4. Frank J. Scott, J. B. Trembley; 5. Fred. Witker, Michael Hayden; 6. L. C. Thatcher, George R. Crane.

City Officers—Henry Brand, Treasurer; Thomas Dunlap, Solicitor; F. N. Finney, Civil Engineer; Andrew Schurtz, Fire Engineer; Ed. McLeary, Street Commissioner; Calvin Herrick, Harbor Master; Elijah S. Hanks, Marshal.

1863.

Mayor—Charles M. Dorr.

Clerk—Henry Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. David Smith, S. W. Freeman; 2. Charles Pratt, S. B. Scott; 3. Aug. Thomas, J. H. Whitaker; 4. John C. Klotz, M. Dooley; 5. M. Hayden, Fred. Witker; 6. G. R. Crane, L. C. Thatcher.

City Officers—Thomas Dunlap, Solicitor; F. N. Finney, Civil Engineer; Patrick Murray, Street Commissioner; J. G. Nolen, Fire Engineer; James Dority, Harbor Master; Elijah S. Hanks, Marshal.

1864.

Mayor—Charles M. Dorr.

Clerk—S. B. Scott (resigned), Geo. W. Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. David Smith, S. W. Freeman; 2. A. G. Clark, Charles Pratt; 3. H. S. Walbridge, B. H. Hitchcock; 4. J. T. Maher, J. C. Klotz; 5. Fred. Witker, M. Hayden; 6. L. C. Thatcher, Joseph Garner.

City Officers—Birdseye W. Rouse, Solicitor; Jerome L. Stratton, Civil Engineer; Patrick H. Galloway, Fire Engineer; Pat. Murray, Street Commissioner and Harbor Master; John R. Bond, Marshal.

1865.

Mayor—Charles M. Dorr.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. David Smith, S. W. Freeman; 2. A. G. Clark, Andrew Schurtz; 3. H. S. Walbridge, B. H. Hitchcock; 4. J. T. Maher, Valentine Braun; 5. Fred. Witker, Henry Brand; 6. Ira K. Seaman, Alonzo Rogers.

City Officers—B. W. Rouse, Solicitor; J. L. Stratton, Civil Engineer; P. H. Galloway, Fire Engineer; Pat. Murray, Street Commissioner and Harbor Master; J. R. Bond, Marshal.

1866.

Mayor—Charles M. Dorr.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. S. W. Freeman, A. L. White; 2. A. Schurtz, Ernst Kibbe; 3. H. S. Walbridge, J. H. Whitaker; 4. V. Braun, M. M. Goulden; 5. H. Brand, J. E. Hunt; 6. D. A. Brown, I. K. Seaman.

City Officers—Thomas Dunlap, Solicitor; J. L. Stratton, Civil Engineer; P. H. Galloway, Fire Engineer; Pat. Murray, Street Commissioner and Harbor Master.

1867.

Mayor—Charles A. King.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Jesse S. Norton, Andrew Stephan; 2. E. Kibbe, John Sinclair; 3. J. H. Whitaker, J. M. Comstock; 4. J. G. Nolen, Wm. C. Huffman; 5. H. Brand, Wm. Hall; 6. Wm. Sexton, Arnold McMahan.

City Officers—Charles Kent, Solicitor; J. L. Stratton, Civil Engineer; Elias Avery, Fire Engineer; John Naumann, Street Commissioner; Pat. Murray, Harbor Master; S. F. Forbes, Health Officer; James M. Ritchie, Police Judge; J. K. Hamilton, Police Court Prosecutor; Henry Breed, Captain of Police.

1868.

Mayor—Charles A. King.

Solicitor—Charles Kent.

City Council—Ward 1. Andrew Stephan, Jesse S. Norton; 2. John Sinclair, Luther Whitney; 3. James M. Comstock, Elijah B. Hall; 4. James G. Nolen, Michael M. Goulden; 5. Henry Brand, Frank P. Isherwood; 6. Arnold McMahan, Joab Squire; 7. John J. Penfield, Edward R. Finch; 8. Orrin Morrison, Tim. W. Owens.

City Clerk—George W. Merrill.

City Civil Engineer—Calvin Crane.

Street Commissioner—John Naumann.

Superintendent Infirmary—Sewell Whittlesey.

Harbor Master—Calvin Herrick.

Fire Engineer—Elias Avery.

Board of Improvements—C. A. King (Mayor), President; Andrew Shurtz, Warren Colburn, Stillman Brown, Calvin Crane, H. K. Stevens.

Board of Health—The Mayor, President; Dr. W. W. Jones, Dr. Valentine Braun, David Smith, J. E. Norcross, Matthew Shoemaker, James Raymer, John W. Bond.

Board of Education—C. W. Hill (President), Matthew Shoemaker, Alonzo Rogers, Reuben C. Lemmon, J. R. Osborn, Valentine Braun.

School Examiners—Guido Marx, Thomas Dunlap, Stephen H. Camp.

Trustees of House of Refuge—John P. Freeman, V. Braun, George W. Davis, C. A. King, J. R. Osborn, Joseph E. Marx, J. G. Nolen, John F. Witker, S. M. Young, John T. Maher.

Police Court—James M. Ritchie, Judge; Frank Collins, Prosecutor

Board of Police—The Mayor (President), Wm. H. Smith, H. S. Walbridge, George Meissner, Pat. Murray, Horace D. Olds, Bailey H. Hitchcock, Edward Malone. H. K. Stevens, Secretary; W. P. Scott, Captain; Patrick Horan, 1st Sergeant; Henry Streicher, 2d Sergeant.

Board of Equalization—Lyman T. Thayer, John T. Maher, Fred. Witker, Theo. B. Casey, L. M. Skidmore, Augustus Brown.

Supervisors of Highway—Richard Bamford, Jacob Tanner, Ralph Tarbox, Felix Connelly. Samuel F. Hersey, David Howe, Conrad Schilling, John Mattimore.

1869.

Mayor—William Kraus.

Clerk—Geo. W. Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. A. Stephan, J. S. Norton; 2. John Sinclair, L. Whitney; 3. Edmund Wells, E. B. Hall; 4. John W. Toullerton, M. M. Goulden; 5. Oliver G. Miller, F. P. Isherwood; 6. Alfred Wilkin, Joab Squire; 7. Daniel A. Collins, E. R. French; 8. Michael Geelan, Tim. W. Owens.

City Officers—B. W. Rouse, Solicitor; Calvin Crane, Civil Engineer; Chris. Woehler, Fire Engineer; John Naumann, Street Commissioner; J. W. Bond, Health Officer; Calvin Herrick, Harbor Master; Joseph W. Cummings, Police Judge; Frank Collins, Prosecutor Police Court; W. P. Scott, Captain Police.

1870.

Mayor—William Kraus.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Wm. St. John, Andrew Stephan; 2. L. Whitney, John Sinclair; 3. T. M. Cook, Ed. Wells; 4. J. G. Nolen, J. W. Toullerton; 5. Daniel Segur, O. G. Miller; 6. D. A. Brown, A. Wilkin; 7. Henry Philipps, D. A. Collins; 8. T. W. Owens, M. Geelan.

City Officers—Otho Klemm, Auditor; B. W. Rouse, Solicitor; Calvin Crane, Civil Engineer; Chris. Woehler, Fire Engineer; John Naumann, Street Commissioner; David Kelly, Harbor Master; J. W. Bond, Health Officer; J. W. Cummings, Police Judge; J. P. Bronson, Clerk Police Court; Frank Collins, Prosecutor Police Court; W. P. Scott, Chief of Police.

1871.

Mayor—William W. Jones.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Joseph K. Secor, Wm. St. John; 2. L. Whitney, John Sinclair; 3. Samuel M. Young, T. M. Cook; 4. J. G. Nolen, Guido Marx; 5. August Pilliod, Daniel Segur; 6. D. A. Brown, Geo. Scheets; 7. D. A. Collins, Henry Philipps; 8. T. W. Owens, Pat. Rice.

City Officers—Otho Klemm, Auditor; Frank H. Hurd, Solicitor; Calvin Crane, Civil Engineer; Chris. Woehler, Fire Engineer; John Naumann, Street Commissioner; D. Kelly, Harbor Master; J. W. Cummings, Police Judge; J. P. Bronson, Police Clerk; Clayton W. Everett, Prosecutor Police Court; J. A. Parker, Captain Police.

1872.

Mayor—William W. Jones.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Wm. St. John, J. K. Secor; 2. John Sinclair, L. Whitney; 3. T. M. Cook, S. M. Young; 4. J. W. Toullerton, Guido Marx; 5. Daniel Segur, A. Pilliod; 6. J. McDermot Roe, Geo. Scheets; 7. Jerome L. Stratton, D. A. Collins; 8. M. Geelan, Pat. Rice (resigned), W. H. Dyer (for vacancy).

City Officers—Otto Klemm, Auditor; F. H. Hurd, Solicitor; Calvin Crane, Civil Engineer (resigned), Horace C. Thatcher (for vacancy); Chris. Woehler, Fire Engineer; E. B. Hall, Street Commissioner; Calvin Herrick, Harbor Master; J. W. Bond, Health Officer; J. W. Cummings, Police Judge; J. P. Bronson, Police Clerk; C. W. Everett, Prosecutor Police Court; Josiah C. Purdy, Captain of Police.

1873.

Mayor—William W. Jones.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

Councilmen—Ward 1. John E. Bailey, Wm. St. John; 2. George Stetter, Luther Whitney; 3. R. H. Bell, T. M. Cook; 4. Geo. Meissner, J. W. Toullerton; 5. R. J. Gibbons, Daniel Segur; 6. I. K. Seaman, Geo. Scheets; 7. Joseph Kininger, D. A. Collins; 8. W. H. Dyer, Michael Geelan.

1874.

Mayor—William W. Jones.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

By act of the Legislature, passed in March, 1874, the City Council was constituted of two branches—a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Councilmen—the former consisting of one, and the latter of two members from each Ward. The first election under this arrangement took place in April, with the following results:

Aldermen—Ward 1. Fred. B. Dodge; 2. James H. Maples; 3. Francis J. King; 4. R. J. Wallace; 5. Daniel Segur; 6. Erle Hamilton; 7. Jacob Romeis; 8. Patrick Owens.

Councilmen—Ward 1. B. B. Barney, J. E. Bailey; 2. George Stetter, J. F. Kumler; 3. Charles B. Roff, R. H. Bell; 4. Jerome B. Thomas, Geo. Meissner; 5. Pat. Garry, Jerome Anton; 6. Fred. Jaeger, I. K. Seaman; 7. Joseph Kininger, J. L. Stratton; 8. H. T. Wells, Wm. H. Dyer.

City Solicitor—Frank H. Hurd.

Street Commissioner—Michael Geelan.

City Auditor—Otho Klemm.

City Civil Engineer—H. C. Thatcher.

Sidewalk Inspector—John R. Bond.

Superintendent Infirmary—Harry Chase.

Harbor Master—Calvin Herrick.

Chief Fire Engineer—Chris. Woehler.

First Asst. Engineer—John G. Paine.

Second Asst. Engineer—Chas. P. Barnum.

1875.

Mayor—Guido Marx.

Clerk—Geo. W. Merrill.

Aldermen - Ward 1. F. B. Dodge; 2. Horatio E. Bangs; 3. F. J. King; 4. R. J. Wallace; 5. Daniel Segur; 6. Erle Hamilton; 7. Jacob Romeis; 8. Pat. Owens.

Councilmen—Ward 1. J. E. Bailey, B. B. Barney; 2. Geo. Stetter, J. F. Kumler; 3. W. T. Ridenour, C. B. Roff; 4. James Russell, J. B. Thomas; 5. A. Pilliod, Pat. Garry; 6. James W. Howe. Fred. Jaeger; 7. Joseph Kininger, J. L. Stratton; 8. M. M. Goulden, H. T. Wells.

City Auditor—Otho Klemm.

City Solicitor—J. Kent Hamilton.

City Civil Engineer—H. C. Thatcher.

Fire Engineer—Chris. Woehler.

Street Commissioner—E. B. Hall.

Harbor Master—Calvin Herrick.

Health Officer—A. W. Fisher.

Police Judge—Henry E. Howe.

Police Court Clerk—John P. Bronson.

Police Court Prosecutor—Nat. Harrington.

Captain of Police—Josiah C. Purdy.

Board of Education—Charles W. Hill (President), Calvin Cone, Daniel Y. Howell, Alfred Wilkin, James McGreavy, Wager Swayne, Ezra S. Dodd, Augustine Pilliod.

Police Board—The Mayor, O. J. Hopkins, Theo. Klemm, John Paul Jones, Roger Sheehy, O. W. Judkins, Henry Hulce, W. J. Myers, Michael McGrath. Secretary, N. Fisher; Captain, J. C. Purdy; 1st Sergt., Henry Streicher; 2d Sergt., John Sullivan; 3d Sergt., Dennis Shehan; City Physician, Cyrus A. Kirkley.

Trustees of Water Works—John P. Freeman (President), Charles Schon, Edward Malone. Chief Engineer, Josiah D. Cook; Clerk, E. W. Perrin.

Park Commissioners—T. M. Cook, C. L. Young, O. Schroeter.

Trustees of Public Library—The Mayor, John Sinclair, E. H. Norton, C. A. King, F. B. Shoemaker, Robert A. Wason, Wm. H. Scott, Calvin Cone, E. S. Dodd.

Work House Directors—Peter H. Birckhead, B. G. Sweet, J. W. Toullerton, A. E. Macomber, Conrad Huberich.

Trustees of Cemetery—D. B. Smith, Charles B. Phillips, Frank J. Scott.

Board of Equalization—George Tanner, J. McDermot Roe, Chas. L. Luce, John Sullivan, J. T. Maher, Fred. J. Cole.

House of Refuge and Correction Trustees—J. T. Maher, James M. Waddick, A. G. Clark, M. D. Carrington, Jacob Landman. Superintendent, A. T. Stebbins; Matron, Mrs. A. T. Stebbins.

Board of Health—The Mayor, S. H. Bergen, Valentine Braun, John W. Bond, Max Jungblut, J. T. Lawless, James Raymer. Health Officer, Dr. A. W. Fisher; Sanitary Policemen, Wm. T. Hall, John Oberle, L. Doty.

Trustees Toledo and Woodville Railroad—Horace S. Walbridge (President), Chas. A. King, Chas. F. Curtis, J. D. Cook, William Kraus.

Constables—John Vangunten, Paul Kennedy, Jacob Ballieux, J. A. Parker.

1876.

Mayor—Guido Marx.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

City Solicitor—J. Kent Hamilton.

Street Commissioner—Joseph Kininger.

City Auditor—Otho Klemm.

City Civil Engineer—H. C. Thatcher.

Aldermen—Ward 1. Geo. Baker; 2. H. E. Bangs; 3. E. W. Lenderson; 4. R. J. Wallace; 5. C. D. Woodruff; 6. Erle Hamilton; 7. Jacob Romeis; 8. Pat. Owens.

Councilmen—Ward 1. J. E. Bailey, James L. Chase; 2. George Stetter, J. F. Kumler; 3. W. T. Ridenour, Clayton R. Heath; 4. J. B. Thomas, James Russell; 5. August Pilliod, S. W. Freeman; 6. Michael McMahan, Robert McCulloch; 7. Alanson A. Andrews, Jr., Wm. T. Walker; 8. M. M. Goulden, Geo. L. Johnson.

1877.

Mayor—Wm. W. Jones.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

Aldermen—Ward 1. John C. Davis; 2. N. A. Eggleston; 3. R. H. Warriner; 4. R. J. Wallace; 5. E. A. Eversman; 6. W. A. Collins; 7. D. A. Collins; 8. Andrew Nesbitt.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Wm. Beatty, Jacob Clark; 2. Henry Spielbusch, H. A. Chamberlin; 3. Albert Kirk, W. T. Ridenour; 4. E. S. Dodd, H. C. Tinkham; 5. George Fey, E. E. Stewart; 6. Orange H. Howland, Henry Tracy; 7. Charles J. Kirschner, W. T. Walker; 8. Humphrey Jones, George L. Johnson.

City Solicitor—J. K. Hamilton.

Street Commissioner—Michael McGrath.

City Auditor—Elijah W. Lenderson.

Civil Engineer—H. C. Thatcher.

Superintendent Infirmary—Harry Chase.

Harbor Master—Calvin Herrick.

Fire Engineer—Chris. Woehler.

1878.

Mayor—Wm. W. Jones.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

Aldermen—Ward 1. J. C. Davis; 2. N. A. Eggleston; 3. R. H. Warriner; 4. R. J. Wallace; 5. E. A. Eversman; 6. W. A. Collins; 7. D. A. Collins; 8. Andrew Nesbitt.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Jacob Clark, Wm. Beatty; 2. H. A. Chamberlin, Henry Spielbusch; 3. W. T. Ridenour, Albert Kirk; 4. E. S. Dodd, H. C. Tinkham; 5. E. E. Stewart (resigned), George Fey, G. Canniff (vacancy); 6. Henry Tracy, O. H. Howland; 7. W. T. Walker, C. J. Kirschner; 8. Michael McGrath, Humphrey Jones.

1879.

Mayor—Jacob Romeis.

Clerk—George W. Merrill.

Aldermen—Ward 1. J. C. Davis; 2. Fred. Raitz; 3. R. H. Warriner; 4. Jeremiah Reilly; 5. E. A. Eversman; 6. Joel Potter; 7. D. A. Collins; 8. Andrew Nesbitt.

City Auditor—E. W. Lenderson.

City Solicitor—H. A. Chamberlin.

Civil Engineer—H. C. Thatcher.

Fire Engineer—John G. Avery.

Street Commissioner—Michael McGrath.

Health Officer—G. A. Collamore.

Police Judge—Henry L. Lorenz.

Prosecutor Police Court—James M. Bloomer.

Captain of Police—William P. Scott.

1880.

General Officers—Same as in 1879.

Aldermen—Ward 1. J. C. Davis; 2. Fred. Raitz; 3. John A. Waite; 4. Jeremiah Reilly; 5. Daniel O'Hara; 6. Joel Potter; 7. W. T. Walker; 8. Andrew Nesbitt.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Wm. Beatty, W. W. Cooke; 2. H. Spielbusch, Milton Taylor; 3. Alvin Peter, W. T. Ridenour; 4. Jacob Englehardt, George Grogan; 5. Gilbert Canniff, E. M. Beaumont; 6. George W. Clay, John Danzey; 7. James Dority, J. J. Volmeyer; 8. M. M. Goulden, Thomas H. Wright.

Clerk—Henry D. Standart.

1881.

Mayor—Jacob Romeis.

Clerk—H. D. Standart.

Aldermen—Ward 1. J. C. Davis; 2. Geo. Tanner; 3. John A. Waite; 4. Carl Wenzel; 5. Daniel O'Hara; 6. Robert Barber; 7. W. T. Walker; 8. Geo. Worts.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Wm. Beatty, W. W. Cooke; 2. Henry Spielbusch, S. C. Schenck; 3. Alvin Peter, W. T. Ridenour; 4. Jacob Englehardt, George E. Toullerton; 5. E. M. Beaumont, Charles H. Sawyer; 6. George W. Clay, John Danzey; 7. James Dority, Wm. H. Meyer; 8. M. M. Goulden, Chris. Zerk.

City Solicitor—Clarence Brown.

Street Commissioner—Michael McGrath.

City Auditor—E. W. Lenderson.
Civil Engineer—George H. Bodette.

By an act of the Ohio Legislature, passed during the session of 1880-81, a system of Metropolitan Police was provided for Toledo. The Commissioners constituting the Police Board, selected by the Governor, were Abner L. Backus, Guido Marx, John Cummings and George Milmine. This Board was given full powers for the management of the Police Department, and its administration was successful in giving the City a more efficient service. The plan, however, was not permitted to continue long, and was soon succeeded by the present system, consisting of one Commissioner elected from each Ward of the City, who, with the Mayor, constitute the Police Board.

1882.

Mayor—Jacob Romeis.
Clerk—H. D. Standart.
City Solicitor—Clarence Brown.
Street Commissioner—Daniel J. O'Hara.
City Auditor—E. W. Lenderson.
Civil Engineer—George H. Bodette.

Aldermen—Ward 1. H. P. Platt; 2. George Tanner; 3. George W. Boos; 4. Carl Wenzel; 5. Joseph D. Ford; 6. Robert Barber; 7. Wm. H. McLyman; 8. George Worts.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Wm. Beatty, W. W. Cooke; 2. Henry Spielbusch, S. C. Schenck; 3. Vincent Hamilton, Frank B. Losee; 4. Emory L. Graves, Geo. E. Toullerton; 5. Otto A. Duden, Charles H. Sawyer; 6. Sanford W. Cooke, George W. Clay; 7. Wm. H. Minneker, Wm. J. Meyer; Thomas H. Wright, Chris. Zerk.

1883.

Mayor—Jacob Romeis.
City Solicitor—Erwin P. Raymond.
Assistant Solicitor—Samuel Kohn.
Street Commissioner—Daniel J. O'Hara.
City Clerk—Patrick A. MacGahan.
City Auditor—Albert G. Clark.
Civil Engineer—John R. Miller.
Superintendent Infirmary—Ezra Harnitt.
Harbor Master—B. G. Sweet.

Aldermen—Ward 1. Harvey P. Platt; 2. Michael J. Cooney; 3. George W. Boos; 4. Wm. H. Keyser; 5. Joseph D. Ford; 6. Willis E. Clark; 7. W. H. McLyman; 8. Peter H. Degnan.

Councilmen—Ward 1. Wm. Beatty, Benjamin F. Wade; 2. A. Spielbusch, S. C. Schenck; 3. Vincent Hamilton, F. B. Losee; 4. E. L. Graves, Jacob Folger; 5. Otto A. Duden, Ernst A. Eversman; 6. S. W. Cooke, Frank P. Wilson; 7. Wm. P. Minneker, John Henry; 8. Thos. H. Wright, John Tollman.

1884.

Mayor—Jacob Romeis.
City Auditor—P. A. MacGahan.
City Solicitor—Erwin P. Raymond.
Civil Engineer—John R. Miller.
Superintendent Infirmary—Ezra Harnitt.

Aldermen—Ward 1. E. H. Kuhlman; 2. M. J. Cooney; 3. George W. Boos; 4. W. H. Keyser; 5. A. Broer; 6. W. E. Clark; 7. George E. Lorenz; 8. P. H. Degnan.

Councilmen—Ward 1. B. F. Wade, W. W. Cooke; 2. S. C. Schenck, H. Spielbusch; 3. F. B. Losee, V. Hamilton; 4. Jacob Folger, E. L. Graves; 5. E. A. Eversman, M. Walsh; 6. F. P. Wilson, H. J. Potter; 7. John Henry, George H. Ketcham; 8. John Tollman, Thomas H. Wright.

1885.

Mayor—Samuel F. Forbes.
City Auditor—Albert G. Clark.
City Clerk—P. A. McGahan.
City Solicitor—Guy W. Kinney.
Assistant City Solicitor—W. H. A. Reed.
Civil Engineer—John R. Miller.
Superintendent Infirmary—Ezra Harnitt.
Street Commissioner—John Bayer.
Harbor Master—Thomas Higgins.
Fire Engineer—John G. Avery.
Mayor's Clerk—Charles F. Lewis.

Aldermen—Ward 1. E. H. Kuhlman; 2. M. J. Cooney; 3. George W. Boos; 4. John E. Schultz; 5. August Broer; 6. Thomas R. Cook; 7. George E. Lorenz; 8. P. H. Degnan.

Councilmen—Ward 1. B. F. Wade, W. W. Cooke; 2. Thomas S. Merrell, Henry Spielbusch; 3. Frank I. King, Vincent Hamilton; 4. John J. Hackett, E. L. Graves; 5. Thomas VanAarle, Michael Walsh; 6. Jas. H. Spain, H. J Potter; 7. Robert Raitz, George H. Ketcham; 8. James W. Gould, Thos. H. Wright.

1886.

Mayor—Samuel F. Forbes.
City Auditor—William T. Walker.
City Clerk—H. D. Standart (died).
City Solicitor—Guy W. Kinney.
Assistant City Solicitor—W. H. A. Reed.
City Civil Engineer—Thomas R. Wickenden.
Superintendent Infirmary—William Kirkby.
Street Commissioner—John Bayer.
Harbor Master—James McNelly.
Acting Chief Fire Engineer—John Nagely.
Mayor's Clerk—Charles T. Lewis.

Aldermen—Ward 1. L. J. Seek; 2. M. J. Cooney; 3. David R. Locke; 4. J. E. Schultz; 5. J. A. Waring; 6. T. R. Cook; 7. Geo. E. Lorenz; 8. P. H. Degnan.

Councilmen—Ward 1. B. F. Wade, W. W. Cooke; 2. Thomas S. Merrell, Henry Spielbusch; 3. Frank I. King, Frank E. Cole; 4. John J. Hackett, Charles Hanner; 5. Thos. Van Aarle, G. F. Hoffman; 6. Jas. H. Spain, Henry Birkenhauer; 7. Robert Raitz, G. H. Ketcham; 8. Jas. W. Gould, Henry Peiter.

1887.

Mayor—J. K. Hamilton.
City Auditor—W. T. Walker.
City Clerk—G. H. Cole.
City Solicitor—Guy W. Kinney.
City Civil Engineer—Thomas R. Wickenden.
Superintendent Infirmary—William Kirkby.
Street Commissioner—John Bayer.
Harbor Master—James McNelly.

Aldermen—Ward 1. L. J. Seek; 2. J. F. Carr; 3. D. R. Locke; 4. J. E. Schultz; 5. J. A. Waring; 6. Thomas McGrath; 7. James Melvin; 8. P. H. Degnan.

Councilmen—Ward 1. J. C. Gribben, W. W. Cooke; 2. J. M. Eley, Henry Spielbusch; 3. Frank I. King, Frank E. Cole; 4. John J. Hackett, Charles Hanner; 5. Thos. Van Aarle, G. F. Hoffman; 6. Joel Potter, Henry Birkenhauer; 8. Robert Raitz, G. H. Ketcham; 8. John Cavanaugh, Henry Peiter.

Officers Elected by the Common Council—W. T. Walker, City Auditor; G. H. Cole, City Clerk; Thos. R. Wickenden, City Civil Engineer; Wm. Kirkby, Superintendent of Infirmary; James McNelly, Harbor Master.

Officers Nominated by the Mayor—John Nagely, Acting Chief Fire Engineer; Edward R. Edwards, Acting Assistant Chief Fire Engineer; Geo. P. Kirby, Mayor's Clerk; W. H. A. Read, Assistant City Solicitor; Chas. A. Durian, Assistant City Clerk; Robt. E. Walker, Assistant Auditor.

Board of Education—Rynehold Opitz, Joab Squire, H. D. Pierce, Charles Zirwas, Franklin Hubbard, Barton Smith, Thos. Temple, B. H. Broer.

Police Court—P. A. McGahan, Judge; George W. Humphrey, Prosecuting Attorney; John P. Bronson, Clerk.

Members of Police Board—J. K. Hamilton, Mayor and *ex-officio* member; Thomas Coyle, Walter Pickens, Vincent J. Emmick, George Scheets. John J. Berney, Clerk.

Officers of Police Force—Edward O'Dwyer, Captain of Police; Thomas Marker, Lieutenant of Police; Charles Robinson, First Sergeant; William P. Scott, Second Sergeant; John M. O'Sullivan, Third Sergeant; Louis Trotter, Fourth Sergeant; P. Conmay, Fifth Sergeant; H. P. Blake, Sixth Sergeant; Chas. L. Van Pelt, Health Officer.

Trustees of the Water Works—Edward A. Wells, George W. Davis, Jacob Mandler, Daniel Segur, Secretary.

Trustees of Public Library—Wm. H. Scott, Franklin Hubbard, Charles A. King, Emery D. Potter, Jr., Reuben C. Lemmon, Harvey Scribner, Erwin P. Raymond, Frank J. Hoag; J. K. Hamilton, Mayor, member *ex-officio*. Wm. H. Scott, President; C. A. King, Vice President; C. A. Dresser, Secretary; Mrs. Frances D. Jermain, Librarian.

Workhouse Directors—C. P. Griffin, F. T. Lane, Clark Auchard, O. W. Irish, John Jacobi.

Board of Park Commissioners—James Winans, O. Schroeter, C. L. Young.

Board of Equalization—Ignatius C. Wernert, L. S. Baumgardner, George Fey, Joel W. Kelsey, W. L. Ahrendt, W. H. Whitaker.

Trustees of Cemetery—F. J. Scott, Jacob Folger, William S. Daly.

Board of Directors of the Toledo University—S. F. Forbes, Maurice A. Scott, Daniel C. Shaw, Daniel J. O'Hara, Wm. G. Hagenburg, Guido Marx, T. J. Brown, Henry Kahlo, F. J. Scott, W. H. Scott, M. J. Cooney, A. E. Macomber.

Trustees Soldiers' Memorial Building—J. Kent Hamilton, Mayor and (*ex officio*) President; L. F. Lyttle, Secretary; W. W. Jones, George Scheets, Robert Cummings, W. T. Walker, J. S. Kountz.

Tax Commissioners—J. K. Hamilton, Mayor, (*ex officio*) President; W. T. Walker, City Auditor, (*ex officio*); W. H. Scott, B. Meilink, L. Burdick. G. H. Cole, Clerk.

Trustees of Sinking Fund—Geo. W. Davis, President; Geo. Emerson, James Blass, True W. Childs, Chas. H. Scribner. Geo. H. Beckwith, Clerk.

The following shows the compensation allowed to the several City officers and employes named, during the year 1886, to wit:

	Per Annum.
Mayor	$1,200
Police Judge	1,000
Prosecuting Attorney of Police Court	700
Clerk of Police Court	800
Street Commissioner	1,200
City Clerk	2,000
Assistant City Clerk	600
City Auditor	2,000
Assistant City Auditor	900
City Civil Engineer	1,800
Fire Engineer	1,200
Assistant Fire Engineer	500
City Solicitor	2,000
Assistant City Solicitor	600
Assistant Clerk of Police Court	600
Engineer at Police Station	$600
Two Turnkeys at Police Station (each)	600
Janitor at Police Station	540
Janitor at City Offices	480
	Per Month.
Assistant City Civil Engineer (when employed)	$ 100
Harbor Master	50
Director of Infirmary	80
Same for horse keeping	20
Assistant Engineer at Police Station	35
One Battery man	50
Captains of Fire Companies	25
Engineers of Steam Fire Engines	65
Drivers of Hose Carts	55
Drivers of Steam Fire Engines	55
Drivers Hook and Ladder Trucks	55
Full-pay Pipemen and Firemen	55
Hosemen, first year	15
Hosemen, after first year	20
Hook and Ladder men, first year	15
Hook and Ladder men, after first year	20
Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph	55
	Per Day.
Rod men, when employed	$ 2 25

PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCIL.

Something of the start of the Municipal Government of Toledo will be shown by the following abstract of the proceedings of the City Council from its organization in 1837, until the year 1846.

The first ordinance of special interest passed by the Council, was that of April 24, 1837, for the levy of taxes on personal property, in which, among other things, it was provided, that any person failing to make full return of such property should be taxed three times the regular rates.

May 22, 1837, a Committee was appointed "to enquire if there were any burying-grounds within the City."

May 29, 1837, a Committee was selected to ascertain the expense of procuring two fire engines for the use of the City; and that the Committee on Health "examine the various pools of standing water in different sections of the City, and take measures for drying up or draining the same."

July 17, 1837, provision was made for the first hay-scales in Toledo—one for the "Southwest Ward" (Port Lawrence), near the Toledo House (corner Summit and Perry streets); and another for "the Northeast Ward (Vistula), near the Mansion House, of Ezra B. Dodd" (now 385 Summit street). The fee for weighing hay was fixed at 25 cents per load. Roswell C. Cheney was appointed weigher for the former, and E. B. Dodd for the latter scales.

The first ordinance for regulating Ferries across the Maumee at Toledo, was passed July 17, 1837. It required a license for such purpose, the hours for ferrying being fixed from sunrise to sundown. The charges established were as follows: From April 1st to November 1st, 12½ cents for each person; for man and horse, 25 cents; for single vehicle, 37½ cents; for two-horse or two-ox wagon, 50 cents; for each additional horse or ox, 6¼ cents; for each head of horned cattle, 6¼ cents, and for each sheep or hog, 3 cents.

The first expenditure by the new City was for furniture, paid for in September, 1837. It was furnished by Wm. R. Hoyt, then Cabinet-maker in Toledo, and now (1887) a resident of the City. It consisted of a table and chairs sufficient for the members, and amounted to $33.00. The first record books were bought of Sanford & Lott, of Cleveland, the bill being $28.00. At that time there were no blank book manufacturers nearer to Toledo than Cleveland, and but one such there.

October 9, 1837, an ordinance was passed prohibiting, under penalties, "ball, nine or ten-pin alleys;" also "billiards, roulètte, or any other table or instrument or device used or to be used for the purpose of gaming or gambling."

The first School Districts in the City were established September 25, 1837, and were as follows: The first District, that portion of the City East of Locust Street; the second District, that portion between Locust and Adams; and the Third District, the portion West of Adams Street.

The first bill for rent paid by the City of Toledo, was that of Richard Mott, for the room which the Council occupied from May 1st to November 1st, 1837, the amount being $25.00. At a subsequent period during the occupancy of the room, an agreement was made with Mr. Mott, that the Council should have the same for one year without charge, provided, that during the year no City taxes should be levied. This agreement was carried out, the City paying no rent, and the Council levying no taxes for that year—a plan which could hardly be adopted successfully at this time.

January 29, 1838, the City was divided into three Wards, viz.: First Ward, all that portion lying East of Locust Street; the Second Ward, that portion between Locust and Madison Streets; and the Third Ward, that part South and West of Madison Street.

February 14, 1838, the pay for the several City officials was fixed, as follows: The Treasurer, two per cent. upon all moneys received and paid out by him; the Clerk, $100 for 10 months; Marshal, $40; Deputy Marshal, $20; Attorney, $40; Collector, five per cent. on collections.

The first statement of the receipts and expenses of the City of Toledo will be of interest here. It was made February 24, 1838, covered 10½ months of time, and is as follows:

1838.	Feb. 19.	By cash paid the Mayor for licenses by exhibitors	$ 25 00	
"	" "	By Cash from City Collector.	1,864 93	
1837.	Sept. 25.	To paid W R. Hoyt, bill for furniture for Council-room		$ 33 00
"	" "	Sanford & Lott, for stationery		28 00
"	" "	Hoisington & Manning, for Engine House No. 1		68 00
1838.	Feb. 13.	Toledo *Blade*, printing charter		30 00
"	" "	Peckham & Co, freight on engines		86 00
1838.	Feb. 13.	R Mott, Jr., rent of Council-room		25 00
"	" 24.	Hoisington & Manning, building Engine-house No. 2		13 00
"	" "	C. Comstock, services as Collector		93 00
"	" "	Treasurer's fees		37 80
"	" "	Balance in Treasury		1,475 20
				$1,889 93

An examination made in March, 1838, showed the contents of the City treasury to consist of the following:

Michigan Bank Notes—Merchants Bank of Jackson County, $100; Lenawee County Bank, $54; Cold Water Bank, $14; Farmers Bank of Genesee County. $20; Jackson County Bank, $39; Saginaw City Bank, $3; Farmers' Bank of Sandstone, $103; Lapeer Bank, $10; Bank of Manchester, $49. Edward Bissell's notes, $100; Edward Bissell's check on Lenawee Bank, $600. Total, $993.

A resolution then offered that the Treasurer receive no more Michigan Bank notes, except those of the old Banks of that State, was lost in the Council, on a vote of 3 to 4. How much the character of the City's assets had to do with the liberal balance (apparently) on hand, is a matter of opinion only. The view suggested, however, has some support in the fact that at that time John Fitch, Esq., as agent of creditors of the City to the amount of $800, made the offer to take, at a discount of 20 per cent., such of the funds then in the treasury as he should deem current; whereupon, the Council offered a discount of 15 per cent. At the same time a second resolution not to take any more "Michigan Wild Cat" money, was voted down—4 to 5. July 5, 1838, it was resolved to send all Michigan Bank notes then in the City treasury home for redemption, and those of Banks suspended to the receivers of the same.

February 15, 1838, Judges of Election were appointed as follows: Ward 1, Ezra B. Dodd, Luke Draper, Leander Hill; 2, Emery D. Potter, Elisha H. Fassett, Joseph B. Gardner; 3, J. M. Whitney, Austin A. Hill, Oliver Stevens.

May 28, 1838, Ahira G. Hibbard was authorized to expend $300 "on Lagrange street across Mud Creek Valley."

March 26, 1838, steps were taken for providing the pioneer hearse of the City.

April 2, 1838, Mayor Berdan, by special message, called attention of the Council to the propriety of preventing "the selling of spiritous liquors in small measure by stores and grog-shops in the City," when Alderman E. D. Potter moved the appointment of a Committee on that subject, which consisted of Messrs. Potter, Comstock and Segur. April 9th a petition from 68 citizens, asking for such legislation, was presented. April 23d, an ordinance for such purpose was passed on the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Chas. E. Brintnall, Stephen B. Comstock, Munson H. Daniels, Leander Hill, and Emery D. Potter. Nays—Messrs. Caleb F. Abbott, Elijah Porter and Daniel Segur.

As the first definite action by the Toledo City Council on a matter which has ever since, is now, and promises long to be, a source of division and controversy, it is deemed proper here to record the law on that subject thus adopted at the outset of Toledo's municipal history. It is as follows:

An Ordinance to prohibit the selling or giving away of any Ardent Spirits, to be drank at any of the places therein named, and to prohibit disorderly assemblages and riots.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Toledo, that from and after due publication of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any storekeeper, trader or grocer within the limits of the City of Toledo, to sell or give away any ardent spirits, to be drank in any shop, store, grocery, outhouse, yard or garden, owned or occupied by the person selling or giving away the same; except by inn-keepers duly licensed by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Lucas.

Section 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person within the limits of said city to sell or give away any ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquors, to any child, apprentice or servant, without the consent of his or her parent, guardian, master or mistress, or to any Indian.

Section 3. Any and every person offending against the provisions of either of the above sections, shall forfeit and pay to and for the use of said City, any sum not exceeding $50, not less than $25, in the discretion of the Court having jurisdiction thereof, together with the cost of suit.

May 22, 1838, the Council provided for a ferry across Swan Creek, at the place near Superior Street where Harmon Crane formerly had a ferry; for which purpose a "scow boat, with rope and other necessary appointments," were to be supplied by the Street Commissioner, the whole not to exceed $100. Mr. Crane was elected as ferryman, and the charges were fixed as follows:

For each person, 3 cents; man and horse, 6 cents; single horse and vehicle, 9 cents; two horses or two oxen and vehicle, 12½ cents; each additional horse 3 cents; each head of cattle, hogs, &c., 1 cent. The ferryman was to have one-half of the receipts and pay all expenses, including repairs.

May 26, 1838, it was resolved "that all applications for the privilege to exhibit natural or artificial curiosities, caravans, circuses, or theatrical performances within the City," be referred to the Mayor, who was to charge such license as he might see fit.

The first step taken for protection against infectious disease was the appointment, August 9, 1838, of a Council Committee to "take charge of all persons infected or subject to be infected with the small-pox."

Provision was first made for a corporate seal for the City, October 26, 1838, viz.: "A scroll-seal, with the letters 'L. S.' inserted therein."

A bill for "cleaning out ditch from the River to the Canal in rear of the Post Office" ($40.25), was allowed November 26, 1838.

The petition of citizens asking that the Council "regulate the weight and quality of bread and the selling and measuring of wood," was denied, November 26, 1838.

January 21, 1839, provision was made for employing a Surveyor "to survey and lot out the grounds given the City for burial purposes by the Port Lawrence Company," and that the same be fenced.

The first regular survey of the City and a map of the same were provided for March 21, 1839.

On the retirement of Mayor Berdan, March 6, 1839, the Council tendered him its thanks "for the impartial and dignified manner in which he had presided over that body."

In June, 1839, the matter of blank books and stationery was considered by the City Council, and a resolution adopted authorizing the Clerk to procure of Sanford & Lott, of Cleveland, "upon the credit of the City," one substantial full-bound record, containing eight quires, ruled, and lettered "Tax Records, City of Toledo;" one half-bound book of three quires, lettered "Tax Duplicate, City of Toledo;" one half-bound three-quire blotter; one ream best ruled cap paper; one-half ream second quality ruled cap-paper; one-half ream best ruled letter paper; 100 good quills; three bottles of ink; and one-half pound of wafers. Such stock of stationery—aside from wafers—would not now last very long.

In December, 1839, the City Council allowed the following pay to Assessors of property for taxation: To M. H. Daniels, $25.50; P. H. Shaw, $18; E. H. Fassett, $18; Luke Draper, $6. At the same time L. S. Lownsbury was paid $5 for prosecuting cases for the City; Dr. Jacob Clark, $3, for services at three elections; and C. W. Hill, $33.15, for services as City Clerk.

The first recognition of, and aid granted by the City to, a military Company, consisted in an appropriation of $150, for the "Toledo Citizens' Corps," for the purchase of equipments, July 29, 1839. The Company probably was the predecessor of the Toledo Guards, organized in 1840.

The matter of the removal of the County-seat from Toledo to Maumee being then actively canvassed, the Toledo City Council in 1839 provided "a contingent fund of $80, to defray the expenses in preventing such removal," and appointed Andrew Palmer, Daniel Segur, Jacob Clark and H. D. Mason, to expend the same.

The building of a sidewalk on Monroe Street, was in March, 1840, declared to be inexpedient, until "the condition of the treasury" should become better known to the Council, and the Summit Street work, then in progress, should be completed.

April 20, 1840, license was granted to Wm. Consaul to keep a ferry across the Maumee River, from the foot of Adams Street, for which he was to pay the City Clerk 50 cents.

The first instance in Toledo in which a deficient fund was relieved by borrowing from another fund, took place April 21, 1840, when a Sidewalk fund was created, in order that money might be borrowed from the general fund for the relief of the Summit Street sidewalk.

July 6, 1840, the Council resolved to suppress horse-racing and "inordinate driving" within the City.

A resolution was adopted November 16, 1840, for "cutting, clearing and burning the brush on Mud Creek, as soon as the Creek may be frozen sufficient to do the same to advantage." This stream, as elsewhere stated, traversed the low grounds between Cherry and Monroe Streets, in a measure parallel with and near to Summit Street.

April 20, 1840, the Council passed an ordinance defining the duties of the City Attorney and fixing his compensation and that of the City Marshal. The former was to be "in the broadest sense of the term, the Attorney and Counselor and Legal Agent on all occasions, and under all circumstances." For every suit which he managed in the Mayor's Court, he was to receive the sum of $3.00, and such other pay as the Council should deem reasonable. The Marshal was allowed 50 cents for each attendance on the sessions of the Council, and other compensation as that body might deem just.

April 21, 1841, a Committee was appointed to report plan and estimate for a suitable building for a City Hall.

The invitation of the Toledo Guards for the Mayor and Council to partake of "a cold collation" with that Company, July 5, 1841, was accepted, with thanks and "assurances of the high consideration in which the Company was held."

October 12, 1841, the Council adopted resolutions of high appreciation of the public services and private worth of John Berdan, the first Mayor of the City.

In May, 1843, Joseph Jones was paid by the City the sum of $1.00, for taking an enumeration of the population of the Second Ward of Toledo.

May 15, 1843, the City Marshal was allowed 25 cents for serving notice for special meeting on two members of the Council—mileage, five cents; two readings, 20 cents.

February 3, 1846, the Council appropriated the sum of $200, for sending an agent to Washington to secure the location at Toledo of a proposed Naval Depot for the Lakes, and also to secure the removal of the Port of Entry of Miami from Maumee City to Toledo.

The brief abstract thus given, is designed only to indicate something of the circumstances under which Municipal Government was commenced in Toledo, and the resources at hand for such beginning. The ways and means named are in striking contrast with those which attend present operations; but whether in all respects they are now better, is matter for consideration.

JACOB ROMEIS, Representative in the Congress of the United States from the Tenth District, Ohio, was born in Weisenbach, Bavaria, December 1, 1835. His parents, both of German nativity, were John and Elizabeth Romeis. The family came to the United States in 1847, and settled at Buffalo, New York. The father had been a farmer and a linen weaver, but on coming to this country he was more or less employed in the quarry interest of the State of New York. He died in 1869. The son was then 13 years of age. He had attended the Village School in Weisenbach, as required by law, from his sixth year until the family left for America. At Buffalo he attended a City School for one year and a German Protestant School for a time after his first communion. The circumstances of the family were such as to throw him on his own resources for support when he was about 14 years of age, at which time he secured a position as Cabin-Boy on board the Propeller Oregon, Captain Thomas Watts, running between Buffalo and Toledo and Detroit, his first visit to Toledo being in August, 1849. From 1850 to 1856, he was employed on passenger Steamers commanded by Captains Watts, Hazard, Perkins, Pheatt, Willoughby and Goldsmith, the last named having aided him to a position as Train Baggageman on the Toledo and Wabash Railway, in 1856. After two years' service in that capacity, he was promoted to that of Conductor on "Mixed" (freight and passenger) trains, and in 1863 to the charge of a passenger train. In 1871 sickness compelled him to leave the Road for a time, when he was appointed General Baggage Agent, a position of special responsibility, the entire force of Baggagemen and all baggage being under his direction and care. Such was the success in this position that he was appointed Depot Master at Toledo, and given charge of all passenger train-men on the Eastern Division of that Road, extending from Toledo to Danville, Illinois. This position he continued to hold to the full satisfaction of the management of the Road, until he was elected to Congress in 1884. In every place assigned him he had fully met the expectations of his employers, and every step in his promotion came unsought by him. Mr. Romeis, so far from being a politician in the professional sense of the term, had, from youth, been averse to political activity, and deemed himself as exercising the elective franchise in the true sense of that right, by selecting for support the names of candidates on all tickets whose election he deemed most assuring of the public good. He was first a candidate for public office in April, 1874, when, largely through the efforts of Railway associates, he was nominated for Alderman

Respectfully
Jacob Romeis

A. H. Newcomb

from the Seventh Ward, Toledo, and was elected by a handsome majority. So successful was he in the discharge of the duties of the office, that in 1876 he was re-elected, and in 1877 chosen President of the Board of Aldermen. In 1878 he was nominated for a third term, but positively declined. The next year he was nominated for Mayor of the City, under circumstances which led him to accept, when he was elected. During the term, he devoted himself so efficiently to the duties of the office, and especially in connection with the finances of the City, including a substantial reduction in expenditures, that he was re-elected in 1881, and again in 1883. During this term, so strong had become his hold on the confidence of the people, both in Toledo and elsewhere, that he was nominated for Congress as the candidate of the Republicans, against Frank H. Hurd, then in the zenith of his personal strength. The District was strongly Democratic, that party having therein a majority of about 2,500. The campaign was one of the most active and earnest known in the District, in which the personal qualities of candidates were made specially prominent. No attempt, whatever, was made to disparage the character of Mr. Romeis, efforts in that direction having been confined to attempts at belittling his literary attainments in connection with the English language and his knowledge of American methods. As a self-supporting and self-respecting citizen—a trusty, industrious agent—and faithful, efficient public officer—he was beyond even attempt at disparagement. The result was the election of Mr. Romeis, by a majority of 239 votes, against the 2,500 Democratic majority in the District. Mr. Hurd made a bitter and persistent contest for the seat, evidently relying for success upon partisan support from the large Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. In this he was disappointed, since, after full investigation, the Democratic Committee on Elections reported Mr. Romeis to have been legally elected, which decision was approved by the House, by an overwhelming majority. In 1886 the two candidates were again pitted against each other, when the former decision of the electors was re-affirmed in the decisive majority for Mr. Romeis of 1,588 over Mr. Hurd. The vote in Lucas County then stood as follows: Romeis, 8,887; Hurd, 6,653; giving the former a majority of 2,234; while the Republican majority in the County on Secretary of State, at the same election, was only 368. Mr. Romeis recognizes, in the issue of Protection or Free Trade, the most important question of National policy, and his attachment to the Republican party rests chiefly on the position of that organization on that issue. His view of the matter was succinctly given in a speech, while the Free Shipping Bill was under discussion in the House of Representatives. He then said:

> Mr. Chairman, I have been a wage-worker for 35 years or more as a Sailor and Railroad man. I laid aside the lantern to take a seat in the Halls of Congress, and when I leave I expect to take up one of these vocations again. But while I have a voice and a vote in this House, I shall not give it for a proposition that will in my opinion destroy the capital invested in American industries, thereby throwing out of employment thousands of workingmen who are directly dependent upon that capital. For that reason I shall vote against this bill. [Applause.]

It cannot be said that Mr. Romeis is an orator. He never has practiced or studied that art; while in neither his native nor his acquired tongue has his acquisition been such as to justify attempt in that direction. But he early learned, and always has practiced the straightforward, frank manner of expression, which, more than the highest attainment in art, reaches the judgment and favor of men. But more than that, has his like simple and direct manner of action, in private and public affairs, commended him to the confidence and favor of his fellow-citizens. Habitually considerate of the opinions and feelings of others, he has never left them in doubt as to his final judgment and purpose. Strictly honest and frank in his own action, he has sought to be just in his estimate of the action of others. To these qualities, and to their uniform manifestation in his active life, is chiefly due the remarkable degree of favor which he has received at the hands of those who have known him longest and best.

ALEXANDER HUNTINGTON NEWCOMB, is a son of Eleazer and Sarah (Taylor) Newcomb, and was born at Waterloo, Seneca County, New York, August 6, 1824, being the eighth of a family of nine children. His father was a Carpenter and Joiner by trade. When the son was about a year old, his parents removed to Rochester, New York, where they remained eight years. After a short residence in Buffalo and at Detroit, the family, in the Fall of 1835, came to Toledo, then a young City just struggling for life and recognition. The father died at Sylvania in 1840, the mother living until a few years since, and dying at the age of 88 years. The limited School privilege of Alexander's childhood greatly circumscribed his educational acquirements, he attending for but three months after he was 12 years old, when he sat out upon life's activity. His first work was that of carrier for the *Blade* in its earliest days. When 12 years old, he became a clerk in a store, where he remained for two years—subsequently occupying like position in a Drug and Hardware Store. When 18 years old, he began an apprenticeship at the Painter's trade, which being completed, he opened a shop on the Southwest corner of Summit and Adams Streets, and for more than a quarter of a century was successfully and extensively engaged in house, sign and ornamental painting, graining, &c. During a portion of the year 1856, he was engaged in the Hardware trade on the corner of Monroe and St. Clair Streets. Mr. Newcomb was among the earliest members of the Independent Fire Department of the City, being connected with old "No. One," and remained actively in that relation until the organization of the paid Department. He was one of the organizers of the first Hook and Ladder Company of Toledo, in 1847, and now is one of three surviving members of the same. With a love for the military, he joined the Toledo Guards in 1844. Two years later, he was one of six of that Company, to tender their services to the Governor for the Mexican War, but the required number had been supplied when their offer was received. The Toledo Guards did much toward awakening and maintaining a military spirit among the young men of Toledo. Many successful officers during the War of the Rebellion received their first military training in that Company. While a member of the Gun-Squad of the Guards, Mr. Newcomb lost his left arm in firing a salute at a Democratic meeting, September 24, 1856. He remained with the Company until it was disbanded in 1861. Prior to the formation of the Republican party, Mr. Newcomb was a Whig in politics, but has since been connected with the former, and has always been an active supporter of its policy and action. In 1857 he was elected as Justice of the Peace, serving with credit for three years. In 1860, he was chosen Mayor of Toledo, in which office he was earnest and efficient in the maintenance of law and order and sound morals as the Chief Magistrate of the City, in which he was supported by the better element of the City, although frequently brought in collision with the vicious and the lawless, whose combined action, irrespective of political affiliations, was sufficient to defeat him when a candidate for re-election in 1862. In 1865 he was appointed as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, serving until 1869. It is probably in connection with the Masonic Order, that Mr. Newcomb has become most widely known. He received the first three degrees of Masonry in Toledo Lodge, No. 144, in 1851, and soon thereafter filled the Senior Warden's chair; and in 1854 was elected Worshipful Master of the Lodge, continuing as such to and including the year 1860. From 1863 to 1869, and several times since, he has served in the same capacity, making a total of 14 years in that position, and longer than has any other member of the Order in Toledo. In 1857, with five others, he was appointed by Benj. F. Smith, Grand Master, to revise the ritual, which service, after 12 days of labor, produced a "work" which, with few changes, remains the standard in Ohio. At the same time, he was appointed as District Lecturer, for the Third District, including 15 Counties in Northwestern Ohio, which position he held until 1869. In 1867 he was chosen Senior Grand Warden, and re-elected in 1868. At the session of 1869, he was elected Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio; and in 1870 and '71 was re-elected. At the reception tendered the Grand Master of England at Washington, in 1871, given by the Grand Masters of the several States, Mr. Newcomb represented the Order in Ohio. He was among the projectors of the Masonic Temple Association, and has been, throughout, a member of the Board of Directors. He was Superintendent of construction of the Temple throughout that work. He was also one of the originators of the Masonic Relief Association, of which he has been a Director from the first. Since April 20, 1886, he has been the Secretary of the Association. In 1866 he was presented by the members of Toledo Lodge, No. 144, with a beautiful gold watch, as a testimonial of appreciation of his services to the Lodge. For many years Mr. Newcomb was connected with the Congregational, and afterwards with the Methodist Church; but investigation and careful reflection have drawn him to the Spiritualistic faith. His influence has always been on the side of the right, in whatever cause. He was married May 14, 1848, with Susannah Horner, of Toledo. Five children have been born to them, of whom but two are living—Rosanna, born in 1849, widow of the late Dr. Wm. Douglass, and George H., born in 1851, now Cashier for the Michigan Central Town House at Toledo.

History of the City of Toledo
and
Lucas County, Ohio

Clark Waggoner

In compiling this voluminous history, Mr. Waggoner sought to supply "such record as promised most of practical value for future use." His intent was to provide not a narrative, but a record of events and particularly the names of the individuals who brought about said events. In the fulfillment of these goals, he covers a number of major subjects.

Subjects included are military, from the end of the 18th century through the close of "The War of the Rebellion" (the Civil War); government; communication and trade; judicial; hygienic; religious; literary; annals, "disconnected records [of events] and the memories of persons cognizant of the same"; soil products and related societies, such as horticultural and agricultural societies; social, the various types of societies, clubs and associations which existed, including Temperance groups, secret societies and women's organizations; trade and manufactures, and architecture; all prefaced by an outline history of the state of Ohio and introductory descriptions and backgrounds of some aspects of the region.

Additional information which this volume supplies is a list of Lucas County townships and a brief history of each; over one hundred biographies, many with portraits; maps; historic views of certain locations; and illustrations. In his compilation of this vast collection of historical records, Mr. Waggoner was aided by his "personal knowledge of the locality concerned." Also invaluable as sources of information were various local newspapers, chief among these being the *Toledo Blade*, of which the complete files from May 1837 to 1850 were available to the author. An everyname index has been added to further establish this text as a valuable resource.
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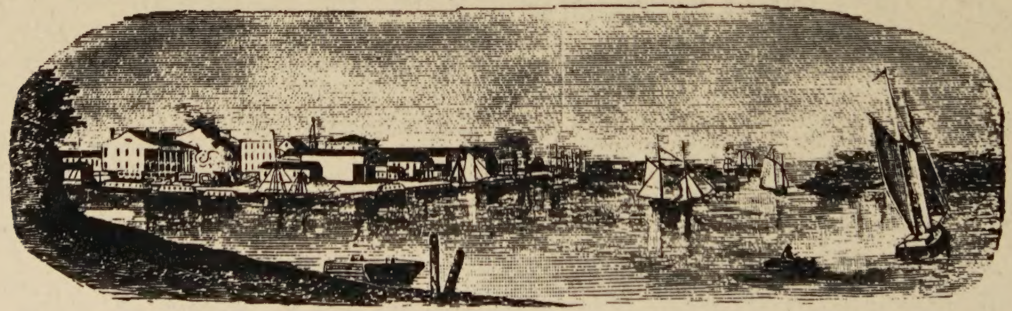

TOLEDO IN 1846.

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